

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 3rd November, 1999

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.329

MEASURES TO EASE TENSION BETWEEN CLANS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Magara is not here? That Question will be stood over for now. Next Question, Mr. Ndwiga!

Question No.343

MURDER OF MS. MARY WANGIRI

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Ndwiga is not here? That Question will be stood over for now. Next Question, Mr. Sungu!

Question No.381

EXPANSION OF AHERO RICE IRRIGATION SCHEME

Mr. Sungu asked the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development:-

(a) what plans the Ministry has to extend the Ahero Rice Irrigation Scheme to include Sidho West of Nyando District, Kolwa East and Central and Upper Kadibo areas of Kisumu District; and,

(b) what the current status of the feasibility studies undertaken by the Japanese Government (JICA) on the expansion of the project is, and what prevented its implementation.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development (Mr. Khaniri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to give the following reply.

(a) Sidho West of Nyando District, Kolwa East and Central and Upper Kadibo areas of Kisumu District are within the existing development plan for extension by the National Irrigation Board (NIB). The extension plan of the Ahero Irrigation Scheme was done in consultation with the local rice growers. The extension is to cover an extra 750 hectares which will include Kasiru, Kolal, Mbega and Nyaturi areas.

(b) JICA never carried out any feasibility studies on the expansion of Ahero Irrigation Scheme. However, the project is important to the economy and, therefore, there is a proposal to approach other possible donors.

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question goes down to the roots of food security in this country. Our people are going hungry because they do not have food. The potential of irrigation in the Kano plains is actually 100,000 hectares and not the 750 hectares which the Assistant Minister is talking about. Could he confirm to this House that the irrigation scheme will be expanded to include the areas that I have mentioned, to increase food security in the country?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already made that confirmation. As I have said, we are shopping around for other donors to fund the project.

Mr. Wanjala: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Question. There was Kshs8 billion from JICA which was meant for Mwea Irrigation Scheme. Now that the Government has withdrawn from Mwea

Irrigation Scheme, and JICA is looking for a place to invest this money, can the Assistant Minister confirm to this House that the Ministry is going to assist the Ahero and Bunyala irrigation schemes, using the Kshs8 billion because the feasibility studies have already been done?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot make that confirmation.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is now apparent that since the problems in Mwea Irrigation Scheme started, the NIB has a representative in Ahero who orders for everything meant for the irrigation farms from where he comes from. Can the Assistant Minister tell us whether it is Government policy that people who work in the NIB should not come from the local areas? Why is it that we do not have people from the Lake Region working in the NIB?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the allegation that the hon. Member is making, but the Government policy, as we all know, is that we do not employ people on tribal basis.

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears that the Government is, in fact, abandoning farmers in the name of liberalisation. I have here with me papers showing that a feasibility study was carried out by JICA on the expansion of Ahero Irrigation Scheme, to include West Kolwa, Central Kolwa and East Kolwa. I would like to table this document to show that the Assistant Minister is not giving this House the correct answer.

(Mr. Sungu laid the document on the Table)

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be glad to look at the papers that are being tabled, but I would like to seek the indulgence of the House to give a brief history on this project. In 1994/95, NIB formally requested the Japanese Government for a grant-in-aid to facilitate the rehabilitation and extension of the scheme. This would have involved the construction of a gravity-fixed water pumping system on the existing Ahero Rice Irrigation Scheme, and supply of irrigation water to Kasiro, Mbega and Nyaturi areas, among others. Since the formal request for a grant-in-aid to facilitate the implementation of the project was forwarded to the Japanese Government for consideration, several consultative meetings between the Kenyan Government and the Japanese Government, which included the Ahero Irrigation Scheme rehabilitation and extension as an item, have been held but nothing positive has come out of the meetings yet.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Sungu, this document, as you well know, is not headed and signed. It is a document which has been typed from somebody's computer. So, would you like to do better?

Mr. Sungu: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I can come back at a later date with a signed document.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: When you do so, we will admit it in the records, but this is not a valid document.

