

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 15th July, 1997

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]*

## PRAYERS

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.454*

### ISSUANCE OF IDENTITY CARDS IN NYAMIRA DISTRICT

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

- (a) how many people have been registered and have received their new generation identity cards in Nyamira District as at the end of April, 1997;
- (b) how many of the applicants referred to in "a" above are from West Mugirango Constituency; and,
- (c) whether he is aware that many of those who have registered have not received their identity cards.

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

- (a) As at the end of April, 1997, a total of 140,697 persons had been registered and issued with second generation identity cards in Nyamira District.
- (b) A total of 45,867 had been registered and issued with second generation identity cards in West Mugirango Constituency.
- (c) Only eight per cent have not received their new generation identity cards.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the number of people in Nyamira District who were supposed to have been registered are close to 200,000. We can see from the answer which the Assistant Minister has given that only 140,000 have registered. I would like the Minister to tell this House, when he is going to supply a vehicle to the registration department to be issuing these identity cards that have already been prepared and when he is going to make arrangements for the balance of the identity cards that have not been issued to those who have registered.

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as of now, there are no arrangements to issue a vehicle. As to the number of people who have not been issued with new generation identity cards, as the hon. Member is aware, this is an on-going exercise and I have no doubt at all that very soon, we will reach the numbers which the hon. Member wants.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my complaint is about the identity cards that have been processed and are lying at the registrar's office. The problem with this is that they have not been distributed to the persons concerned because there is no vehicle to distribute them. So, could the Assistant Minister tell this House what he is going to do, to make sure that these ones reach the people? In the first place, he has disenfranchised these people. They have not been able to register as voters because they did not get their identity cards in time.

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my reply, I said that only eight per cent of those who have been registered have not received their identity cards. There is no proof at all that these identity cards are lying at the registrar's office. As it is known, quite a number of our people do not bother to go to the centres to retrieve the identity cards.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the Assistant Minister is deliberately misleading the House or whether he is, as usual badly informed.

If I got his first answer right, he said that there are 140,000 registered persons in Nyamira District which consists of three constituencies. If that figure is correct, then I would like him to explain this fact to the House; how come that there are 144,097 people registered as voters in Nyamira District and yet, you cannot register as a voter when you do not have an identity card? How can he explain that?

**Mr. Awori:** I am sorry that I cannot explain that without seeing the figures of those who have registered as

voters.

**Mr. Anyona:** On a point of order, Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister gave us the figure of 140,000 as people who have been registered in Nyamira District which consists of three constituencies. According to the figures of the Electoral Commission, as at 30th June, 1997, there were 144,097 registered voters in Nyamira District and one cannot register without an identity card. How can he explain that?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the figures that I have got are as at 28th June, 1997. So, obviously, in that short period, more people could have registered.

*(Mr. Falana stood up on the Opposition side)*

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Falana! Let me repeat this to hon. Members. I did state earlier that if an hon. Member from one side of the House seeks to catch my eye from the opposite side of the House, I have learnt from experience that sometimes I have been hoodwinked to recognizing a Member thinking that he is from one party, when, in fact, it turns out that he is from another party. Without saying so, we are trying to balance. For heaven's sake, do not subject me to that kind of confusion. If you want to catch the Speaker's eye, for heaven's sake, be on your side of the House.

**Falana:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I thought this is the Kenya National Assembly and it does not matter from which side of the House a Member stands. I am not challenging your ruling. If you think I must go to the other side of the House in order to catch your eye, I do not mind doing that. I thought I am in the Kenya National Assembly!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! It is true that this is Kenya National Assembly and, in fact, I will tell you that when you crossed to take that position--- There are times when Members consult with the Chair from time to time and I may be pressed to call a Member and that can happen when it is the turn of a Member from the KANU side to speak after somebody from the Opposition has spoken. I once gave Mr. Shikuku the Floor to contribute when it was the turn of somebody from the KANU side to contribute, just because Shikuku was standing on the KANU side. This prompted hon. Members from the KANU side to object and I made this general ruling that Members should stand up on their own side. That is all. Otherwise, this is, of course, the House of the Republic of Kenya!

*Question No. 226*

PAYMENT OF REFUNDS TO TEA FARMERS

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

- (a) whether he is aware that tea farmers in Kisii and Nyamira districts have not been paid refunds arising from the reduction of the price of fertilisers supplied in 1993/94 from Kshs1,075 to Kshs823;
- (b) whether he is further aware that tea farmers in the country have not been paid the new price of Kshs6.50 per kilogram with effect from 1st January, 1995, as announced by the Government and Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) in 1995; and,
- (c) whether he could take urgent measures to ensure that tea farmers in Kisii and Nyamira districts are paid their refunds with interest, and the new price of Kshs6.50 per kilogramme is paid to all tea farmers in the country with effect from 1st January, 1995.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am not aware. The price of Kshs1,074 per bag of fertiliser was reflected as a debt in August, 1994 payment advice slips. The price was, however, adjusted to Kshs823.75 and reflected in the September, 1994 payment advice slips before the debts were recovered. The farmers were, therefore, charged for fertilisers at the rate of Kshs823.75 per bag. There was no issue of subsequent refunds.

(b) I am not aware of any announcement by the Government or the KTDA increasing the price of tea to Kshs6.50 per kilogramme.

(c) The small-scale tea growers in Kisii and Nyamira, like any other small-scale tea growers throughout the republic, were charged for the 1993/94 fertiliser at the revised rate of Kshs823.75 per 50 kilogram, and the issue of refunds or interests does not arise. Likewise, the issue of effecting a new price of green leaves payment does not arise, as the price still stands at Kshs4.50 a kilogramme.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once again, we have an answer from a Minister which is at variance

with the facts as we know them. He may be new in the Ministry, and he does not know what is going on. Maybe, his officers have not told him the truth.

He says that he is not aware, but the position is that on 26th October, 1994, I brought a Question to this House, and with your indulgence, I will read that Question. It reads:

"Is the Minister aware of the outcry by tea farmers in Kisii and Nyamira districts, against large deductions by KTDA on the second payment of bonus for 1994 on account of fertiliser sold to farmers without certifying the price?"

That was a Question I raised because farmers paid before they knew the price. The answer, which was given by hon. Maundu was as follows:

"The price of NCK255S fertiliser supplied to tea growers during 1993/94 Financial Year, had been set by the KTDA Board at Kshs823.75 per 50 kilograms bag."

He, thereafter, explained how deductions were made. But he goes on to say:

"However, due to a computer error---"

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Can you try to summarise your question?

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am trying to prove that we were given an answer in which they admitted that, due to a computer error, a higher price per bag of fertiliser had been used to calculate the cost balances, and as a result, the balances indicated on the August, 1994 pay slips were inadvertently exaggerated:

"These errors have now been corrected and the annual balances are correctly reflected on the September pay slips."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we further challenged hon. Maundu, he admitted that this had happened because people had paid in advance, Kshs1,075. When this Question was raised, the price was lowered to Kshs823. Therefore, the farmers were entitled to a refund, and the Assistant Minister said that they would effect the refund. The refund has not been effected up to this day. Now, he comes here and says that he is not aware. What does he have to say about that?

**Mr. D.M. Mbela:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also felt that I had to get an explanation, and I summoned the Managing Director and the Financial Controller to my office this morning, to answer for that difference. The answer they gave me was that the KTDA decided to subsidise the fertiliser, and charge them at a lower rate of Kshs823.75.

**Mr. Anyona:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether the Minister has been misled. The facts of the matter is that farmers paid in advance. In fact, when they paid, they did not know the price of the fertiliser. They were charged Kshs1,075. When the matter was raised in this House, they said that the computer made an error and the prices were adjusted downwards. They also promised to refund the balance. Up to now, the balance has not been paid. Is he in order to mislead the House, if he has allowed himself to be misled? Should he cover-up and mislead the House?

**Mr. D.M. Mbela:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the correct figure is not Kshs1,075 but Kshs1,074. I can only go by whatever information and authoritative facts I have been given. As I said, I called the Managing Director and the Financial Controller to come to my office to give me that explanation this morning.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very well! Next Question, hon. Mwavumo!

**An hon. Member:** No! No! We have supplementary questions!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! I have called for the next Question, and I do not think I am under any obligation to explain why. But let me do it very gratuitously. I look at that clock to apportion time between the Questions. When it comes to your Question, if you decide to spend eight minutes on one Supplementary Question, I do not think it would be fair for you to impute to the Chair that; "you know, you must go to ten minutes". This is because we will be loading on somebody else time. It is unfortunate that hon. Anyona spent inordinate time asking supplementary questions, and at one point, I had to tell him to summarise. This is the price that we have to pay now. I have to go to the next Question.

**An hon. Member:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Can we have Question 343 by hon. Mwavumo?

#### *Question No. 343*

#### RESUMPTION OF MTONGWE FERRY OPERATIONS

**Mr. Mutere**, on behalf of **Mr. Mwavumo**, asked the Minister for Transport and Communications:-

- (a) when the Mtongwe Ferry will start its operations; and,
- (b) whether he is aware that the delay in its operations is causing hardships to school children and

wananchi who cannot afford fares charged by matatu and the Kenya Bus Services Limited.

**The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Saina): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Mtongwe Ferry will start its operations as soon as the Mtongwe Mainland Landing Terminal, which was badly damaged by the Kenya Navy ship, MV Nyayo, is repaired. The repairs involve complete removal of the entire retaining structure, which means steel piles and basing members at the landing terminal, and replacing it with a new re-designed structure, which is estimated to cost Kshs12 million. The repairs will be done as soon as funds are available.

(b) Yes, I am fully aware, and regret the inconveniences caused to all wananchi as a result of the suspension of the Mtongwe Ferry service. However, for safety reasons, nothing can be done now to alleviate this suffering, until these repairs are done.

**Mr. Mutere:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do know what happened at Mtongwe, and which is very regrettable. One would have expected that immediate emergency measures ought to have been taken to make sure that the necessary repairs were put in place as soon as possible. If this Government is going to wait until several years after the accident, then a high price will have to be paid by Kenyans, including children. The economy will also suffer due to the inconvenience caused by the non-functioning of the Ferry. Could the Assistant Minister undertake to ensure that immediate action is taken to make sure that this Ferry is put back into use immediately?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as soon as I get money, I will repair the ferry and put it back to use, but at the moment and as long as I do not have the money to do so, I am telling the general public not to play with that large volume of water.

**Prof. Ouma:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has said twice in the course of this afternoon that as soon as money is made available, he will repair the ferry and put it back to use. That is very good, but ferry services are an essential service for the people who move from Mtongwe to the Island. I am sure Kenyans would like to know a time frame within which these people are likely to get back the ferry. When are you likely to do it? To say, "as soon as money is available", is the normal foghorn we hear here in many years and that goes on for a whole term of a Parliament. When can the people of Mombasa and Mtongwe hope to have the ferry back?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the hon. Member asking that question was quick enough to vote money here so that I can repair the ferry. With due respect to the hon. Member, when the Ministry of Transport and Communications' Vote is brought here for discussion, will you be the first to vote that money so that I repair the ferry.

**Mr. Mwiraria:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister implying in his last reply that they have already asked for money for the restoration of the Mtongwe Ferry services in the Budget that we are discussing now?

**An hon. Member:** He does not know.

**Mr. Saina:** I am capable of knowing something better than what you can imagine. If that money is not there, it can be drawn from another Vote. You know that can be done.

#### *Question No.483*

#### TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR MAKUYUNI MARKET

**Mr. Ndilinge** asked the Minister for Transport and Communications whether he is aware that there is an urgent need for a telephone exchange machine at Makuyuni Market in Kaiti Divisional Headquarters.

**The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Saina): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

Yes, I am aware that there is need for a telephone exchange facility at Makuyuni Market in Kaiti Divisional Headquarters. The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has plans for providing a Manual Telephone exchange at Ukia Market within its 1997/98 Development Plan period. The same exchange will adequately serve Makuyuni Market which is only a few kilometres away.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister has acknowledged the fact that there is need for this facility, can he tell this House whether he has set aside money for this project?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure the hon. Member is a member of the District Development Committee (DDC) which allocates money for development. He is, therefore, capable of approaching the Ministry to assist in the implementation of this project. The money voted for the 1997/97 Development plan is meant for the general development of the whole district. This money will be disbursed through the Makueni District Development Committee of which the hon. Member is a member.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the hon. Member in order to mislead the House? We have been forwarding our projects through the DDC, but nothing has been done so far. Why are you referring me to the DDC when I have directed my Question to your Ministry? We do not get anything from these DDCs. Can you tell the House why you are misleading it?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to usurp the responsibility of a locally elected Member of Parliament. Government money voted by Parliament is eventually channelled to the District Development Committees in the District Treasuries. I do not have money in my hands. Money is disbursed from the Ministry right to the hon. Member's district and there, he will have the responsibility of apportioning that money to his various projects. That is why he was elected.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, notwithstanding the verbosity from the hon. Assistant Minister, in his original reply, he said that money has been voted in the current Estimates for the establishment of a manual exchange. The Votes for each Ministry are never in the DDC, but in the printed Government Estimates. Could the Assistant Minister show us in the current Printed Estimates which item reflects the allocation for that manual exchange that he is talking about?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is a different question. The Question was about a small telephone facility at a divisional level. Now he is bringing in another question that concerns Development Estimates for the whole country.

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are you satisfied that the hon. Assistant Minister has answered the question put to him? He says that money has been set aside for this facility. Now, all Government money is set aside and included in the Printed Estimates. The Questioner has merely asked the Assistant Minister to point out where in the Estimates that particular item is covered. Could you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ask the Assistant Minister to answer the question as put to him?

**Mr. Maundu:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question that has been asked is specific in nature. Before the Assistant Minister came to answer this Question, the area must have been surveyed, a visibility study done and quantification of monies to be spent put in place. Now, in the global budget that is going to our DDC, how much of that money has been set aside for this particular facility?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot give the exact figure, but the hon. Member asking this Question is fully satisfied that the facility is going to be made available. I have answered that question clearly and correctly.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from the reply the Assistant Minister is giving the House, it appears that there is nothing like money set aside for this project. Now that he has realised that there is need for money to be set aside for this project, could the Assistant Minister organise to set aside some money for the project because it is a vital project?

**Mr. Saina:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yes, that is possible.

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

*Question No.467*

EXCISE DUTY ON VEHICLES

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Maore not here? The Question is stood over for the moment!

Question No.154, by hon. Gatabaki, and Question No.071 by hon. Muite directed to the Attorney-General, are deferred to Thursday, at the request of the Attorney-General who has communicated to the Chair that he cannot be available. So, the Questions are deferred to Thursday.

*Question No.154*

ARREST OF ROBBERY SUSPECTS

*(Question deferred)*

*Question No.071*

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL COURT

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Question by hon. Maore for the second time!

*Question No.467*

EXCISE DUTY ON VEHICLES

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Maore still not here! Question dropped!

*(Question dropped)*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Question No.1 by Private Notice!

**QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE**

MISMANAGEMENT OF BONDO TOWN COUNCIL

**(Dr. Oburu)** to ask the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that the Town Clerk of Bondo Town Council was recalled from leave by the District Officer, Bondo, *vide* letter E.9/Vol.I(12) of 12th June, 1997, without the knowledge/approval of the Provincial Local Government Officer, Kisumu, in order to forestall the outcome of an investigation against him?

(b) Is he further aware that the said Clerk, while still on leave, has suspended the Secretary of the Probe Committee, a Mr. F.S. Odongo, *vide* his letter Ref.BTC/FIN/PF/0054/VOL.I(10) of 16th June, 1997, on flimsy grounds, in order to cover up financial mismanagement in the Council?

(c) If the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, what urgent steps is he taking to streamline administration of Bondo Town Council in order to save it from financial mismanagement by the officers, which has resulted in Council staff not being paid their salaries for months?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Dr. Oburu not here? Well, this is a Question by Private Notice, and if the Questioner is not here, it is dropped!

*(Question dropped)*

REPAIR OF BOREHOLE IN KULAN LOCATION

**Mr. Shidie:** 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 the borehole in Kulan Location, Liboi Division, has collapsed and that it poses danger to livestock and the people?

(b) What urgent steps is the Minister taking to repair the borehole?

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

(a) I am aware that the borehole in Kulan Location is not functional because its faulty submersible pump got stuck inside the borehole when it was being removed to be repaired.

(b) My Ministry is in the process of mobilising a drilling rig from Daadab to retrieve the equipment from the borehole and restore the water supply.

**Mr. Shidie:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish the Assistant Minister could be more serious than this, since he is a pastoralist like me. He is telling us that they are in the process of mobilising a drilling rig from Daadab to repair the borehole and restore water supply. This borehole collapsed six months ago; in fact last year. What is required is just to get a hook and get hold of that pump and therefore, forestall the borehole.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is not giving us an adequate answer. We would like to know when this borehole will be dug, so that animals can get water?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year during the drought time, so many animals perished, the whole centre was closed, schools were closed, mosques were closed and the whole location was closed. Therefore, the Assistant Minister

should be very serious.

*(Loud Consultations)*

**Mr. Magwaga:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. There are very loud consultations from the corner here and we cannot hear properly.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Members in that corner! Will you consult in lower tones? Proceed hon. Mokku!

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to assure the hon. Member that I am serious with the answer I am giving him and it is true as he has said that I am a pastoralist like him. The truth is that, this machine broke down in early May, 1997 and not six months ago as the hon. Member has put it. This will be done in two weeks time.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when repairing this borehole, could the Assistant Minister also consider drilling another one? Because we know that the Ministry has many drilling rigs and most of them are being used to drill for the politically correct individuals. This is a Question which should not arise because the Assistant Minister is capable of repairing this borehole immediately, and we know this.

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not true that we are drilling boreholes for the politically privileged people. We drill boreholes in needy areas where there is a purpose for boreholes. There is no need for us to drill a second borehole while this one can be repaired.

**Mr. Githiomi:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, arising from what the Assistant Minister has said, is he in order to say that there is no need of drilling another borehole, whereas technically, if you repair a borehole, there is no guarantee that it is not going to break down again. Hon. Shidie says that it has taken six months to repair this borehole. You either drill another borehole or you provide another submersible pump, so that you cater for future breakdowns. Is he in order to say that it is not possible to drill another borehole whereas it is possible and feasible?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to promise this House that in the next two weeks, the mechanical problem of the borehole will be repaired and it is going to be in use.

The hon. Member is talking from a technical point. On a technical point, the officers on the ground have seen that once it is repaired, it will serve the purpose like a new borehole.

**Mr. Falana:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the Assistant Minister is not honest in his answer. Could he tell the House what he did not have for the last six months when this borehole was not operational, that he will have in the next two weeks to retrieve the equipment? I am saying this because the only drilling rig that is in that area is the one which was owned by the Crescent of Hope, and it is not operational either. If that is the one he is counting on to retrieve the equipment, then he is not telling us the truth.

If it is not that one, can he tell us which rig is in Daadab that the Ministry expects to move to the site to retrieve the machine?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to correct the hon. Falana that this borehole did not break at the time he is alleging. It broke down in early May this year. Secondly, I am intending to mobilise the rig in Daadab, 40 kilometres from that site. That rig is a raft which is in good condition and the borehole will be ready within the next two weeks.

**Mr. Shidie:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think this Assistant Minister is a good warlord. He cannot be a good Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development. He knows very well and in fact, I was there during the registration of voters exercise and he knows very well that, that thing collapsed six months ago. Secondly, the drilling rig he is talking about is not even functioning, which makes the matter even worse. Could he tell us where he is going to get the drilling rig from?

**Mr. Mokku:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member claims to understand the operations of the Ministry, which I do not agree with. The drilling rig owned by us is functional and I would like the hon. Member to confirm to me after two weeks whether what he is saying or what I am saying is correct.

I would also like to assure hon. Shidie that before the General Elections, since I can see he wants to use that as an election factor, the borehole will be functional.

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

**POINT OF ORDER**

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT SOUGHT:  
SHOOTING OF MR. KIBUCHI

**Mr. Gitonga:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. On 17th June, I asked for a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of security with regard to a shooting incident whereby a senior police officer shot a Mr. Kibuchi dead. This has taken too long and I do not know why the Minister has not taken the trouble to explain what happened during that incident in which somebody died.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am seeking your guidance. What shall I do, when Ministers neglect their duties and do not come to give a Statement on this issue? Is it possible for you, Sir, to ask the Minister to issue a statement this week?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I think the Minister has heard.

**Mr. Gitonga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is not here.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** His fellow Ministers are here and on the basis of the principle of collective responsibility, it is proper for me to state that I take note of the fact that the Minister has heard, or the Government has heard.

Next Order.

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

*(Order for Committee read  
being First 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. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The agricultural sector continued to record a positive growth rate for the fourth consecutive year since 1994. In 1996, the sector grew by 4.4 per cent. This positive growth, which is consistent with the renewed growth of the economy since 1994, is a most welcome development to all of us. The good performance was a result, among other things of the continued liberalisation of our economy, thus enabling the private sector to step up competitive investments in the sector and increased output of coffee, tea, sugar, wheat and horticultural products.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the performance of the agricultural sector has direct effects on the entire economy. Firstly, our agricultural sector provides almost all the country's food requirements; and, secondly, the sector accounts for 26 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Thirdly, it provides employment to approximately 70 per cent of our work force, particularly, in the rural areas where 80 per cent of the people live. Fourthly, it generates 60 per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings and contributes about 70 of the raw materials needed by our industrial sector. The sector will continue to play a key role towards the achievement of our national development objectives. The importance of this sector to our economic growth was once again underscored by the impetus it gave to the overall economic growth which we have witnessed over the last years.

**Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order to go into Committee Supply when we were still debating the Finance Bill, and I was on the Floor last time contributing to the Bill when the House rose? How can we go to the Committee of Supply before we are through with the Committee of Ways and Means?

**Dr. Kituyi:** What do you want to supply before you have concluded discussion on the Committee of Ways and Means.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** This is really news to me. I was not here last week and I have to go on the presumption that the business of the House has to continue as is on the Order Paper.

**Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you only need to refer to the HANSARD of last week's proceedings when the House rose. You will find that I was on the Floor contributing to the debate on Ways and Means. I was supposed to continue today and the mover had not replied. Unless we are sitting in a different Parliament in the Republic of Papua New Guinea, I do not understand whether this is the Parliament of the Republic of Kenya.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the---



**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, Mr. Minister! I am sorry, unfortunately, I was not here last week to know who was on the Floor last and, on what business. But as I said, I have to assume that the business of the House is, and shall proceed as has been laid out on the Order Paper. It is my understanding now that when the Sessional Committee met on Tuesday, it decided that this week we will resort back to this Committee of Supply. I think, hon. Dr. Kituyi, if I recollect correctly, is a Member of the Sessional Committee. If you want to raise queries later you can, but at this point in time I am afraid, we cannot depart from the business on the Order Paper. If you think that the decision by which this change of business schedule, as you have understood it, has come about is questionable, you can pick it up with the Speaker in his Chambers. But for the moment, really, it is beyond my powers to alter the Order Paper which is before the House now.

**Dr. Kituyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Unless you have decided that today the National Assembly of Kenya should be used as rubber stamp, how can we go into deliberating how we can spend money from the Exchequer before we have given legitimacy to the Government to appropriate money and before the Committee of Ways and Means has completed its business? How can we move to the Committee of Supply?

**Mr. P.N. Ndwiaga:** That is true!

**An hon. Member:** What money could they supply?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Frankly, I do not think I would want to entertain this argument at this stage.

**Dr. Kituyi:** But that is not fair!

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! As far as I am concerned, once you passed the Vote on Account, you had given the Government the imprest.

**Dr. Kituyi:** But we have first to finish with the Committee of Ways and Means!

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! In the meantime, while Members do consultations, will the Minister continue? I think it is perfectly proper because, the Bill may not pass until October.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you---

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order!

**Mr. Mak' Onyango:** But I have a very good reason to rise on a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! I know it is a very good reason.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, hon. Kituyi. You passed the Vote on Account. That means that because the Finance Bill may not pass until October, Government will have to be given the imprest. That was the imprest you gave to the Government. So, the question of not giving the Government authority to spend money does not arise now. I thought the whole purpose of you trying to derail the Budget debate the other time was because you knew of this technicality; that unless the Vote on Account passes at a certain date, the Government would not be able to spend a cent, after 1st July. Now, beyond that, I am afraid I cannot alter the business on the Order Paper. If, on the other hand, what you are suggesting, that the change of the business is not as per the agreement by the Sessional Committee, well, I think that you can raise it with the Speaker in his Chambers. In any case, Standing Order No.33, says that:-

"The business of the House shall be put on the Order Paper in accordance with such preference as the Government chooses."

It is the Government which starts the business, but the Sessional Committee is there for the Government to submit its business to. I do not think there is any need for us to continue arguing on this issue.

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Speaker's Committee itself does not allow us to do what we are doing now. We have not finished the Committee of Ways and Means. You will remember, even when we were debating the Finance Bill, there was an attempt by this other side to cut the debate short and we rejected that move.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! I am afraid I was not here and I have to confess that I am a bit in the dark as to what transpired last week. But I am afraid this is not the right procedure for you to put me in the right by derailing the Business of this House.

Hon. Mbela, will you continue?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the strategy adopted in the current Eighth National Development Plan, 1997-2001---

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Mbela, do you not want to continue?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I apologise. I stopped because I thought that you had given the Floor to Mr. Anyona.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Anyona, what is your point of order?

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was somewhere in the corridors and I heard about this impasse in the House. I was personally very puzzled last week when I was away, but I heard that the House was debating the Finance Bill. I think it is important for the Chair to guide the House. As far as I understand it, the Finance Bill, in the past, when I was in this House,--- I do not remember in recent years. The Finance Bill sometimes came up in September and sometimes in October. My understanding is; Committee of Ways and Means, means the debate on the budget proposals, the debate after the budget speech. After that, you go into Committee of Supply, which is dealing with Ministerial Votes. I do not know how the House started debating the Finance Bill which, in my understanding, is not part of the Committee of Ways and Means. First, there is the Finance Bill, then you come with Appropriations Bill, but---

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I clearly understand that, but I have been made to understand that the Finance Bill has not been passed and it may not pass until October, 1997. So, what is your dissatisfaction?

It would be good if you, hon. Anyona, would give the benefit of your long experience and wisdom to other hon. Members who seem not to have learnt the procedures of the House for the last five years.

**Mr. Anyona:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, clearly, there is confusion in the House. Some of us in this House are contending that we are acting un-procedurally. I do not know what the other side feels, and I think it is important to clarify the matter. I was merely making my contribution as I understand it from experience in the past and as I understand it in terms of the difference between the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee of Supply. I do not think we can gloss over it. There is some kind of controversy, and I think it should be resolved.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! I think there is no controversy or impasse. If hon. Members think there is something un-procedural, well, I have said you can consult the Speaker in his Chambers. If need be, we will re-visit it with a ruling. But as I said, I am not in the picture as to what transpired last week. Least, am I in the picture as to what transpired in the Sessional Committee, where I understand the decision to bring this matter at this point was arrived at. I understand hon. Dr. Kituyi is a member of that Committee.

Continue, Mr. Mbela.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The strategy adopted in the current Eighth National Development Plan, 1997-2001 is to rely on agriculture as a springboard for faster economic growth and transformation of the economy into a newly industrialised nation by the year 2020.

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Gatabaki, not on that subject.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): This calls for long-term sustainable annual growth in the sector over 7---

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

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Gatabaki, on what issue?

**Mr. Gatabaki:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Kenya Government is in such hurry to go to elections, but it cannot be done at the expense of convention and Standing Orders of this House. The President of Kenya wants to dissolve this Parliament as soon as possible to hold elections before the reform agenda. President Moi should not be allowed to take advantage of the problems he is facing to mess with the Standing Orders of this House. We know very well he is being pressurised by no other than hon. Biwott and the KANU hawks to call the elections next month and to dissolve this Parliament. We cannot be part of that--

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order! Order!. Hon. Gatabaki, when you catch the Speaker's eye to rise on a point of order, it is not a licence to go on a chronicle of your own. I think you had better stick to the point of order which you said was related to this subject. I realise it was not related to this subject and I therefore disallow it or any further points of order at this point.

Will you continue, Mr. Mbela?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This calls for long-term sustainable annual growth in the sector of 7 per cent. This will be our major challenge in the coming years.

In line with our national goals and aspirations, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing continues to implement policies stipulated in our policy documents such as the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth and Sessional Paper No.2 of 1994 on National Food Policy. The Eighth National Development Plan and the Policy Framework Paper of February, 1996 that covers the years 1996-1998. The highest priority of the Ministry continues to be the enhancement of the national food security and

production of export and industrial orientated agricultural commodities to generate foreign exchange, and provide materials for our industrial section. In understanding these activities, the Ministry aims at making a major contribution to our economic development.

To achieve the goals stated, financial and physical resources will be required. This is the reason for our request for budgetary support. However, before I make a detailed examination of the budget request under our Recurrent and Development expenditures, I would like to highlight and comment on a number of important issues:-

First, I wish to highlight the various measures undertaken by the Ministry in support of the agricultural sector since the last budget. Secondly, I wish to note the key constraints hindering the achievement of greater growth in the sector. Thirdly, I will cite the main measures and reforms being undertaken by my Ministry in order to accelerate the growth of this sector. Finally, the various measures announced in this year's national budget that are likely to affect the sector.

Since our last budget, the Ministry has continued to undertake a number of activities geared towards further development of our agricultural sector. On food crops, hon. Members are aware that the cereals sub-sector was liberalised in 1993. In order to enhance private sector participation in cereals marketing, the Government, in collaboration with donors, embarked on a programme of commercialising the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) in September, 1996. The Government has, therefore, boosted allocation for commercialisation activities of the NCPB from K£4.9 million during the last financial year to K£25 million in this financial year. On the other hand, allocation for strategic reserves has been scaled down from K£10.5 million in the last financial year to K£5 million in the current financial year. This reduction is because of the need for the private sector to be able to play a leading role in the liberalised maize marketing thereby providing some of the strategic reserves. This commercialisation programme of the NCPB is expected to ensure that the Board will become financially self-sustaining. To-date, the Government has developed operating rules that will govern the NCPB's future execution of its social obligations relating to the management of strategic reserves, famine relief and market stabilisation on agency basis. To ensure a more effective management the Government has established a national food security office in the Office of the President. In addition, the restructuring of the NCPD and the review of its legal framework, are already under way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the tea sub-sector earned the economy more than Kshs20 billion in 1996 as compared to about Kshs16.6 billion in 1995. With the liberalisation process that is going on the subsector is expected to perform much better in this financial year. The 45 smallholder factories have been handed over to the farmers through the sale of shares. As a result, these tea factory companies will now be managed by directors elected by small-scale tea farmers. The directors and the management teams will be responsible for purchasing factory requirements, except in cases where economies of scale necessitate centralised purchasing. Centralised purchasing in bulk will continue to be undertaken by KTDA headquarters, but the initial requisitioning will originate from the individual company factories. Zonal and factory management units, in consultation with the factory boards of directors, will be responsible for recruitment of staff, including leaf collection operations. The focus is on the factory company as an independent unit. To ensure complete separation from the public sector the KTDA has been exempted from the provisions of the State Corporations Act. As a result, the board of directors of this Authority, including its chairman, is elected by the farmers. The board is responsible for the appointment of all its staff. In addition, the transfer of leaf collection fleet to tea factory companies is almost complete. Once this exercise is complete, this important exercise will be carried out by tea factory managements.