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, but it is a genuine record. May I ask the last question?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes, go ahead!

Mr. Sungu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that the people of my area are actually now suffering from hunger because of lack of Government support for agricultural products, would the Assistant Minister now confirm that this project will be extended in the near future, as they have said?

Mr. Khaniri: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I undertake to give that confirmation, and we will do it as soon as we get the funding for it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, Dr. Newton Kulundu.

Question No.468

TESTING OF MEAT FOR PESTICIDE POISONING

Dr. Kulundu asked the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, what steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that meat consumed in this country is tested for pesticide poisoning.

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development (Mr. Khaniri): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I beg to give the following reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry initiated a programme to carry out random sampling of slaughtered animals to screen the meat for chemical residues injurious to human health. Under this programme, samples are collected from different parts of the country and tested for organophosphorus and organochloride pesticide residues. Traces of the compound have been detected in a few samples, but these are below levels considered to be injurious to human health and, therefore, do not pose any danger. Despite the said traces, the results have been satisfactory. It is the intention of the Ministry to continue with the exercise to ensure that meat consumed in this country is safe from pesticide poisoning. In addition, the extension services are geared towards

teaching farmers proper application of dipping chemicals.

Dr. Kulundu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a question of immense public health concern to Kenyans. There is a lot of usage of pesticides not only in livestock, but also in agricultural activities, particularly in the flower industry. These pesticides flow into water which is in turn drunk by livestock in this country.

(Loud Consultations)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, over there!

Dr. Kulundu: The Assistant Minister's answer is right, that, in fact, there is random sampling of meat for pesticide poisoning. Is he aware that because of the concern over this pesticide poisoning in Kenyan meat, the European Union has banned the importation of meat from Kenya?

Mr. Khaniri: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am aware that the European Union has banned the exportation of Kenyan meat to European

[Mr. Khaniri]

countries and the problem that has been hampering the testing of pesticide in this meat is basically financial. We lack funding to do adequate testing of this meat.

Dr. Murungaru: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important public health issue, as my colleague has said. In actual fact, we are not only talking about pesticides, but also antibiotics that are used to treat animals and are left as residue in animal products that are made available in this country for human consumption. As a matter of fact, a study carried out recently shows that resistance to antibiotics for treating human beings is directly associated with residual antibiotics in animal products. What is the Ministry doing to make sure that the lives of Kenyans are not endangered by consuming pesticides or resistant organisms arising from residual antibiotics in these products?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that in my earlier answer, I stated exactly what the Ministry is doing, and I have clearly stated that what is hampering our activity is lack of funding from Treasury.

Mr. Kombo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer given by the Assistant Minister, that lack of funds is hampering proper testing, is a very, very careless statement which shows that the Government does not care about human lives in this country. If, really, we are worried and think about lives, then the Government has got to come out with enough funds to ensure that no Kenyan is fed on infected meat. What is the Government doing to ensure that Kenyans are safe?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member in his allegation, but I have said clearly that it is extremely expensive to carry out this testing of the meat. For example, the annual budget for this testing is Kshs500 million, and this money is not forthcoming from the Treasury and, therefore, we are unable to carry out the testing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Khaniri, the question the Members are asking is: "What is the Government policy about the consumption of unfit meat by Kenyans?" Is it the Government policy that Kenyans should consume meat that is going to affect them?

Mr. Khaniri: No, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is not the policy of the Government that Kenyans consume contaminated meat, but it is Government policy that Kenyans consume meat that has been tested. However, unfortunately, we do not have adequate funding to do this testing.

Dr. Kulundu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very disappointing answer from the Ministry of Agriculture. No expense should be spared to ensure that Kenyans consume meat that is fit for human consumption. There is medical evidence to suggest that, in fact, there is an increase in incidents of cancer of the liver, cancer of the oesophagus and leukaemia in this country, and even learning disabilities in children as a result of consuming pesticide laced meat. What is the Government doing to ensure that Kenyans consume meat that is safe from pesticide poisoning?