On coffee, the performance of this subsector has shown improvement since 1994 when liberalisation in it was started. By 1996 the subsector earnings had grown to Kshs14.3 billion from nearly Kshs12 billion in 1994. The liberalisation of the subsector has progressed very well and today its management has been transferred to farmers. Further, liberalisation of the marketing of coffee is the most important challenge in the subsector, and it is receiving our full attention. Activities supporting improved yields and the quality of coffee, and reduced costs of coffee production will continue to receive our attention. Further ways and means of improving the delivery of extension services and sharing the costs with the industry are being designed. It is our hope that this will lead to increased smallholder yields and processing capacity, thus increasing both family and national incomes from coffee.

As far as sugar is concerned in the industrial crop subsector, Kenya produced about 390,000 metric tonnes of sugar in 1996 as compared to a consumption of 570,000 metric tonnes in the same year. The deficit of more than 100,000 metric tonnes was met through importation. With improved milling capacity, better crop husbandry practices and new varieties of cane, Kenya can be self-sufficient in sugar production. The programme of restructuring and privatising the sugar companies is being accelerated. Privatisation of Mumias Sugar Company is targeted for completion in December, 1997. Chemilil Sugar Company will follow later. Plans are also being developed to privatise South Nyanza, Nzoia and Muhoroni Sugar Companies. Nzoia and Muhoroni Sugar Companies will, however, require substantial rehabilitation before they can be privatised. To meet the need of our liberalised economy, the Kenya Sugar Authority (KSA) will be restructured and strengthened. A draft Bill, which will govern

the sugar industry, has already been prepared for presentation to this House. In order to protect the local sugar industries from cheap imports, the Government recently imposed a suspended duty of 70 per cent, and proposed changes to the provisions of the Customs and Excise Act, that relate to anti-dumping and anti-subsidy legislation. These measures should protect our local production.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on oil seed, Kenya spends more than Kshs2 billion to import vegetable oil annually.

This huge expenditure on oil requirements in the country calls for greater intervention in the sub-sector. To improve production and processing of oil crops in the country, a thorough study on the oil seeds sub-sector has been carried out through the Second Agricultural Sector Management Project. The study looked into the issue of farm support services, pricing and marketing, and oil seeds development policy. Detailed recommendations have been made on how to move Kenya towards self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in a sustainable manner. A subsector development policy has also been proposed. This will lead to the development of oil crops, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) for sunflower and in high and medium potential areas without displacing food and cash crops grown in these areas. The Coast Province, for instance, has a high potential for the growing of cashewnuts, coconuts and simsim.

*[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]*

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

A joint team of the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing has been set up to look into policy issues relating to the oil seeds sub-sector. Once the policy document is ready, it will be processed through the normal channels.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on cotton, which is of interest to many hon. Members, the sub-sector has been liberalised, and the Cotton Act is in the process of being revised. Five of the existing Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board ginneries have been sold to farmers organisations and the private sector. A programme of seed multiplication and distribution has been put in place, so that planting materials of good quality can be available to cotton farmers. To-date, two varieties have been developed. These are KSA 81M for Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza Provinces, and HART 89M for Central, Eastern, and Coast Provinces. For the western region 116 tonnes of seed have been planted during this season, while the eastern region has planted 400 acres of land. A cotton research programme has been formulated to develop up-to-date technological packages for the different ecological zones of Kenya. To ensure the development of more suitable local materials research work will be continued in all agro-ecological zones. In addition, closer collaboration has been established between researchers and extension staff so as to hasten response to farmers' needs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock production was drastically affected by the drought of last year and early this year. However, due to adequate rains received from April the sub-sector is recovering fast. The Ministry is continuing to promote community-based projects to ensure availability of water to the affected areas. Also, affected by the last drought was the dairy sub-sector. However, this sub-sector has shown considerable recovery in terms of milk intake by various processing and marketing outlets. To accelerate growth in this sub-sector, the Ministry has completed the review of the Dairy Act and it is reviewing the dairy development policy to conform with the liberalised environment. These documents will now be processed through the normal channels.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last Financial Year was very difficult and challenging for the veterinary services sub-sector. There were outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases resulting from excessive movement of livestock in search of pasture and water due to severe drought. I am happy to note that during this financial year, my Ministry has catered for this area. Additionally, branding of livestock was undertaken in these districts which are experiencing cattle rustling. Already 375,000 cattle have been branded in the six districts in the first phase of the exercise. These are Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo, Samburu, Marakwet and Trans-Nzoia. This exercise would be extended to cover 12 districts of Mwingi, Garissa, Tana River and Kitui. In phase two, Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale as well as Wajir and Mandera and under phase three, it will finally be done in Trans Mara, Kuria and Laikipia.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to improve provision of veterinary services, the Ministry has put considerable efforts in promoting farmers' groups and co-operatives as service delivery agents. Various stakeholders meetings have been held in all provinces to explain the need for privatisation. In the case of artificial insemination services, heavy emphasis has been put on privatisation and currently there are about 100 organisations providing the service. However, the privatisation programme is being implemented gradually while the Government continues to provide the service where the programme has not started. The Ministry has also continued to promote private veterinary practitioners. This exercise has gone on well and to-date, over 150 private veterinarians are

providing services to farmers. In addition, the Ministry is revitalising the dipping programme by providing acaricides free-of-charge to community-managed dips. This programme is expected to cover 4,000 functional and community managed dips in 50 districts. Each dip will be provided with 100 litres of acaricide. The first consignment of 40,000 litres arrived in the country in May 1997 and has been distributed in 28 districts while the second consignment of 50,000 litres is expected within this month. The rehabilitation programme will cost a total of Kshs400 million.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the agricultural sector is faced with constraints which spread beyond the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. I will address four main problems, and the first one is post harvest losses due to poor and inadequate rural infrastructure especially on feeder roads. The second one is poor marketing facilities of perishable goods due to lack of rural electrification and efficient co-operative societies and low utilisation of water for agricultural reproduction.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, to address these concerns, the Ministry is in the process of implementing the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (ASIP) as a framework for development of the sector. This programme will not only address the aspects within the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, but will also cover other Ministries. The factors that influence agricultural development like rural feeder roads, rural electrification for micro-processing, rural market centres and water for agriculture will be addressed through a partnership with other Government Ministries and departments. The preparation of ASIP is well advanced and we hope to hold joint appraisals between the Government and donors in September, 1997. It is expected that the implementation of ASIP will commence in the next financial year, that is 1998/1999.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the third difficulty is weaknesses in research and extension linkages and delivery systems. We are addressing these problems through joint efforts of my Ministry and the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology. In this regard, we have set-up research extension through farmer linkage committees in all the 16 regional research centres under KARI. Another problem is unfair competition from subsidised imports and dumping. This problem is receiving adequate attention through the imposition of duties and levies. We have also faced challenges from soil and environmental degradation. These are serious challenges that require joint efforts of all Kenyans.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the fourth problem is the lack of credit to enable majority of smallholder farmers, especially women, to increase the use of inputs such as improved seeds and fertilisers. It remains a major challenge of the Ministry and the country as a whole. It is stipulated within the countries lending requirements of the commercial banks that they should lend to the agricultural sub-sector up to 17 per cent of the total lending to the economy. However, to-date, total lending to the agricultural sector is about 2 per cent. The Government is, therefore, keen to restructure AFC to become an agricultural development bank to assist the farmers. In support of the farmers, the Ministry will promote the utilisation of high quality agricultural inputs.

With regard to planting materials, breeding stock and animal feeds, the Ministry will implement more stringently regulations on quality of both imported and locally-produced inputs, breeding stocks and planting materials. As part of this effort, the Kenya Plant Health and Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) has been put in place. In addition, we will strengthen the partnership between the public and the private sectors. This, in our view, is critical if we are to sustain Kenya's competitiveness in the world markets.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, all these aims and policies will be achieved subject to the availability of sufficient resources and support of all the stakeholders. It has been observed that over the years, investments in agriculture have stagnated at below 10 per cent of gross fixed capital formation which is hardly adequate to generate sustainable growth. Government expenditure in the sector has remained at 5 per cent of the total Government expenditure. For easier growth, we must all increase our investments in this sector. Commitment on the part of the stakeholders will be most crucial given the increasing globalisation of the world economies which results in very stringent standards. In view of this fact, I call upon all Kenyan players in the sector to read the signs of the time and rise to the occasion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for Finance for his support to the agricultural sector during the last financial year. It was because of such support from the Ministry of Finance that the agricultural sector was able to record a positive growth of 4.4 per cent in 1996. However, we did experience serious financial constraints, particularly under our Development Vote.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the funds required for this fiscal year 1997/98 to enable the Ministry cover specialised services will be K£182,408,000 under the Recurrent Budget, and K£110,911,370 for the Development Budget. Details of the activities to be funded are available in the books. However, I appeal to private sector to increase investment both in production and in processing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1997/98 Budget proposals contained measures that will have direct and indirect impact on agriculture.

The sector will face more stringent competition from imports as a result of reduction in import duties for

sugar and wheat. Hon. Members, this is good news for the consumers, as prices for these commodities are expected to follow in addition to encouraging efficiency and improvements in the sector.

However, the suspended duty of 70 per cent on milk, rice, sugar and wheat will allow for quick imposition of higher duties in the event of major down swings in world prices. The sector will also benefit from a 10 per cent suspended duty for import for pears, grapes and oranges. Hon. Members, I was surprised the other day to find that Kenya imported about 10,000 metric tonnes of oranges from South Africa, valued at Kshs490 million last year. This shows that we need to pay attention to our fruits development. I call upon all those concerned to keep us informed of any emerging problems in this specific sub-sector. In the event that the Ministry is given the necessary support to overcome the various constraints currently facing the sector, we hope to increasingly reduce the level of competition from imports. The proposed measures to strengthen the monitoring of transit cargo that have been put in place will be of great help to the sector growth. In particular, domestic sugar industries should be able to compete effectively with imports.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are giving a lot of attention to reviving even some of the old factories like Ramisi where we were told lies that sugar cannot be grown in the Coast Province. I visited Mauritius recently and I was surprised to find soil conditions much worse than the good soils that we find in Ramisi. In any case, we will find that whatever is grown in Mumias in Western Kenya is actually propagated in Mtwapa in the Coast Province, which is a contradiction. What I am trying to say is that some of the Asian investors have not always told us the truth and when they want to call upon the Government to take over any debts, they will say that sugar does not survive in the warmer areas of the Coast Province.

**Dr. Kituyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Minister in order to mislead the House that it is Asian entrepreneurs who said that Ramisi could not be rehabilitated when it is the President of Kenya who said in Ramisi that the ecology could not sustain sugarcane production?

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing (Mr. D.M. Mbela):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about the source of the information. In fact, the investor who used to run Ramisi is an Asian.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also feel that there is need for the banks to change their attitudes so that farmers can be given credit. You will be surprised to hear that we spent more than Kshs3 billion to import food for the country and yet if we had only cared to spend Kshs1 billion for credit to the local farmers, we would have had most of our wealth remaining with us.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those remarks, I beg to move. **The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale):** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to second this very important Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing which has been very ably moved by the Minister, hon. Mbela.

In so doing, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like from the outset to underscore the importance of agriculture to the economy of this country.

The parameters have been enunciated in the Minister's speech, and I am not going to dwell on them, but we all do know that without agriculture we cannot develop. In fact, our economy is by and large based on agriculture. If we hope to industrialise this country by the year 2020, we really must start by modernising our agriculture. Firstly, by ensuring that we have food security and do not import food every year. We can save our hard earned foreign exchange to be able to plough it back into the economy and, therefore, to industrialise.

Secondly, most of our raw materials that are required for processing in this country for industrialisation are agro-based. It is important, therefore, that we do enhance our agricultural output to ensure that we have the necessary raw materials for industrialisation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on food security, I think, we must be really serious on this and be prepared to do a number of activities. Firstly, we must invest both financial and human resources in agriculture to ensure that we have food security in this country. Like the Minister said in his closing remarks, it does not assist the country when we fail to invest in the agricultural sector, but when we do not have adequate food supply we are able to find money to go out there and buy food at greater expense than if we had initially invested in food production locally. It is very important that we address these issues. Countries that once had problems in being unable to feed their own population, some Asian countries, for instance, are able to do so because they took a deliberate policy to ensure that they would have adequate food to feed their nations. A nation that cannot feed its people cannot refer to itself as an independent country. If you look at countries like India which in the early 40s, used to go around the world with a begging bowl to try and get food for their own population, at the moment, they are exporting food to other countries because they took a deliberate policy. One of the points that India took and which I would commend to our Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, was the fact of the utilisation of our water resources in the country. In India, for example, they were able to integrate water resources, managing electricity supply and

particularly rural electrification with that of food production. We ought to be able to address this issue to ensure that, the water resources which we do have in this country are utilised not only to meet our domestic requirements and industrial output, but particularly for food production. We can only do so, if we are not going to depend on rain-fed agriculture. Even when we have rained water, a lot is often wasted. It just runs off into the sea. We do not conserve it for future food production and that is a matter which the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development and the Ministry of Energy ought to have a joint effort, in ensuring that we can utilise our water resources to the best advantage for food production in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch on a few sub-sectors that the Minister did, so elaborately enunciate in his speech. On the sugar sub-sector, I come from a province that produces upto 30 per cent of the sugar in this country. We have some very good examples of sugar production at Mumias which the Minister has talked about and, on the other side of the scale, we have the sad case of Nzoia Sugar Company which we have talked about every year. We do not seem to have a solution to that issue. I know that the Minister has made a reference to a plan for modernisation of that particular factory and its restructuring. But we have been talking about restructuring of Nzoia Sugar Company for the last four years! The farmers in that area are suffering. I do not think that this is sweet music to the farmers in Bungoma. The farmers in Bungoma want to hear what happened to the Kshs200 million owed to them and what is being done to ensure that the future of the industry in that area is assured and that they do not have to come back to the Government every year. We want to tie the privatisation of Mumias Sugar Company with that of Nzoia Sugar Company. We are happy that Busia is at long last coming on stream. We are happy that the farmers whose areas will be affected by the factory have been compensated. We urge the Ministry of Finance to speed up that process because we have also been waiting for that factory for a long time, but we are grateful that some efforts are being made.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, cotton is another area that touches on Western and Nyanza provinces---

**Mr. Gatabaki:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Assistant Minister has been talking about the sugar industry in Western Kenya and the destruction of that industry. We have in this House an hon. Member of Parliament-- Is he aware that the destruction of the sugar industry in Western Kenya is because---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Gatabaki. You are obviously asking a question. This is not Question Time!

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

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): Order, Mr. Gatabaki! I gave you the opportunity but you misused it. You are now becoming grossly disorderly.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development** (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was commenting on the area of cotton. This sector is so crucial to the economy of Western Kenya generally and some parts of Eastern Province and the Coast.

Given the climate we do have here, the high temperatures that obtain in Western, Coast and Eastern Provinces which are good for cotton growing and given that the soils are right, I think it is sinful for this country to import cotton.