A hon. Member: Do not repeat the same answer!

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can hear an hon. Member saying that I should not repeat the answer, but the hon. Questioner has just repeated the question and, therefore, the answer remains the same. The question is: "What is the Government doing to ensure that Kenyans consume meat that is not contaminated?" I have clearly stated what we are doing, and as soon as we get adequate funding from the Treasury---

Dr. Kulundu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to evade commenting on my assertion that there is increasing medical evidence that in Kenya now, there are a lot of incidences of cancer of the liver, cancer of the oesophagus and learning disabilities in children, all of which are

associated with pesticide poisoning in meat? Can he, please, comment on that?

Mr. Khaniri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has an advantage because this is his field, and I am sure he is having a field day. I may not be able to comment on those details, like what diseases are being caused by this non-testing of Kenyan meat.

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Next Question, Mr. Oloo Otula!

Question No.322

REPAIR OF ATEMU WATER SUPPLY PUMPS

Mr. Otula asked the Minister for Water Development:-

- (a) whether he is aware that one of the two water pumps at Atemu Water Supply in Kasipul-Kabondo is not operational; and,
- (b) what steps he is taking to repair the pump.

The Assistant Minister for Water Development (Mr. Kofa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I ask for more time because it was difficult to communicate with our Kisumu offices to get the answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Assistant Minister, what was the difficulty? From March to [Mr. Deputy Speaker] November? That is more than enough time!

The Assistant Minister for Water Development (Mr. Kofa) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer had been sent to another Ministry, so we got it fairly late, and we could not communicate effectively with our officers in Kisumu. So, we need one week to come up with an answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Well, the Question is deferred to Wednesday next week.

(Question deferred)

Question No.330

FUNDS FOR MARAGWA TRADE JOINT LOANS BOARD

Mr. Mwangi asked the Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry:-

- (a) why Maragwa District was not allocated funds in the current financial year for Trade Joint Loans Board; and,
- (b) when the fund will be established in Maragwa District, and how much will be allocated.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Abdi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer is not ready; I will make it available tomorrow. I wish to take this opportunity to apologize to the House and to Mr. Mwangi.

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, all of you! Mr. Mwangi, what do you say?

Mr. Mwangi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a written answer here which has been given by the Ministry!

An hon. Member: And the Assistant Minister says that the answer is not ready!

The Assistant Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Abdi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer given to the hon. Member is not adequate. I would like to give the hon. Member an adequate answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Mr. Assistant Minister, you are responsible for that answer. If you have given it out, you cannot stand up here and say it is inadequate!

The Assistant Minister for Trade, Tourism and Industry (Mr. Abdi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know of the answer which is given there. I rejected the answer---

(Loud consultations)

I have asked my officers to give me an adequate answer.

(Several hon. Members stood up in their places)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! We do appreciate that, you, as a politician, will not have the answers to all the Questions that are put to you. You must get assistance from your staff. But when you come here with that answer, we hold you responsible for it. So, if you have been given an answer which is inadequate, do not come here and tell us that you also found it inadequate. Find another excuse and we will live with it. But to tell us that you have found the answer which you have given as inadequate, I am afraid that is not good enough. So, I will defer this Question but, please, find another way to lie or rather---

(Laughter)

Order! Order! Find a better way to vary the truth!

Mr. Mwangi: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. What will happen to the answer given to me by the Assistant Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! If the author has denied it, you have no answer!

(Dr. Murungaru stood up in his place)

Order! That Question has been deferred to next week!

(Question deferred)

Mr. Shidiye's Question!

Question No.479

AMBULANCE FOR MODOGASHE HEALTH CENTRE

Mr. Shidiye asked the Minister for Medical Services:-

(a) whether he is aware that the Modogashe Health Centre lacks an ambulance, a generator and other equipment necessary for the operation of the centre; and,

(b) when he will provide enough and trained personnel to man the health centre.

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that Modogashe Health Centre does not have an ambulance. The Ministry [**The Minister for Medical Services**]

has only been able to provide one ambulance for the district. However, the health centre has a generator which has many minor defects, and it is about to be repaired. The other necessary equipment for the operation of the centre is in place.

(b) There are trained personnel already in place to man the Modogashe Health Centre. In addition, a clinical officer, Mr. Abdi Rashid Dinem Mohammed, Personal No.97091107, has been posted to the health centre with immediate effect, from Kwale District.

Mr. Shidiye: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to thank the Minister for sending one clinical officer to Modogashe, but I beg him to also consider Liboi and Dadaab Divisions which do not have a clinical officer.

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we shall consider that request when it comes formally. Thank you.

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two months ago, I asked a Question in this House about inadequate staff in Coast Province. Why is it that the Minister is now removing an officer from Kwale, where we already have a shortfall of personnel, and transferring him to another district? Has he made any arrangements to replace that officer there now, because we are lacking staff in the region?

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, usually, when we transfer one officer from one place to the other, we make adequate arrangements to find a replacement. In any case, last week, I visited Msambweni and I

am aware that they have enough staff in place.

Mr. Shaaban: Mr. Deputy Speaker, could the Minister tell us how long it will take the Government to repair the generator? The Minister said that the generator is about to be repaired. How long will it take for it to be repaired? Will it take a month or two months to repair it, because the Minister said that it is the only source of power in that health centre?

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before we could get the generator repaired, we needed to do some cost estimates. We received these estimates yesterday and it will cost about Kshs200,000. We have already identified a sponsor who is willing to do this as we have always done in the past. Therefore, I do give a commitment that we shall be able to repair the generator as soon as possible.

Mr. Sambu: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that the shortage of trained personnel in health centres and dispensaries is due to the fact that the in-take to the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) is so biased that certain districts do not get a single candidate selected? What steps is he taking to implement the quota system not only for the in-take, but for course by course? This is because there are special courses like pharmacy which certain districts never get. What steps is the Minister taking to implement this?

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, KMTC is meant to train Kenyans and it is only Kenyans who have been admitted in that particular institution. According to our deployment procedures and policies, Kenyans are free to work anywhere, no matter what part of the country they come from, so long as they have the skills, they can be deployed and we have many cases in point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Maore!

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is also on a point of order!

Mr. Maore: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister for Medical Services in order to mislead this House and the nation at large, that he does not care what Mr. William Boit has been doing at the Kenya Medical Training College, whereby, there are only two districts - Baringo and Kerio Districts - which have been getting 90 per cent of the in-take to KMTC for the last ten years? It is not enough to just say that they take them from everywhere!

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the list of candidates admitted at KMTC was made public. If the hon. Member looked at it critically, unless he has problems in following, really, the list was representative in terms of all the districts, including the hon. Member's own district.

Mr. Shidiye: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the policy of the Ministry in terms of redeployment of staff? For instance, Mbagathi District Hospital has over 50 doctors and yet, Garissa District Hospital and Mandera District Hospital have, maybe, two or three doctors. What is the policy of this Ministry in terms of distribution of staff because, you realise that the staff is over-concentrated in one place and other places do not have even a single doctor?

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I admit that in the past, there has been an urban bias. Doctors, like all other professionals, would prefer to be in the urban areas. But because of the on-going rationalization process, we hope to remedy that particular situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Minister, he asked you what the policy is. Tell him what the policy is.

Dr. Anangwe: In terms of the policy of redeployment, it depends on the need. We have standards on how hospitals, health centres and dispensaries ought to be manned. But in all the cases, we have a shortage of staff. So, in this particular case, many of them tend to go to urban areas. I know where the difficulty is. If you deploy a doctor to a remote station, that is the surest way of asking him to leave the service, given that particular shortage of doctors. We have about 4,000 doctors in the country, out of whom 700 are in the public sector. We have that particular difficulty, but we are remedying the situation.