We can really afford to grow all the cotton we need in this country. I know that we have liberalised that sub-sector, we have sold the ginneries that used to be owned by the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board but we ought to now speed up the process of planting materials to the farmer and to ensure that the farmer is assisted, so that he can grow this crop. It is important if we intend to industrialise this country and to ensure that our textile industry grows, we ought to be able to grow all our cotton in this country. There is no particular reason why we should continue to import cotton when we have the right environment, climate and soils that can be able to grow all the cotton that we require. All that is required is a good environment and proper structures and---

**Mr. Michuki:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order, that the Assistant Minister who has clearly declared that he is seconding the Motion, to speak the way he is speaking if he is seconding a proposal from the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): I thought he was amplifying the points that the Minister raised. That to me, is seconding!

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development** (Mr. Ligale): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am not criticising but only making suggestions to the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing on how best he can improve his policies to ensure that we can have the policy that he has enunciated in his speech. I do not think I am being critical in any manner. I am being very positive.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another area which should be looked into is the livestock sub-sector--- Unfortunately, these gentlemen wasted a lot of my time and I had a lot of points that I wanted to make on that particular area.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

*(Question proposed)*

**Dr. Kituyi:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me a chance to make my contribution on this important Business before the House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we read through the Estimates for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, and if one listened to the Mover of this Motion, the first things that came to mind is that this Government does not know what its priorities are. There is nothing both in the Budget this year and in the Estimates before the House which shows a clear vision of where we are, where we are coming from and where we are trying to go. If this Government assumes that its priorities were domestic food security, keeping and expanding gainful employment in the agricultural sector, mainstreaming environmental concerns to make agricultural production sustainable and linking agricultural production to the process of industrialisation, the priorities of allocation of public money would have been radically different from what we have here. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the basis of that foundation, I wish to raise a number of concerns. My most immediate concern relates to the way the Minister has moved this Vote. He correctly tells us that in the past financial year, the agricultural sector grew by 4.4 per cent and he attributes this to privatisation. It is very unfortunate because this is not true. If the Government is aspiring to expand the growth of agriculture, to 7 per cent per annum, it has to soundly diagnose what has distorted the growth of that sector. The expansion of the agricultural sector in the past year was primarily because of the private initiative in the horticultural sector, often in spite of the hurdles put on the way by bureaucracy. It had nothing to do with Government policies of privatisation as such. We should not treat privatisation like some "holy animal." The policies of privatisation can help to curb some distortion. Often, mostly in the marketing of produce but blind liberalisation of the agricultural sector has happened in this country, inevitably leading to a crisis for the primary producer and not as a leap for expanded production.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what has been happening in the primary production in this country in the name of privatisation, the Government abandoned its responsibility for the control of input quality. The first casualty was seed maize. People started planting "adulterated seeds" and the Government has got no mechanism to regulate the quality of such seed. In fact, the individuals involved in the management of Government seed production end up competing with other enterprises. Like the contradictory relationship between the management of Kenya Seed Company and the management of West Kenya Seed Company, where the individual interests contradict their official responsibility as managers of the parastatal responsible for production and quality of seeds. What follows is a decline in state funding of research in inputs for agriculture. You cannot pretend that you are going to build a foundation for expanded agricultural production, if you are scaling down public funding of research. As if to add insult to injury, the Government proceeds to sell the capital resources for research. If you go to Kitale today, not only has the land belonging to Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), the premier best seed research station in East and Central Bank, been sub-divided and given to politically correct people, but even their very houses, dairies and offices have been allocated to individuals. Civil servants working at the Kitale Research Farm are now being asked by private individuals to pay rent for the houses which, formerly were Government houses. The houses are not being renovated or pulled down, but they are allocated to individuals. That is not the way to even run a kiosk.

There is an interesting contradiction in the way the Government looks at the process of privatisation. If you go to Western Kenya, you will find that we have suffered a crisis because we produce maize as the staple food of Kenya. The Government, in the name of liberalisation, stopped guaranteeing us a minimum price on the market for our produce. Yet to date, the same Government allows irresponsible members of the Provincial Administration to use the outdated Chief's Authority Act, to regulate the selling of green maize. Today, you will find some irresponsible District Officers announcing that they are banning the selling of roast maize in market centres in Western Kenya, as if they have produced or they can guarantee you on where you can sell your produce, if you do not sell it then. Under what circumstances does this irrationality continue?

As we speak, the crisis at Nzoia Sugar Company has made many farmers not to take their sugarcane there. Those who have taken wait for a very long time before they are paid. What are we seeing in the market centres of Bungoma? We see persons faced with the need for money retailing their sugarcane in the markets. Then, members of the Provincial Administration come and arrest them because they are selling their sugar cane. What Government can say that it owes its allegiance to the people, if it destroys the livelihood of those people, simply because it is thinking about contractual relationships with factories, which are supposed to consume the sugarcane? What Government can say it considers its responsibility to the sector which accounts for 70 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP), if that same Government does not have any vision or consistency in its application of policies about the importation of sugar by unscrupulous businessmen? If you start telling us that you have started a suspended 70 per cent duty on sugar imports, how can we benefit from suspended duty? What suspended duty means is that you



create conditions for "artificial shortage" of sugar in the country, the politically-notables import bulk sugar, their competitors start bringing sugar and when it is on the high seas, you impose the suspended duty. It is a punitive measure against the politically-incorrect who want to compete with the politically-correct, who often import sugar into this country without paying duty.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Government has to come up with a clear policy on a number of substantial things. First of all, we cannot say that we want to reverse the situation where last year, we imported oranges from South Africa worth Kshs400 million by saying we are encouraging orange farmers. That is ridiculous. You say: Under what conditions has South Africa messed up its local market for oranges? Why is it impossible to export oranges to the United States of America (USA)? Why should we over-liberalise the importation of food produce more than the Western countries, which are teaching us about liberalisation? Why should we do what they do not do? Liberalisation does not mean that the Government should abscond from its responsibility to the primary producers. This Government has to understand that there is no reason why it should privatise the extension services in agriculture, livestock development and veterinary services, and yet, continue to expand allocations at the national level. When you look at crop production, there is increased allocation to Crop Production Department in Nairobi, and there is total removal of allocation for extension workers at the grassroot level. Why should we over-generate knowledge about crop production at the national level, while we have cut off the linkage between that knowledge and the farmer? If we are liberalising, there are areas which urgently require liberalisation.

Why do we continue saddling coffee farmers in this country with a "leech" called the "Coffee Board of Kenya," which has totally no relevance in a liberalised economy? This body was formed to create employment for a certain person in the seventies. It has no relevance today. To add insult to injury, when the Government announced that cess will go to the farmers, and tea cess goes to the tea factories, coffee cess goes to a cess Committee established at the Coffee Board of Kenya. The cess committee does not represent farmers. It is not responsive to the needs of farmers. It is just holding farmers money, which may land into the hands of the people who want to use it for political campaigns. This is not the way to manage liberalisation.

Similarly, the Government tells us that they are going to have elections for KTDA. They told us that the electors freely elected the Managing Director of KTDA, Mr. Karanja. Then, they empower the Minister to move to extend the term of Mr. Karanja's post beyond the time when the Board of Directors should elect him. What form of transparency exists between the Government statement and Government practice?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President of this country, who is also the Head of this Government, went to Ramisi and told them that the sugar factory there cannot be revived because the soil environment is not suitable for sugarcane production. The Minister belatedly discovered that the President had been cheated by some Indian entrepreneurs. What Government by-passes in-house technical competence and listens to entrepreneurs whose only interest is to cut their losses? How can the Government come to Parliament and wail that they were misled by Indian entrepreneurs? Since then were the Indian entrepreneurs paid salaries to advise the President about the revivable projects? I appreciate that allocations have been made in the current Budget for training institutes in the country. But as we do that, the Government has to urgently address the question of what happens to graduates of agricultural training institutes. This is because they remain unemployed and we are putting money into the institutions.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumuunga mkono Waziri alipokuwa akitoa mapendekezo ya Wizara yake. Ninafurahi alipokubali kinaganaga kwamba alikuwa amedanganywa na yule Mhindi aliyekuwa akifanya biashara ya kusaga sukari kwamba mchanga haukuwa mzuri kwa ukuzaji wa miwa. Lakini sasa, ameeleza ya kwamba wamefahamu mchanga wa Ramisi ni mzuri kwa ukuzaji wa miwa.

Tena amesema wamefahamu kumbe ilikuwa ni uwongo mkubwa kwa sababu KARI inakuza mbegu za sukari kule Mtwapa. Lakini Waziri ameshindwa kutueleza ni taratibu gani zitatumwa kufufua mtambo ule wa Ramisi. Amesema tu amegundua alikuwa amedanganywa. Lakini hakutueleza taratibu za kufufua usagaji wa miwa katika mtambo wa Ramisi. Hili ni swala kubwa na lenye kutia wasiwasi. Ni lazima tufahamu ya kwamba ingawa Mhindi wa Ramisi alidanganya Serikali nzima ya kwamba mchanga haufai, lakini wadanganyifu zaidi ni wale maafisa wa Serikali waliokubaliana na huyo Mhindi. Hii ndiyo ilifanya Mhindi akapata nafasi ya kundanganya Serikali. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu Serikali ina bahati mbaya sana kwa sababu ingawa inataka kutoa mapendekezo ya manufaa kwa wananchi, lakini walio katika mamlaka ni wapinzani watupu! Watu kutoka Mkoa wa Kati wako katika Upinzani na nia yao ni kuonyesha kwamba Serikali yetu ni mbaya. Wanakataza watu wa Pwani kupanda miwa ili Moi akitembelea Pwani asipatane na watu wa sehemu hiyo. Tunafahamu kwamba planners wetu ndio wabaya kwa sababu wanaunga mkono vyama vya sehemu zao. Ningependa kumwambia Waziri kwamba tumepata shirika ambalo liko tayari kutupa pesa ili tufufue kiwanda cha sukari cha Ramisi. Wametuahidi Kshs1.3 billion. Tungemwomba Waziri ahakikishe kwamba hizo pesa zitapelekwa kwa Kenya Sugar Authority ili zikatumiwe kwa ukuzaji wa miwa. Kuna shida hapa

kwa sababu ya planners walioko katika Wizara maanake Waziri yuko peke yake katika Wizara hiyo kutoka Pwani. Atapata taabu sana. Tungependa pesa hizo zitumike kwa kufufua Ramisi Sugar Factory.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ni kwamba Waziri hakutuambia kwamba miwa kiasi cha dhamani ya Kshs272 billion kiliharibika wakati kiwanda hicho kilipofungwa. Juzi mashamba yetu yalikuwa karibu kuuzwa lakini kwa bahati nzuri amri ikatolewa kwamba mashamba yasiuzwe tukitumaini kwamba Serikali italipe mikopo ya Agricultural Finance Company. Kwa hivyo, ningependa Waziri aeleze kuna mpango gani wa Serikali hii kulipa ule mkopo wa Kshs5.6 million wakulima wanadaiwa na Serikali. Hawa ni wakulima ambao miwa yao ilioza. Tunataka pesa hizi zilipwe mara moja. Sisi watu wa Pwani tuna bahati mbaya sana. Tunapelekwa huku na huku ili tukasirike.

**An hon. Member:** Mko KANU!

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Wanaotufanya hivi ni ndugu za Wabunge wa Upinzani. Wamo humo katika Wizara na wanatupa taabu sana. Hawa ni Wakikuyu, Waluo na Waluhya. Ukiwaambia jambo wanasema, "This cannot be done". Nimesema Waziri yuko peke yake katika Wizara hiyo. Sisi tuna taabu sana.

Tuna mimea ambayo inajulikana kama mkoroshu na bixa. Bei ya koroshu ilikuwa imepanda sana hata ilikuwa inatoka Kshs20 kwa kila kilogramme. Tunakuza koroshu na bixa ili tuweze kusomesha watoto wetu. Sijui Waziri alidanganywa na nani kwamba aifanye hii mimea kuwa maalum. Hivi sasa, wanunuzi ni Kilifi Cashewnuts na Kwale Bixa Factory. Hawa watu wanaweka bei watakayo. Waliteremsha bei hadi Kshs15 kwa kila kilo moja ya koroshu. Ile koroshu wanayoiita third grade ikawa ni shilingi sita kwa kila kilo moja.

Mwaka wa 1997, wakati watu wanaambiwa wafanye biashara watakavyo, mali ya Pwani inazuiwa. Biashara imeruhusiwa watu wachache ambao wanaweka bei watakayo. Hapo zamani kilo moja ya bixa ilikuwa Kshs102 lakini hivi sasa ni Kshs80. Koroshu ilikuwa inauzwa zaidi ya Kshs25 kwa kila kilo moja lakini sasa ni Kshs16. Hii ni kwa sababu mnunuzi ni mtu mmoja. Mali ya watu wa Pwani imekosa nini ulimwengu huu? Tunataka soko huru. Kama hawa watu wanakutenza nguvu, tuambie tuchukuwe hatua.

**An hon. Member:** Hatua gani?

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Hivi ni vibaya sana. Waziri amesema kwamba lazima tuagize mafuta kutoka Malaysia. Kuna haja ya kufanya hivyo na ilhali tuna nazi? Mafuta ya nazi ni mafuta mazuri lakini lazima planners waagize palm oil kutoka Malaysia ili nazi yetu ioze. Hii ni kwa sababu ile mafuta ya Malaysia ni ya watu weupe na nazi ni ya watu weuzi. Sasa hivi nazi haina dhamani ni hii ni kwa sababu ya wafanyakazi katika Wizara hii. Hawa ni watu wabaya sana. They are not good people. Angalia yale maendeleo yote yanayofanyika Mkoa wa Kati---

**Mr. Ndicho:** Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Ni haki kwa Bw. Naibu Waziri kusema kwamba kuna maendeleo makubwa yanafanyika Mkoa wa Kati na hali sisi hatujapata kitu chochote kutoka kwa Serikali ya KANU? Kile kitu tulichonacho tumepata kutokana na jasho letu. Kama Serikali haiwasaidii, si wafanye kazi wenyewe?

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Mnajisaidia nini? Ninyi ni watu wa kunyakua.

Wakulima wa kahawa wamepatiwa K£10 million. Hawa Mawaziri wanapatiwa makaratasi ambayo yameandikiwa mambo, hata hawapatiwi nafasi ya kutoa maoni yao. Kwa nini kiasi kama hicho hakipatiwi wakulima wa sukari? Hii ni kwa sababu planners ni ndugu zenu. We must prune these people. They are too many in the Ministry. Hii ndiyo sababu Upinzani una fujo. Wanafichuliwa siri nyingi sana na hawa ndugu zao. Nia yao ni kuwafanya watu wachukie KANU, Serikali na Moi. Hawa wafanyakazi wa Serikali ndio wenye maneno haya. Ukiwaona hapa wameketi katika viti vya wafanyakazi wa Serikali utafikiria kwamba wao ni watu wa KANU. Tulikuwa na principal mmoja kule Matuga ambaye alijulikana kama Mwaura na alitufunza sana kuhusu KANU Manifesto hata tukafikiria kwamba yeye alikuwa mtu wa KANU kweli. Ilipofika 1992, alisimama na tikiti ya DP. Jambo hili lilitushangaza sana.

**Mr. Ndicho:** Amerudi KANU sasa.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing (Mr. Mwamzandi):** Amerudi KANU sasa. We have people who are not for the Government. Nia yao ni kuharibu jina la Serikali hii ili idharauliwe na wananchi. Hii ni aibu sana.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Nina machache sana ya kusema. Ni aibu kubwa kwa Kenya kuagiza chakula kutoka nchi za nje. Tuna nchi kubwa, maji na wafanyakazi tele. Kuna haja gani ya kununua chakula ambacho hupatikana kutoka kwa mchanga na maji na hali tunazo tele? Ukiangalia sana jambo hili linatendeka kwa sababu watu wetu hawapendi kufanya kazi. Mchanga wetu hautumiki. Maji yetu karibu yote yanamwagika katika bahari. Ninauliza ni kwa nini Serikali hii isifanye mpango wa kupata watu ambao wanaomba

pesa katika barabara zetu kufanya kazi katika ardhi yetu ili tukuze chakula? Ni kwa nini tusifuge wanyama ili tuuze maziwa na nyama katika nchi nyingine? Ni vizuri sana kukuza miwa ya kutosha hapa ili tuuze sukari nchi nyingine. Mimi huona haya wakati ambapo Kenya inaagiza sukari na mahindi kutoka nje. Ninafahamu kwamba Wabunge wengine hawajawahi kuzuru nchi hii kwa ndege ili watambue kwamba, nchi hii ina ardhi kubwa ambayo haitumiwi. Ukitoka hapa hadi mpakani wetu na Ethiopia, utaona ardhi kubwa ambayo haitumiwi. Ukitoka hapa hadi Mombasa, utaona ardhi kubwa ambayo haitumiwi. Na hata kutoka hapa hadi mpaka wetu na Sudan, kuna ardhi kubwa ambayo haitumiwi. Nilipouliza hapo zamani ni kwa nini kuna hali hii niliambiwa ni kwa sababu hakuna maji. Ningependa kuuliza, hata kama hamjawahi kuenda nchi ya Israel ambako ni jangwa lakini wamepindua jangwa hilo na likawa mahali ambapo wanalima chakula kinachowatosha na hata wanauza kingine nje. Kama hakungelikuwa na maji ya Ziwa Victoria, hakungekuwa na Misri. Je, hatuwezi kutumia maji haya kunyunyiza kwa mchanga wetu ambao ni mwingi na mzuri sana kwa mimea? Tunaweza!

Nilieleza na niko tayari kumwambia Waziri aniite na awaite wale wataalamu wake wa elimu ya Sayansi wanaofanya kazi katika Wizara yake ili niwafundishe ninachosema. Kwa sababu, wengine wanasema: "Nthenge has ideas, but they are not workable". Maji ya Ziwa Victoria yanatoka kwenye mito ya nchi ya Kenya. Maji yanoyokwenda Bahari Hindi yanatoka katika mito yetu ya Athi na Tana. Haya maji yakitumiwa vizuri, yanaweza kwenda popote nchini Kenya bila kutumia mashine.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ile inaitwa kwa Kiingereza gravity, yaani nguvu za kutiririka kutoka kule Timboroa ambako kumeinuka, maji yanaweza kwenda mahali popote bila shida. Yatateremka tu. Lakini kwa sasa, tumeyaacha yaende baharini na mengine kwenye ziwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sisi tuna mchanga mzuri sana kwa ukuzaji wa miwa, mahindi, maharagwe na hata kwa malezi ya wanyama. Isitoshe, hali ya hewa inafaa kila mmea. Ni mimea michache sana nchini Kenya ambayo hatuwezi kukuza. Labda yale madude ya Uingereza mawili au matatu hivi, lakini yale mengine yote, tunaweza kukuza, tukashiba na hata tukauza mengine. Ningependa kumwambia Waziri achukue mashamba karibu ekari mbili au tatu ya watu tulio na elimu na ambao tunaelewa ukulima wa kisayansi, ili niwe nikiwafundisha majirani wangu, na wao pia wataanza kufanya vile ninavyofanya wakati wataona kwamba, ekari yangu moja ya shamba ina mapato ya karibu Kshs10,000 kwa sababu hakuna mtu asiyependa mema. Kwa hivyo, inafaa wale watu waliosoma wafundishe wananchi wengine njia za kisasa za ukulima.

Zamani nilipoanza kufuga kuku kule Machakos karibu na FTC, wanafunzi wote walikuwa wanaletwa kwangu kuona jinsi kuku wangu walivyo wakubwa. Nilipoanza kulima kahawa, pia walikuwa wanaletwa kuona. Sasa niko tayari kuanza kuwafundisha namna ya kuwafuga ng'ombe wa maziwa. Na ninaweza kutumia ekari zangu 10 kuwafundisha. Nikifuga mnyama na akamuliwe, nitakuwa nimepata maziwa. Jambo ambalo ningependa kusema ni kwamba, ningependa ikiwa Waziri wa Ukulima, Ustawi wa Mifugo na Uuzaji ana shida na maofisa wake, ingefaa aniite, tuketi na wao na niwaeleze ni nini ninachosema. Mimi nina hakika kwamba, wale wanaokopesha pesa duniani wako tayari kutukopesha pesa nchini Kenya, kama vile, mhe. Mwamzandi, mimi na wale wengine tunaotoka nchi kavu. Tupate maji, tunyunyizie mashamba ili tuwe matajiri. Kule kwa akina mhe. Mwamzandi, sukari ilikuwa inatoka nyingi lakini sijui walifanya mchezo gani mpaka hivi sasa, sukari inatoka nje.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa sisi wananchi wa Kenya tuwe tunakuza chakula cha kutotosha mpaka kikabaki na tukauza. Hakuna chochote ambacho tutabakisha, hata ngozi za wanyama. Inafaa badala ya kununua viatu kutoka Ulaya, watu wa Ulaya watoe viatu vyao hapa kwa sababu tuna mifugo, na tukishafuga na kula nyama, tutengeneze viatu kwa ngozi katika viwanda ambavyo vitakuwa kule Mkoa wa Kaskazini-Mashariki, ambako hivi sasa, hakuna hata kiwanda kimoja. Hata Pwani, tutakuwa tukitengeneza viatu tukipeleka kule Ulaya. Inafaa tukuze mahindi na mpunga ambao ukishapikwa huwa wali na kupeleka nchi za nje.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hapa nchini Kenya sijui mmea ambao hatuwezi kukuza kwa sababu, kuna zile sehemu za juu ambazo zinafaa kupandwa majani. Sehemu za katikati zina kahawa na vitu vingine na kule mbugani ni kuzuri sana kwa ukuzaji wa mahindi na ngano na uhifadhi wa wanyama. Hakuna kile ambacho tumekosa. Mimi huambiwa na wananchi wa constituency yangu na hata Kenya nzima - kwa sababu nimekuwa na bahati ya kuwakilisha watu wa nyumbani na wale wa mijini na najua taabu zao zote - kwamba, wako tayari kufanya kazi, na waonyeshwe kazi yenyewe. Inafaa matajiri kama mhe. Gen. Mulinge aambiwe atoe pesa ili watu wafanye kazi, na aletewe wataalamu karibu sita ili alime na chakula kiwe kingi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni kwa nini tuwe tunanunua chakula ilhali tuna mahali tunaweza kutoa chakula cha kutosha? Juzi kule Makueni kumeanzishwa mahali pa utafiti, na hata mbaazi za kuvunwa kila mwezi ziko lakini watu hawajafundishwa umuhimu wake. Lakini ikiwa nitapanda kwangu watu wataona kwamba, kumbe mbaazi zinaweza kuvunwa wakati wowote na watafuata vile wanavyoona. Lakini ikiwa wataambiwa waende kufundishwa katika vyuo vya ukulima, haiwezekani, kwa mfano, mwanamke wa miaka 40 atauliza ni nani atamwachia bwana wake na nani atakayewapikia watoto wake. Inafaa Waziri awaite walimu hawa karibu na watu wetu ili watu waweze kusoma. Mimi nilipokuwa mtoto, elimu ilikuwa inadharauliwa. Lakini walipoona wale waliosoma wananufaika, wao

pia walifuata mtindo huo. Mwanadamu si mzuri kwa kufumbua, lakini ni mzuri kwa kujifundisha kutoka kwa mwenzake. Mimi ningependa kumweleza Waziri aniite katika ofisi yake na wale wataalamu ili kama wanafikiria haiwezekani, niwaonyeshe vile inavyowezekana. Inafaa tuende na wao hadi nchi ya Israel na wajionee. Nilikuwa kule wiki mbili na nikashangaa kuona kwamba, katikati ya jangwa kuna nchi ambayo inatoa kila kitu zikiwemo asali na nyanya. Ikiwa wao wanaweza, ni kwa nini hatuwezi kufanya hivyo nchini Kenya, ilhali wao hupata maji kwa njia ngumu kuliko sisi?

Kwa haya machache, naomba kuunga mkono. Asante.

**Mr. Shidie:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to contribute to this Vote.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, agriculture is the lifeline of this country. We know very well that we depend on agriculture. If this country is to survive, it should have a very good agricultural policy, good security and food policy. This country has one of the most fertile soils. In fact, one philosopher or professor said that our soil is so fertile that if you put your finger in it, it might grow. But the underlying factor is that, when we have such a fertile soil, you find that we are still importing food year in, year out.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, drought is an act of God, but famine is an act of man. We imported a lot of food last year like we did this year. But why are we importing food stuffs? We cannot be called a proud nation when we are importing food in the name of liberalisation. We have thrown our doors ajar by importing all sorts of foodstuffs. We are importing sugar and rice and; very soon we are going to import coffee. At this rate of importation, it means that this country will soon be a net importer of food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we used to have import substitution but it is not there nowadays. We are des-industrialising and it appears that we are no longer having that policy of industrialisation. Kenya has been turned into a mere retailer country which sells goods from Dubai. Foodstuffs are imported. We have import meat - the "Mad Cow meat", whatever it was called, from Britain. We are supposed to be very serious in the agricultural sector so that the farmers can grow crops to sell to earn a living. Our farmers are supposed to be encouraged by subsidising their activities. This idea of importing food stuffs like sugar and dumping it in this country, is going to affect the farmers.

In Western Province, it takes about 18 months to grow sugarcane, but it cannot get a market. Incidentally, you will find that the sugar we grow locally sells at a much higher price than the one we import. These people who import sugar do not pay duty while the local manufacturer pays duty; like VAT and other rates. The sugar which is imported into this country is assumed to be on transit, but it ends up being dumped here. So, if the Minister is to be serious and help the farmers in Western Kenya, he should make sure that those people are charged high duty rates so that we can compete with them. Otherwise, now we do not have any level playing ground. The Government supports the importation of sugar en masse into this country which is dumped and nobody gets profit out of it except a few traders.

Arkel International supported Nzoia Sugar factory with US\$56 million, but what we have there is dead thing.

We know very well that the money has been misappropriated and it is not helpful to the farmers neither the country and, this is a loan we are going to service. A few people in this Government benefited from that money. Those farmers must be supported.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing appears to have deserted the livestock farmers. It is as if we have the Ministry of Agriculture and Marketing only, but the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. Livestock has been neglected. We used to have vaccination campaigns, good dips, good marketing bodies like Livestock Marketing Division, but today, we do have nothing of the kind. The only body we had was the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) which is a dead institution today; it does not exist for all intents and purposes. It is a dead body. So, how are you going to assist livestock farmers? The life of such farmers is almost coming to an end.

When we had drought during the last season, the livestock farmers did not sell their animals which were all dying. An abattoir must be established where the raw materials are; like in North Eastern, Garissa, Wajir, Kajiado and Samburu. The livestock farmers today have almost been neglected. According to the way things stand now, we are even going to import meat. If Somalia becomes stable, those animals will not come here; instead they will find market in their own country and we will never see them here. There is a decline in the livestock sector because it has been neglected and the Minister should take note of that.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is so much potential in irrigation in this country; if we have to increase food crop and cash crop production. Bura Irrigation Scheme was modelled to be one of the best irrigation schemes, but today, it is the whitest of white elephants. Farmers in that area were promised that they will have a big irrigation scheme but they were neglected and have lost their land. They depend on food hand-outs from the Government and it is now a vicious cycle because year-in-year-out they depend on the Government, yet they were told that they were going to be resettled there. But, what one sees there today is an environmental degradation. There is no

farming going on there, people have lost whatever they had.

So, the issue in the agricultural sector is the implementation of what has been planned. We have poor implementors, a lot of money is put in the wrong place and there is no follow-up. There is no need of emphasizing on cash crop production when we do not have food. Why do we export cash crops and at the same time we import food? Why can we not concentrate on feeding ourselves first? When we have fed ourselves then we can import food unlike the way it is now, whereby we are exporting coffee and horticultural products and importing food stuffs.

In 1994/95, we had a bumper harvest. We did not even store our food produce and soon after that we started importing food stuffs. Early last year, we had a lot of maize in the National Cereals and Produce Board and early this year we started importing food stuffs. So, these are double standards. We must have a refined food policy.

At least, we should be self-dependent, otherwise, we are not going to survive. There are these multi-national companies from big countries who tell you to take food free of charge. When you import that food, for example, a bag of maize costs Kshs400 which they claim to be for transportation. The whole issue is meant to muzzle the agricultural sector such that the farmer will not grow food crops, they will not have any incentives to grow their own crops. The price of inputs will be much higher than the output. So, the whole agricultural sector has been muzzled and there are no serious steps being taken. If we are going to take the Minister seriously, he must listen to Kenyans and we must have reforms within the agricultural sector; forget about the constitutional reforms.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, today this country is yearning for health services. The multinational countries do their things in a completely different way. They are going to make sure that this country is damaged. We are going to import food by depending on these countries and at the end of the day, we are going to mess ourselves up.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have realised that we import food at the expense of the farmer in this country; in Western Kenya and other parts of Kenya. The Minister must listen and know that what we want is the food policy and other matters within the agricultural sector.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Dakika kumi ni kidogo sana kwa kuzungumzia Wizara hii.

Kama Serikali haiwezi kulisha watu wake, basi haina maana kujiita Serikali. Kama bwana hawezi kulisha watoto na bibi na kuwavisha, basi hakuna maana ya yeye kujiita bwana. Bwana kama huyu huambiwa na akina mama: "Eti bwana. Bwana gani wewe? Nioondokee!" Hii ni kwa sababu amekudharau, anajua huwezi lolote. Kwa hivyo, hii Serikali ijue kwamba wajibu wake wa kwanza ni kulisha watu wake. Kama haiwezi, tutaiambia: "Serikali gani hii, tuondokee", tena unasonywa. Lakini mwaka nenda, mwaka rudi, Mawaziri wamebadilishwa na hatujapata Waziri ambaye anafanya kazi ya kuona kwamba taifa hili linaweza kujitosheleza kwa chakula chake. Tuko na kile kitu kinaitwa liberalisation. Liberalisation ni hatari sana kwa nchi ambazo zimeanza kujiendeleza mbele. Wakubwa wa hii liberalisation wako katika hii Serikali na marafiki zao wako katika nchi za nje. Wanaona kwamba ni lazima walete sukari, kwa sababu ya liberalisation; hali kule Mumias, Butere na kwingineko ambako tunakuza miwa, watu wetu hawapati kazi. Ghala la Mumias limejaa sukari na ile miwa ya wakulima ambayo inatakiwa kukatwa baada ya miezi 18 inakaa mpaka mieze 42. Baadaye, ile miwa haina maana. Nani anapata hasara? Ni mkulima. Na kazi ya hii Serikali ni kumwambia: "Hebu piga makofi ya kilo, tuwe na mapenzi, amani na mkae hivyo, hivyo, na Mungu awabariki." Hii haitoshi. Kwa nini tunakubali sukari kuletwa nchini na hali tuko na sukari yetu? Na wanaoleta hii sukari ni wananchi, akina Bawazir ambao wako na marafiki wakubwa katika hii Serikali. Wanaua wakulima. Watoto hawawezi kwenda shule. Mzazi hawezi hata kupata nauli ya kumfikisha Nairobi kuona mtoto wake akiwa mgonjwa. Sasa umaskini umetuzidi. Mimi ninajua kwamba ninapozungumza hivi, Mawaziri hawa wanajua ninasema nini. Umasikini umezidi, na uombaji umekuwa mkubwa. Kila pahali unapokwenda, wananchi wanafikiri kwamba Mbunge ni banki ambayo inatembea. Mara nyingi wananchi wanasema; "Saidia, nipatie kitu kidogo." Na ukimwalia huyo mtu, hajiwezi na hali anakuza miwa. Hii liberalisation ni lazima iweko lakini siyo "kuwaua" wananchi. Mkulima katika Kenya ni mtu ambaye amekaliwa na Serikali hii, hasaidiwi na lolote. Sijawahi kusikia Waziri akisema, mwaka huu tunaweza kukata pesa kwa hii, ile na ile ingine ili tuweze kuwapatia wakulima agricultural inputs kama fertilisers na ammonia ili waweze kukuza chakula kingi cha kutulisha. Chakula kikishakuzwa kingi, tunaweza kuuza kingine. Lakini badala yake, sisi tena ndio tunanunua chakula.

Kwa mfano, wakati ule Wazungu walikuwa hapa, ukitoka Nakuru ukielekea upande wa Eldoret, eneo hilo lilikuwa ngano tupu. Lakini siku hizi, hakuna food policy. Unapata kwamba watu wengine wanajaribu kukuza mahindi mahali ambapo tungekuza ngano, na hiyo inaleta upungufu katika production. Na tuna nunua ngano kutoka nje. Kama Mungu ameumba watu ambao hawana akili dunia hii, ninafikiri ameumba wengi wasio na akili katika Kenya, na makao makuu ya wajinga yako Kenya. Hasa wale wako katika Serikali, hawawezi kuona lolote. Sidhani kwamba Mungu yuko tena tayari kuumba wapumbavu kushinda watu wa Kenya ambao hawapendi watu wao wenyewe, wanapenda wageni. Wanataka kukuza watu wageni lakini sisi wenyewe tunanyonga watu wetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, jambo lingine ni habari ya kuweka chakula. Mawaziri wenyewe tena ni waongo. Sisemi huyu wa sasa, mmoja alisema kwamba tuko na chakula cha kutosha. Kidogo, Wabunge wengine Ukambani wakasema; "Chakula kiko tele". Kidogo tukaambiwa: "Ah, chakula hakuna." Hata tukaambiwa kwamba mtoto alikula mbwa kwa ajili ya njaa na akafa. Hii ni Serikali ya watu wa ukweli? Hii Serikali siyo yetu tena. Hicho chakula ambacho kilikuwako, kilikwenda wapi? Mwanzo wa mwaka huu, kulikuwa na kilio kwamba chakula kiletwe kutoka nje, lakini kile chetu kilienda wapi? Hiyo hawataki kutuambia. Wakisafiri kwa ndege juu, wakiona matawi ya mahindi wanasema: "we have a bumper crop." Halafu wanauza ile akiba. Ni lini hawa Mawaziri watapata akili? Kwa vile Wazungu wanasema: "A new broom sweeps clean," let me hope, and I hope I am not hoping against hope, kwamba huyu Waziri mpya ataleta mabadiliko.

Tunataka mabadiliko ya Katiba na pia mabadaliko ya ukulima katika nchi hii. Kenya siyo nchi maskini. Kama watu wetu wangeweza kupewa maji--- Kama kule Ukambani, kila mwaka ninasema kwamba Wakamba hawahitaji msaada, wanahitaji maji. Maji yamekuja lakini yamepelekwa kwa maua ya watu binafsi. Na wakati wa kura ukifika, wanapewa kikombe cha mahindi na wanaambiwa watoe kura. Wakamba watapata tabu hii mpaka lini? Mpaka Yesu arudi? Yesu atarudi lakini hatakuja kwa Wakamba, atakaa kwa mawingu na tarumbeta Italia. Haitakuwa maneno ya kuangalia maji ya Wakamba. Ninataka Serikali hii iwapatie Wakamba maji. Tumesema kwamba hii Serikali ianze mpango wa kuweka tanki kubwa huko Timboroa na hayo maji yasambae kila mahali ili tuwe na irrigation; na watu wapate chakula cha kutosha. Kila siku tunaomba. Ni bwana gani ambaye anaenda kuomba na hawezi kuwalisha watoto wake? Ana ndevu zake na masharubu, na anaenda kuomba wanaume wengine. Waafrika hatufanyi hivyo. Hawana aibu kila siku wakienda kuomba, na wakienda kuomba huko Uingereza, wanakwenda kwa first class. Tangu lini mwombaji akasafiri katika first class? Wachukue economy class. Lakini Mawaziri wote wakienda, mpaka waende kwa first class, na huko wanaenda kuomba. Mabwana gani hawa? Tungependa kuiambia hii Serikali kwamba watu wamechoka kuomba, na tumeingiza watu wetu katika madeni mengi. Serikali hii ikitoka, tuko na mikopo ya kulipa ambayo watoto wangu, wajukuu na hata vitukuu wangu watalipa, na hawatamalaza kulipa hayo madeni. Sasa ni miaka 34 tangu tupate Uhuru, na bado tunaomba. Ukiwa na mtoto mwenye umri wa miaka 34 na bado hajui kwenda choo, basi ujue huyu si mtoto tena. Miaka 34 na bado wanaomba! Ovyo hawa. Lazima tuwe na mabadiliko, na mimi ninajua kwamba safari hii, wananchi watatupatia fursa tuwe na watu wengine ambao wanaweza kufikiria shida zao. Tung'oe hii Serikali ambayo haiwezi kufikiria, na ambayo inaamini katika Harambee. Wanaiba pesa za Serikali na kutoa kama Harambee, badala ya kufanya mambo ambayo itafaidi watu wote wa Kenya kwa jumla. Tutakapoenda kwa uchaguzi, zaidi ya asilimia 65 ya Wabunge wa pande zote za Bunge hili hawatachuguliwa. Mtakuja kukubali kwamba ninasema ukweli. Zaidi ya Wabunge asilimia 65 hawatarudishwa katika Bunge hili. Wabunge wa KANU husema Wabunge wa Upanzani hawafanyi kitu. Wananchi hulipa kodi kwa Serikali na si kwa Upanzani. Watu walio Serikalini "wanakula" pesa za kodi halafu wanawaambia Wabunge wa Upanzani wawape wananchi maendeleo. Tutawezaje kuleta maendeleo na hali hatulipwi kodi?

Wizara inayohusika na kilimo ni muhimu sana kwa sababu ina wajibu wa kuwasaidia watu wote kupata chakula.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

**The Assistant Minister for Finance** (Mr. Keah): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute to the debate on the Vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. I support the Minister's request for funds in order to enable him to run the services of his Ministry for the year 1997/98. In giving him all the support that he needs, I do recognise that there are many problems that he is encountering. Shortage of funds and bad weather are some of the problems that he has to manage in his Ministry.

I want to express my appreciation for the way the Ministry staff carry out their services despite the problems that the Ministry is facing. I would like to make certain suggestions which I hope will help in the implementation of the agricultural policy that the Minister has so eloquently promulgated. First and foremost, the Minister has mentioned in his presentation a number of initiatives. My concern is that those initiatives take too long to implement. Therefore, one of the points that I want to emphasise is the need to implement, as effectively, as possible the agricultural policies that he has set out.

In particular, I want to refer to the study, which he has mentioned, on oil seeds. As a person who comes from Coast Province I know that the coconut tree has been neglected from the beginning. We have not seen much at all in terms of investment in the coconut industry. Go to the Coast and you will see that the way coconut trees have been planted shows lack of guidance from the Ministry. Compare that with coffee and tea planting and you will notice a difference in the kind of husbandry and planning given to the growing of these crops right from the start. This differentiation is unfair and must be redressed immediately. We would like to see the Ministry give greater attention and allocate financial resources, capital and recurrent, to this coconut industry to make sure that this industry, together with the cashewnut industry--- Even horticulture growing at the Coast should be given its due share of resources. I have gone through the estimates books and have been shattered to see that the Ministry has hardly

allocated anything to agricultural activities at the Coast. I want to join hon. Mwamzandi in expressing concern about the fact that K£2.5 million has been allocated to the coffee industry, but nothing has been allocated to the coconut industry. This is the case even though today we import oil worth Kshs2 billion from Malaysia. We could be saving that Kshs2 billion if we developed the coconut industry. In future we should see a clear-cut approach by the Minister in the implementation of his policies

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to touch on land use policy and the need for food security. This has already been touched on, but I want to join my colleagues in saying that we in Kenya have no business in importing any foodstuff whatsoever. We have absolutely no business in importing maize, wheat, oil or any other kind of foodstuff. We have plenty of land, which we should utilise through irrigation. I want to encourage intensification of both major and small-scale irrigation. I want to encourage the construction of dams. For this reason, the Agricultural Mechanisation Unit should be expanded. We have yet to see tractors that can go round the countryside digging dams, so that we can tap all the water that goes to waste in the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria. This is a God-given natural resource, which we have just allowed to go to waste.

We have a unit of the Agricultural Mechanisation Unit in my constituency, but I am complaining for the 10 year because we do not get this service as much as we ought to. I will stop there, but will discuss more about this service with the Minister.

**Mr. Shikuku:** Talk because we want to hear it!

**The Assistant Minister for Finance (Mr. Keah):** If you want to hear it, come and consult me.

All that I want to say is that the utilisation of the machinery for this service should be planned in such a way that all of us can get its service. More and more machines should be used to dam rivers and valleys to enable us tap running water.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we also hardly get extension and marketing services. In my area, I hardly see the Ministry's extension, research and marketing offices. We have a livestock research station in Mariakani, but we hardly see its staff in locational, divisional or district development committees.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will urge the Ministry officials to make themselves available to wananchi and provide their expertise to the wananchi. I would not want to be inclined to speak the way hon. Mwamzandi did. However, if we do not see them, I am afraid, I will be compelled to think that these Ministry staff have no interest in developing the areas where they have been posted to serve. So, I would like to urge the Minister to urge his staff to make themselves available effectively to the farmers in the rural areas. As I said, I challenge the Ministry to do that so that we can see the Ministries' services through the marketing activities of the produce that we have. This is because we have to transport all the coconuts and bananas all the way to Mombasa instead of organising the marketing services within the area. We are really suffering in this regard.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was happy to hear about the revival of the cattle dips in 56 districts. I hope we will see these services pretty soon because we need them.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, once again as my time is up, I beg to support.

**Mr. P.N. Ndwigwa:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

At the outset, I wish to say that part of the problems that we face at the moment is the low morale of the civil servants and it is regrettable that a Member of the Government could stand up in this House and vilify civil servants. The civil servants need encouragement and guidance so that they can serve the public. It is regrettable that a Member of Parliament can stand up and vilify civil servants along ethnic lines. I think it is below the dignity of this House to talk about ethnicity and vilify civil servants. It is regrettable.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, I wish to say that part of the problem that civil servants face which makes them unable to reach the people is because we come to this House and vote for money which after four months nobody can tell where it has gone. When you go to a district office, there is no money. Similarly, if you go to a provincial office, you find there is also no money. Hon. Shikuku did say that the money that we vote in here gets into private pockets so that it can be contributed as Harambee money. One cannot help, but agree with that hon. Member. Otherwise, how would the Government really make people believe that it operates on a budgetary system if after four months it has no money. We do not have toilet paper in toilets in Ministries. This is shameful. Do you expect these civil servants to work happily? Shame on you!

**Mr. Mulusya:** On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. They use newspapers!

**Mr. P.N. Ndwigwa:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want that information that they use newspapers as toilet paper. I think that is below my personal belief. I would not like to say such a thing. We are very honourable and learned people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to touch on liberalisation. I would like to talk about coffee and tea liberalisation. We have witnessed very little action in this area. We hear that the Coffee Board of Kenya and the Kenya Planters and Co-operative Union and Thika Millers are quarrelling about how to market coffee. The coffee farmers in

this country want their coffee to be sold through the auction system. We do not want fictitious markets. Those of us who have little marketing experience know very well that the coffee industry in Uganda died the day it was removed from the auction system. We want the Coffee Board of Kenya or whatever it is although it is completely irrelevant--- We want many auctioneers to be licensed so that we can have several avenues through which to sell our coffee.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the tea sector is one area where I wish to urge the Minister to put very keen interest in. I wish, at this juncture, to thank the Minister very much because he saved a situation only this year. In Embu, one cannot explain why a crop which brings so much foreign exchange to this country does not reach the factory. Women have to sleep for four nights sharing *bandas*. This is because they do not have roads. This is because the capacity of Munganya Tea Factory is wanting. I do hope that when the Minister replies, he will, perhaps, mention how far he has gone with the construction of Thangariri Tea Factory. At the moment, in that area, this country is losing foreign exchange to the tune of K£52.7 annually. That is an incredible amount of money and I wonder if construction of one factory would even cost that much. I do hope that the Minister, whom I respect very much, will find time to mention how far he has gone concerning the groundwork for the construction of this factory.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even with the factories, the other problem is that the produce does not reach either the factory or the markets. I was hoping that hon. Mathias Keah would be here because I would like him to explain to the farmers of this Republic, especially coffee farmers why he has been sitting on Kshs4.2 billion since 1993? This money was donated by the EEC to improve coffee roads. However, that money has not been utilised.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the Makutano-Kianjokoma road which is crying for tarmac. This road leads to Mungania Tea Factory, which last year produced the second highest grade of coffee in the world. Would you believe that there is no road that leads to this factory? Where are our priorities?

With regard to Gathangariri coffee factory, we are assuming that the Minister is doing something about it. We want the Ministry to use this public fund to construct Embu-Kibuu-Gathangariri road immediately. This is so that we do not have to tire ourselves coming to this House to say that tea is not getting to the factory and the market.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards cess, we are happy to note that the tea cess is now going directly to the factory. As my colleague hon. Dr. Kituyi observed, we are wondering why the Coffee Board of Kenya is keeping the coffee cess. I hope that the Minister, perhaps, starting from tomorrow will order an end to this practice. We want to have a Minister who is effective especially in this key Ministry. We want him to order this money to be released immediately so that work can start on roads in coffee growing areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to belabour on the question of food distribution, but I would like at this juncture to say that we have gone through the drought and famine for the whole of last year. It is shocking to note that when it gets to the distribution of maize seeds, that work was given to the provincial administration only for the exercise to end with disastrous effects. In the Mbeere area, I want the Minister to be on the stand-by because there will be no food next year. This is because all the seeds given to Mbeere District were sold by the DC and some two councillors. I can substantiate that claim. I know where it was sold because I am a board Member in two schools.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have said that before in this House - in fact, it is in the HANSARD - that, that happened. Although we wish to assist the Minister and his staff to do the work, there is a lot of interference with the extension work by the Provincial Administration.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Embu too, the kind of seeds we got - I got that information in an answer to my Question from the Assistant Minister - were *Katamani* seeds. *Katamani* seeds are for Kangundo. They are for those areas where there is no rain or where they get rain once in two years' time!

**Mr. Mulusya:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to insinuate that Kangundo is a marginal area where we require *Katamani* seed while our seed quality is hybrid 511? He does not even know where Kangundo is.

**Mr. P.N. Ndwiga:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know where Kangundo is, but the lower part of Kangundo requires *Katamani* seeds. The upper part, perhaps, does not need it as it is nearer to where God lives.

As regards the mechanisation department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, I think, it is time they moved with the time. We have seen farmers who are using the old ox-plough which plough, which ploughs two and a half inches.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Awori):** Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi niseme machache kuhusu Voti hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, hivi majuzi nchi yetu ilikumbwa na uhaba wa chakula. Hata wakati huo kuna sehemu nyingi sana ambako watu hawapati chakula cha kutosha hasa mashinani. Kwa mfano, Busia, bei ya mahindi kilo mbili au *gorogoro* ni Kshs50. Ni wananchi wachache sana mashinani ambao wanaweza kupata pesa kiasi hicho cha kununulia chakula. Inastahili taifa letu liwe na sera ambayo itahakikisha kwamba kila wakati kuna chakula cha kutosha. Ukosefu wa mvua katika nchi hii si jambo geni. Ni jambo ambalo hutokea kila wakati. Lakini umefika



wakati wa sisi kujitayarisha na tusije tu kutegemea mvua pekee. Miaka mingi tumezungumza juu ya kutumia maji ya ziwa la Victoria. Tumependekeza maji haya ya ziwa Vitoria yapelekwe hadi milima ya Timboroa ili maji yaweze kutiririka na kunyunyiziwa mashamba yetu. Tumezungumzia jambo hili tangu enzi za ukoloni. Hata hivyo, siku moja ni lazima tutafanya hivyo kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa mvua. Tunahitajika kusimama imara na tulifanye hilo jambo na kutumia maji hayo katika ukulima wetu. Jambo la pili, tumezungumza sana jinsi ya kujenga masilanga kila mahali katika taifa hili ili wakati wa mvua tuweze "kuyavuna" maji hayo ambayo tutaitumia kunyunyizia mashamba yetu ili tuwe na chakula cha kutosha.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tumeanza kuigawa nchi yetu sana katika vipande vya mashamba. Tunasahau kwamba si kila mwananchi katika taifa ambaye anaweza kuwa na shamba lake. Ni lazima tusahau hilo jambo na tuhakikishe kwamba mashamba yetu ni makubwa kwa sababu ukulima mwema utatumia mashine. Mashine makubwa ya kulima yanahitaji ekari nyingi. Mashamba ya ekari kumi au chini ya kumi haiwezi kutusaidia hata kidogo. Ni lazima tubadilishe mawazo yetu na tuanze upya kuwa na mashamba makubwa kwa minajili ya ukulima. Jambo hili ndilo litakalotuwzesha kuwa na ukulima sawa.

Ni lazima tujue ya kwamba uchumi wetu unategema ukulima. Vijana wetu wengi baada ya kumaliza masomo wanakimbilia mijini kutafuta kazi na wanakumbana na shida za uchafu, chakula, nyumba na kadhalika. Lakini kama tungelikuwa na mashamba makubwa, basi vijana wetu wengekuwa wakibaki wakilima na kufanya kazi mashambani na kuendelea vilivyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tunayo mimea mingi ambayo tumezungumza juu yake hapa. Kwa mfano, mhe. Mbunge rafiki yangu amezungumzia juu ya mnazi unaokuzwa kule Pwani. Lakini kuna mmea muhimu sana ambao nchi yetu tangu enzi za ukoloni umesahaulika sana. Mmea huo ni pamba. Pamba ni mmea ambao unaweza kuisaidia nchi hii sana. Hatujafanya utafiti wa kupata mbegu ambazo zinaweza kuimarisha zao la pamba. Miaka hii yote tungekuwa tunakuwa pamba. Pamba huchukua miezi mitano kuwa tayari. Zamani mmea wa kahawa ulikuwa unapandwa na Mzungu tu. Mmea wa kahawa ulikuwa unachukua muda wa miaka sita kabla ya kuwa tayari. Lakini kwa sababu ya utafiti kuendelea, wakati huu mmea wa kahawa unachukua miezi 18 kuwa tayari kuvunwa na kuleta manufaa mengi.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni lazima tufanye utafiti juu ya pamba. Ni lazima tupate mbegu ambazo zitaweza kufanya pamba kuwa tayari kwa muda wa mieze mitatu na kadhalika. Ikiwa unaweza kukua kwa miezi mitatu, tutaweza kukuza pamba mara nne katika mwaka mmoja. Tunajua ya kwamba nchi nyingi wakati huu zinatengeneza nguo kutokana na pamba. Pamba inahitajika sana ulimwenguni. Hapa nchini tuna viwanda vingi vya pamba na wakati huo bado vinapata taabu kutafuta pamba kutoka Tanzania na kwingineko.

Katika Wilaya ya Busia tunaweza kukuza pamba ambayo inaweza kutumika katika viwanda vingi vilivyoko hapa nchini. Jambo ambalo tunahitaji ni usaidizi ili tuweze kuwa na pamba ya kutosha. Si nyuzi ambazo zinatoka kwa pamba tu bali tutapata mafuta ya kutengeneza sabuni na takataka inayobakia hutengeneza chakula cha mifugo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni lazima tuangalie sana benki zetu. Ni lazima ziweze kutoa mikopo kwa wakulima kwa riba ya chini. Ikiwa wale wana viwanda wanapochukua mikopo na riba yao ni kama kiwango cha asilimia 25, basi wakulima wanahitajika kulipa riba ya kiwango cha asilimia 18. Jambo hili litaweza kusaidia wakulima wengi zaidi. Hii ni kwa sababu nchi yetu ni ya ukulima. Tunataka viwanda vingi viwe mashinani. Ikiwa ukulima utatoa malighafi kutosha, basi viwanda vidogo kama vile vya kutengeneza sabuni, chakula na kadhalika, vitapelekwa mashinani. Shida ya kutafuta kazi mijini itakuwa imesuluhishwa kabisa.

Jambo la mwisho, ningetaka kusema sisi tuko na nafasi ya kulima mimea mingi, kwa mfano matunda na miti kama ya machungwa na malimao na kadhalika. Kama Serikali inaweza kutuletea wataalam ambao wanaweza kusaidia huko mashinani, kufundisha watu wetu jinsi ya kuangalia hayo matunda, tunaweza kuendelea mbele sana. Tuko na mifano mingi kama vile Israeli ambayo ni nchi kafu lakini wanatumia maji kutoka kwa bahari. Wako na wataalam ambao wanawafundisha jinsi ya kukuza malimao, maembe, machungwa na kadhalika. Hii kazi imewaletea utajiri mwingi sana. Sisi tunaweza kufuata huo mtindo ili tuweze kuishi maisha bora. Nchi ambayo inajiheshimu ni lazima iwe inaweza kujitegemea. Sisi kama viongozi infaa tuzungumze kwa kauli moja tukiwa hapa na si kuangalia kwamba wale ni Wapinzani na sisi ni Serikali. Zote tunaangalia maslahi ya watu wetu. Kwa hivyo, watu kama rafiki yangu mhe. Ndicho pale asifikirie kwamba kuna tofauti yoyote kati ya wale watu wako na njaa. Wote ni Wakenya. Kwa hivyo, msije mkafikiria ya kwamba ni matuzi tu ambayo tunayoyataka. Tunataka tushirikiane ili tuweze kuendelea nchi yetu.

Kwa hayo machache, mimi naunga mkono hii Vote.

**Mr. Busolo:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to contribute on this Vote.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first issue which I want to raise is the philosophy behind the estimates, not only that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing but also for the various Ministries in this country. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has become a ritual which we carry out on a yearly

basis. But when we go to the ground and look at the results, this year's estimates are not helping us. I do not see the reason why we should be looking at our Development Estimates annually. In my view, the Ministry, and I believe that it has research staff--- I can see many of their staff members here. They should have the recurrent estimates as an annual affair but besides that, other programmes like research or irrigation are not a yearly matter. These are programmes that sometimes take up to five years. Programmes of that kind do not merit coming under annual estimates. So, in other words, I am simply suggesting that in future, the Ministry should consider those programmes that take longer time to be completed to come under other topics like bi-annual or permanent estimates instead of bringing them to the House every year and yet, when we come here next year in June, we will begin from square one.

The other issue which I wanted to raise is that I attend the DDC meetings in my District and most of the issues which we discuss during the annual estimates come through the DDC. I want to propose to this House that the DDC treasuries should be abolished. Most monies that are voted during annual estimates go through district treasuries. But when one goes there and wants something done about agriculture, veterinary or livestock and one has read in the annual estimates that it is there, when one asks the DC, he says that there is no money. What happens to the money that we give to the district treasuries? I propose that the district treasuries be abolished and instead, the money goes through the provincial levels. In any case, the DDCs are illegal as we have been told in this House. They are just an affair of the civil servants. A number of politicians who would make these civil servants accountable do not attend the DDC meetings because they know that the programmes which they propose through the DDCs do not even get to the Ministry headquarters. So, as a matter of fact, when money goes through the district treasury, the civil servants there make sure that the politicians who would make them accountable are not there and as such, they spend the money anyhowly or they move it to other votes when they are not supposed to do that.

The other issue is that the estimates of this Ministry for this year are externally based. Whatever programme is presented here in the Printed Estimates, it is either done through funds from the EEC, African Development Bank (ADB), Finland and DANIDA. If we say that agriculture is the base of the economy of this country, how can we run it on an external basis? Suppose the external donors refuse to fund our programmes? Does it mean that the Ministry is going to collapse? The external basis of the estimates is not something that makes us proud in this House. The Minister should know that agriculture being the base of the economy of this country means that we derive a lot of foreign exchange from the exports of coffee, tea, pyrethrum and so on. When the proceeds from the exports come back, the money should be utilised again in the development of agriculture instead of being squandered through other ways.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, having said that, I want to touch on the issue of extension services. Many of my colleagues have touched the issue of extension services. During the colonial times which were very bad for us in this country, one measure of the effectiveness of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing was one of how much contact time existed between the farmer and the extension officer. If any farmer in any village did not meet any extension officer and yet, agriculture was the base of the economy, then it meant that the Ministry was not being effective. Today, as other Members have said, extension services are just people we hear of but we do not see them. I come from Webuye and I am not aware that any extension officer from the District Agricultural Office in Bungoma has visited any farmer in my area. So, why are we voting money here for these extension officers? There is something wrong with them. These extension officers just sit in their offices and I think if the Ministry has an inspectorate department, it should make it effective by sending officers out there to see what these extension officers are actually doing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is the question of research. Research plays a very important role in the development and progress of agriculture. But as Dr. Kituyi said, there is no much money that goes to research. If we want to improve the yield for instance of maize, sugar and rice so that we get better yielding varieties of those crops, we have to place emphasis on research. If we do not do that, events are going to overtake us. Take for instance sugar. It is a sweetener and anybody knows that. But we know that elsewhere in the developed countries, sweeteners are coming from corn. High fructose from corn is what is used for confectioneries in the USA and it is also used in the drinks industry. But here, we leave our sugar at the level of sweetener by using it in our tea and that is all. Why do we not carry out research to find out what other substitutes we could get from this crop and others like coffee, tea, sugar and so on.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me now turn to the question of sugar in this country. I come from a constituency which grows a lot of sugar cane. I know that the Government wants to privatise the sugar industry. In that regard, no legal framework exists to tell us how the sugar industry will be privatised. Tomorrow, you might find hon. Sajjad or hon. Biwott buying Nzoia Sugar Company. This is because there is no legal framework in place, that guides this country, on matters of privatisation of the sugar industry. There is also no local input in the privatisation process. The out-grower companies or sugar estates do not play any role in the privatisation of the sugar industry and yet, the sugar industry affects them in their own areas of residence.

I want to propose that when we privatise the sugar schemes, some consideration should be given to the out-grower companies. That way, they will have a say on the kind of managerial capacity they want. In Nzoia Sugar Company Scheme, we have got some foreign companies which have ruined the factory. Farmers could know who can or cannot manage their sugar factories, if their representatives can be given a chance to have a say in the privatisation of their factories. They can even assist the Ministries, instead of what is being done currently by officials of the Ministry, and the Department of Government Investments in the Treasury.

I think it is also important for the Minister to consider the situation of the agricultural workers. They are among the most exploited people in this country. Given the low salaries that they get, their condition of livelihood is very appalling. The Minister should intervene to save this situation, together with his colleague from the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development. They should not just say that it is a matter of the Ministry of Labour, and just leave it like that.

The Ministry also needs to be rationalised. In my view, this Ministry is very unwieldy. It deals with livestock, agriculture and marketing. What are all these things? If it is agriculture, let it be agriculture. Livestock comes under agriculture. Why are you adding it? Is it to make it known and more prominent, when we know that the veterinary and artificial insemination services have collapsed? Why should we not rationalise the Ministry? I think the Minister raised the question of tax on Economic Reform Policy Paper. I think in that Paper, it is even stated that this Ministry should be rationalised. When will it be rationalised? It needs to be rationalised so that it can deliver services in a much more efficient and optimum manner, than what it is doing now.

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

Then there is the question of cess. Cess is virtually collected from a lot of agricultural produce. It sometimes goes to the county councils, but if it is from tea or coffee, it goes to the tea and coffee factories respectively.

With those few remarks---

**Mr. Ndicho:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Have you noticed some behaviour from KANU Members of Parliament? Before somebody finishes his time, and the red light is put on, you will see them on their feet. Is it in order? Do the rules not allow them to wait until the time is over, and then they catch your eye? Anyway, let us hear what they are going to say!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Wetangula): They were out of order! Carry on, hon. Sumbeiywo!

**The Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement** (Mr. Sumbeiywo): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me time to say something on the Ministry's Vote in the Committee of Supply.

My heart bleeds because I come from a farming area. In this farming area, there is a lot of fallow and un-developed land because the peasant farmers in those areas cannot meet the expenses of developing the land. Yet here, we are importing food, when we should be exporting. One mistake that the Minister needs to rectify is to ensure that farmers in the maize, wheat and other cereal growing areas are properly taken care of, in terms of funding and loans.

It has been said on the Floor of this House several times, and I also said it during my maiden speech when I came to this House last year, that the farmers need to be given loans through the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). If the AFC is not able to give inputs to the farmers, then a bank should be established to take care of the farmers' needs. Such a bank should not charge high interest rates like the commercial banks are charging presently.

I want to echo what my hon. colleagues from both sides of the House have said here. We are letting our natural water go to other places like Egypt and the Indian Ocean. They are benefiting from the water which we should be harvesting in this country during the rainy season, when our rivers overflow. For example, during the rainy season, there are cases of people being washed away by floods in Kano plains. If that water is properly harnessed and stored by constructing dams, this country would be like a paradise on earth.

There are people who talk of arid and semi-arid areas. But in Keiyo district where I come from the low lands are more fertile and arable than any other land I have seen around, in arid and semi-arid areas. The only problem there is the question of exploitation. The land needs to be exploited and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing needs to supply more machinery like tractors on hire basis. This will enable the people in that area to develop their land and plant cash crops like cotton, beans and even tomatoes for export purposes.

Now that we have a new airport at Eldoret, if the farmers can be encouraged to grow horticultural crops, which I am sure do well in those areas, our people will benefit. The Government will save the foreign exchange that it uses for importing food.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that the Government spent over Kshs6 billion to import food and the poor farmer never got a single cent. If Kshs1 billion out of Kshs6 billion was given to the farmer, I am sure we would have saved more than Kshs4 or Kshs5 billion.

There used to be demonstration farms in this country during my young days, but those farms have disappeared. I do not know whether the Minister found other ways of demonstrating to farmers on proper methods of farming or what happened. This is the only way the farmers would get advice on farming. These days, you see these demonstration farms during ASK shows. During such days, officials are very busy explaining how various crops are grown, yet during planting season they are nowhere to be seen. There are areas where we can plant horticultural crops such as potatoes, beans, cabbages and so on.

Areas which had been reserved for tea zones have been neglected. What should be done is to convert those areas into maize and wheat production farms. Currently, the plants on those areas are not taken care of. The land is wasted. We have plenty of land in this country, if we can only make our youth become more productive. Let them go to the shambas and receive some little allowance so that they can produce enough food to feed themselves and export.

Another problem we have in the farming industry is that of food storage. Last year, we produced a lot of maize and the maize was being sold at Kshs450. If there was a way of storing that amount of maize, today we would not be importing maize into this country. So, what we do is to let weevils share maize with human beings and this is wrong. There must be a way of preserving food for at least three to four years. In my constituency and in Keiyo in general, research has been done and it has been found that coffee can do very well in that area. I am hopping that in the little money that the Minister has voted for coffee farming, Keiyo will be considered. I hear that coffee does very well there. The price of animals now has dropped because the Kenya Meat Commission is not functioning any more. Why do we sell our animals? We do that in order to get school fees for our children. I think that industry needs to be revived and other outlets be established.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

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

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

**Mr. Michuki:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on this debate on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing.

For the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, both Recurrent and Development requirements are very high. Indeed, this is what they should be. As it has always been stated and as we are aware, Kenya is an agricultural country. To this end, I very much commend the Ministry of Finance. We must remember that our greatest resource in addition to money is our manpower. The greatest resource we have in this country is the talent we have, be it in the administration of public affairs, research or any other areas. Our greatest resource is the people we have. Therefore, we must rethink as to how we deploy and make use of our human resources.

In the first place, we must provide an enabling environment to our civil servants. We must make them feel that they have a career in Government. We must make them feel that they are wanted. It is very sad to note that it has been the practice of this Government of KANU to be talking to people when they employ them. A nice letter is written stating: "We are pleased to offer you a position here", but when they are getting sacked it is the radios that talk to them. This is because those who are in authority in this Government are afraid of having to face their employees and show them the way. We have to go back to the system where every civil servant, if he has to be disciplined or dismissed, is asked to show cause why and his case is looked into without fear or favour. In this manner, we shall be able to increase productivity of the manpower we have. Money alone without implementors of various projects that we have is not enough. We are cheating ourselves if we think that by asking this Parliament to provide such money as the Ministry now requires we can succeed. That is my first point.

The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, who is here, knows very well that it is hardly two months since the President declared within my hearing, - unless the radio and the television were cheating me that, the Government will no longer interfere with the affairs of the tea and coffee growers. That they are grown up enough to run their own affairs. If the farmer can grow tea and own factories, then the Minister must know that this is an independent country and we want farmers to be independent. I hope he will address this matter, because we can no longer accept that farmers will be supervised as if they were kids in nursery schools.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this country as it has been stated, can produce so much food. Experts to whom I have talked to over the years have stated that if we had the right policies and inputs, Kenya could feed the rest of Africa where there is food deficiency. So, here we are, importing food, sugar and all sorts of things which we can produce. I believe it is because the policies of this KANU Government have not been well considered. There are too many interested parties in Government. The Sugar Industry goes to waste. People go and advise the President that soil

at the Coast where Indians have been growing sugar since 1927 cannot support growing of sugar cane. Because, the big bosses, Ministers and Permanent Secretaries are involved in the importation of this commodity and this has to stop. It has to stop because if it does not stop, this country which now has food-poor people close to seven million, that number will continue to increase. The economic survey is quite clear, that seven million Kenyans are food-poor. They are spending days and nights without food in a country that is agricultural. In a country which has resources which if properly prioritised, would work wonders. Research that we, as a country are famous for, has been falling. The farms on which research was to be done on crops, for example, in Kitale and Tigoni have been sold. We cannot have good potato seeds because all the research work has been interfered with. I visit Thika High Level Research Station trying to get those people to help my people in Kangema to grow fruits, and their plea is that they have no money. They cannot move and yet, the fruits we are importing from South Africa and other countries can be grown right here. Therefore, we have to develop a new ideology. We must have a new outlook. There must also, above all, be political will to decide, because this Government is very deficient of decisions and the decisions which it makes are not researched or well considered.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what happened to the consultations that used to take place when the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing was a civil servant with me? Where papers were written until every issue was examined from all angles. What happened? The standards of this country continue to go down. I hope the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing will expedite electrification of coffee factories in Kangema and in Central Province and all coffee growing areas since he now has the money within the Budget allocation. We hope that this money is not provided for, so that it can be diverted to other matters during the Supplementary Estimates, because this is what has been happening over the years. Money is provided for Central Province, so that it can be moved into other areas when nobody is able to monitor. We hope, therefore, that this Rural Electrification Programme is going to take place.

With those few words, I beg to support.

**Mrs. Nyamato:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I wish to support this Motion and comment on the problem that the sugarcane farmers face. It is a very well known fact that Kenya is now flooded with sub-standard sugar from other countries, when we are unable to sell sugar produced in our own country. Nobody can understand the reason why the Government allows importation of subsidised sugar from other countries when it cannot subsidise chemicals that farmers need to grow sugar in this country.

Farmers in Kisumu, Miwani, Chemilil and Muhoroni areas cannot take their children to school because they are unable to pay school fees. They cannot take sugarcane to the factories because most of those factories are either not functioning or are flooded with sugar and they cannot accept any extra sugarcane from the farmers and, this is an area that the Government must look into. To have children who do not go to school because their parents cannot be paid for the sugarcane they produce, 35 years after Independence is something that has got to be looked into very critically.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, 20 years ago, Ahero Irrigation Scheme used to produce enough rice that was able to feed the whole of Kenya and get surplus to export to the neighbouring countries. But because of sub-standard rice from other countries, those farmers no longer produce rice. First of all, we do not seem to have the technical advisors who used to advise the farmers on what to do and how to plant rice; they are no longer going round to advise the farmers. Even the few farmers who struggle to produce rice do not have the market because our rice becomes more expensive than the subsidised one imported from other countries. There is even talk that rice which comes from Vietnam, where there was a war for a long time, is contaminated but it has been imported into this country to the detriment of people's health. If you go to the supermarkets here in Kenya, you will find a lot of eggs that have been imported from Israel and European countries when Kenya is flooded with eggs that cannot be sold.

On Kericho-Nakuru road, you will find very many young farmers struggling to sell their eggs to passers-by and yet the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing allows people to import eggs from Israel and European countries. Nobody understands whose interests the Ministry caters for if it can allow the importation of eggs into the country, when our superior quality eggs cannot get a market locally. It is high time that certain food items were banned from being imported into this country.

**The Assistant Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development (Mr. Ligale):** Correct!

**Mrs. Nyamato:** The case of contaminated meat from Europe appeared in the daily newspapers once and the Asian importers were taken to court but we never heard of that case again. Nobody knows why the Asian cases go to court and from there they do not proceed. They are just waiting for a short while to see how many people in Kenya are going to suffer from the "Mad Cow disease". Nobody has explained what happened to the meat that was imported by Nakumatt. The meat was investigated and had been declared unfit for human consumption. Nobody was taken to court. The Supermarkets were closed for about a week and later allowed to operate. It was reported in the newspapers that the meat was in Mombasa, but it is possible now that the meat could have found its way into the

market here, and nobody seems to know what is happening. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing must be serious now and protect the farmers and also protect the health of Kenyans.

The importation of contaminated foodstuffs is something that must be taken very seriously because it will not only affect the farmer that produces the food, but also the health of the Kenyans at large. That again eats into the Ministry of Health because if we import diseases from outside, that means it is costly to try to treat those diseases here.

The expired foods in South Africa, expired juices and expired sodas in the Middle East all land in Kenya and the expiry date is renewed. Nobody is ever taken to court for this, and sometimes you hear reports that some inspectors from the Ministry of Health or from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry stormed into some supermarkets, a few cans of expired juices were impounded and nobody is ever taken to court. We have not heard of any Asian who is in jail because of importing expired foodstuffs into the country. That is something that should not be allowed because we are killing the local industries. All the supermarkets in Nairobi now are flooded with expired juices imported from South Africa. But because nobody is bothered to find out whether they are fit for human consumption or not because the expiry dates are changed and they continue to be sold here. At the same time, we are killing the local industry that employs many people, thus, creating unemployment and even discouraging the farmers from producing more fruits.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, fertilizers are now becoming very expensive and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing is not even providing expert advice as to which chemicals should be use where or which fertilizers should be applied in which place. Sometime back, we used to see people going round advising farmers on which chemicals should be applied in certain soil, but those agricultural advisers are no longer there. Therefore, you find that some of the soil has become acidic because too much acid is applied. For example, sugar cane farmers do not know of any fertilizer or chemical other than urea and they apply it year-in year-out. Nobody tests the soil to find out whether the urea should continue to be applied or not. So, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should revive the expert advisers, those agricultural officers who used to go round, take the soil to laboratories and test it to find out---

*(Loud consultations)*

**Mr. Moiben:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir. The hon. Member on the Floor is making very useful contribution and yet we have loud consultations going on, especially on the other side, particularly from hon. Ndicho. Can you control that?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order!

**Mr. Moiben:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

**Mrs. Nyamato:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, because of lack of expert advice, you find that chemicals are now being misused. Wrong fertilizers are being applied to places where they should not be applied. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing should come up again and introduce the agricultural officers who used to go round, test the soils and advise the farmers on which chemicals to be used where and when. This advise is lacking, and therefore, we are now contaminating our own soil by applying wrong chemicals.

There is also the problem of marketing vegetables and advising farmers on which vegetables should be grown where. You find that a lot of tomatoes are produced at the same time and then there is no market for them. Again here, we are allowing a lot of importation of tinned tomatoes from other countries. As result, locally produced tomatoes have no market. This should not be allowed to happen because tomatoes are grown by small-scale farmers. Tomatoes are grown by women in gardens behind their kitchens. Importation into the country of tinned tomatoes from other countries should be abolished to enable these farmers market their tomatoes.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to lack of advice from the Ministry you will find that there is duplication in the production of various vegetables. In one month a lot of vegetables are grown, but since the farmers do not get a market for them while in the next month, they do not produce them and then, we have a shortage of vegetables.

With these few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Muluya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem we have in this country is that the Government has never for the last almost 20 years embraced a streamlined agricultural policy. Our problem is that we have Ministers and civil servants who come up with very beautiful Sessional Papers which are tabled in this House and approved. However, after that, nobody ensures that what is contained in the Sessional Papers is implemented. Go to the district and provincial headquarters and all agricultural research stations all over the country and you will see grave yards of motor vehicles, which have been misused and grounded. This renders extension officers and other Ministry staff ineffective. They cannot reach the farmers whom they are supposed to advise on what to do. Where vehicles are operational there is no fuel and the officers cannot move from point A to point B.

We also have a Cabinet which is highly insensitive to the needs of this country. I have in mind a Sessional Paper which was forwarded to the Cabinet way back in November, 1996 for the restructuring of the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). To date, that paper is still lying with the Cabinet. It has not been approved nor has the Cabinet set time when it will discuss it. Yet, the Minister expects the farmers to produce enough food for our use.

In the years 1978 to 1981 some Cabinet Ministers used to import eggs, pork and sausages for domestic use. That habit was started by Mr. Njonjo because some Cabinet Ministers did not want to eat what is grown locally. Even now I can confidently tell this House that lamb chops and pork chops which are eaten at State House today are imported from Australia, where they originate from a farm owned by a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, these lamb chops come from a certain farm belonging to a certain Cabinet Minister in Australia. These also include lamb chops, pork chops, sausages and oranges. Even the sugar cubes which we get in State House are imported.

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are you satisfied that the hon. Member on the Floor is telling the truth when he says that lamb chops and pork chops that are eaten in State House are from one of the farms in Australia belonging to one of the Cabinet Ministers? Could he substantiate his claim?

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been to State House and I know that the sugar cubes---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order!

**Mr. Ndicho:** But he is substantiating!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Hon. Ndicho, you are not the Speaker. Hon. Mulusya, it is not good to make wild statements here without substantiating them. If you have any papers to prove that those things are from South Africa or elsewhere, I want you to lay them on the Table or you withdraw and proceed. I do now want to waste your time.

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chair cannot be more unfair to me by telling me to lay pork chops eaten in State House on this Table. You cannot be so unfair.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Planning and National Development** (Dr. Misoi): Let him substantiate his claims or apologise!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order, Dr. Misoi! Hon. Mulusya, you can say whatever you want to say since you are on the Floor. But what I am asking you to do is that if you are reluctant to substantiate that those things that are eaten at State House are from whatever quarters - I want them laid on the Table or you simply withdraw and proceed.

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, can I be allowed to bring in imported empty cartons which contained imported lamb chops and sugar cubes bearing their stamps showing that they were imported to be used in State House?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Mulusya, I request you now to lay the papers here on the Table or you withdraw? If you make a statement in the House, you must be prepared to support it at any time, otherwise, it is not fair for any hon. Member to make a statement which he cannot support. If you do not have the documents, will you withdraw and proceed?

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, can I bring them on Thursday? Hear me out!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order, hon. Mulusya! We are now taking your time and I am sure you have two things which you would like to say. We are now taking your time unfairly. I have ruled that you lay the papers on the Table here and now.

*(Mr. Busolo and Mr. Ndicho stood up)*

Order, hon. Busolo and hon. Ndicho! I am going to ask you to leave the Chamber if you continue doing that. Hon. Mulusya, we are wasting your time or we are taking your time unfairly. Lay the papers on the Table or withdraw your remarks.

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the Chair expected me to come "armed" with those cartons whenever I come here. If you do not want me to bring them on Thursday, I withdraw.

**An hon. Member:** And apologise!

**Mr. Mulusya:** To who?

**Hon. Members:** Endelea!

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other thing is that this season alone the sons of the Head of State by the names of Jonathan Moi and Gedion Moi and somebody else called Nathaniel Tum exported to

Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi and now the Republic of Congo certified seeds valued at Kshs602 million, and yet Kenyans were planting maize. So, their behaviour led to a shortage of maize seed in the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kenyans were planting seeds that were not certified. For example this country is going to experience very high shortage of beans because there were no bean seeds to plant. Most of beans which were bought by Kenya Seeds for the local market were exported to foreign countries by those people. Unless, we are able to punish these people----

**The Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Are you satisfied that the hon. Member is telling the truth? Can he table whatever documents he has because really, to defame people who are not in this House and who cannot defend themselves is very unfair?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Mulusya, I am very firm on any statement anybody wants to make against anybody that documents must be produced now and not tomorrow because it is not fair. If you knew that you were going to make that statement, you should come with documents to table them here and say: "I am supporting my statement, here are the documents." Hon. Mulusya, you have to produce the papers to prove to the House that seeds worth the amount you have mentioned were exported by the people you have named. If not, I am not going to allow you to get away with it, you must withdraw!

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not expect to be here today because I would have been killed on Saturday with your hon. Member of Parliament. So, I could not have come up with this, but I can bring them on Thursday now that I am not dead!

**The Temporary Deputy speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Hon. Mulusya, I am sure you are not here by mistake or fluke. You knew all along this morning you were coming here and you knew all along you were going to make that statement. Hon. Mulusya, I want you to be serious because I know you have a list of items that you want to talk about and I do not want to cut you short. When I gave you the Floor, I gave you to contribute, but not to take up your time. Lay papers or withdraw. I still insist that you must produce those papers to support your statement.

**The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications** (Mr. Saina): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have heard--- I think you have given me the Floor!

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Order! Hon. Mulusya, do you have papers to support your statement or you do not?

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Standing Orders allow me to come prepared on another day. I do not know why there is harshness from the Chair. I have not seen it before. The previous hon. Members for Kangundo were liked in this House. I do not know why this is not the case with me!

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Hon. Mulusya, do you have the papers to support your statement or you do not?

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said I will not bring papers on Thursday because you told me to withdraw and I did withdraw!

#### ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Members, it is now time for the interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 16th July, 1997, at 9.00 a.m.

The House arose at 6.30 p.m.