Mr. Keynan: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the Minister, I think what the Ministry is lacking is clear-cut policies. Since Independence, North Eastern Province has had only two ambulances; one is grounded at Garissa General Hospital and the other one, a saloon car, was sent to Wajir without considering the state of roads there. The new Mitsubishi saloon car could not reach even Wajir District Hospital. That particular person who was buying that particular saloon car as an ambulance for Wajir District Hospital should have considered the infrastructure in that area. Is it in order for the Minister to mislead the House, when we know that what is lacking is not money to buy an ambulance, but of lack of clear-cut policies? That saloon car right now, is just lying, in Garissa; it has not even reached the final destination.

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I confess I did not hear his question because of reverberations from his end. Can he repeat his question?

Mr. Keynan: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since Independence, North Eastern Province has had only two

ambulances, one at Garissa General Hospital, and a new one, a saloon Mitsubishi car, which was purportedly sent to Wajir District Hospital, but it could not reach there. You know our roads; those are camel paths and they are impassable. So, whoever was planning to buy a saloon car for Wajir District Hospital should have considered, first and foremost, the state of the roads, and if the saloon car could move on those roads and reach its destination.

That new Mitsubishi car has broken down somewhere between Wajir and Garissa, so what is lacking is the policy and not money. Is the Minister in order, therefore, to mislead the House that he is looking for funds for an ambulance at Modogashe, when we know that the ambulance for Wajir District Hospital has not even reached the district?

Dr. Anangwe: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no question to answer. Thank you.

Mr. Shidiye: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Minister, because we have seen that centralised planning in providing medical officers to the ground has failed, could he decentralise the policy to the district level to enable districts like Garissa to advertise for the number of doctors they want and the salary they are going to pay them? Those doctors should stay in those stations throughout without going anywhere, unless they resign. Could the Minister decentralise the policy of the Ministry of Health from the top to the district level?

Dr. Anangwe: The Ministry of Medical Services is an integral part of the Government system. We cannot come up with a policy that deviates from what the Government does in general terms. It is the policy of the Government to deploy Kenyans anywhere in Kenya and, therefore, I cannot deviate from the overall policy of the Government. We shall try our very best to see to it that we respond to the needs in terms of medical staff, if and when the matter is brought to our attention.

Question No. 124

TARMACKING OF BUNGOMA-SANGALO
NAMBACHA-KAKAMEGA ROAD

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This Question by Mr. Wamunyinyi was answered on 17th June, so it came there by error.

(Question withdrawn)

Let us go to Mr. Magara's Question.

Mr. Magara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming late. I was held up by the traffic jam.

Question No. 329

MEASURES TO EASE TENSION BETWEEN CLANS

Mr. Magara asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, in view of the tension between the clans inhabiting Nyaramba and Amakara Sub-locations, what urgent measures he is taking to avert an imminent conflict between the two clans.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Sameoi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. I am aware that there had been tension between Nyaramba and Amakara Sub-locations. This tension has been brought to the attention of the District Security Committee (DSC), and this issue has been addressed by the DSC. Indeed, the Amakara Clan is now being administered by the Assistant Chief from Amakara Sub-Location. Since this Question has taken a bit long, this situation is now under control as I am talking.

Mr. Magara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister has partly answered the Question, and the issue was resolved. There are two locations in this area, that is, Getenga Location and Chitago Location. Chitago Location has two sub-locations, namely; Amakara and Chitago Sub-locations. Getenga Location has six sub-locations. The issue here is that the Chief of Getenga Location wants to annex some part of Amakara Sub-Location to Getenga. Even after we had sat, as the Assistant Minister has indicated here, the problem is still on because the Chief of Getenga and the notorious assistant chiefs are causing chaos. Even during the census, there was almost bloodshed. What are you doing to ensure that the boundaries of Amakara Sub-location are permanently defined? Which location are they supposed to fall under?

Mr. Sameoi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the Member has admitted, this situation has actually been

brought under control. As to the boundaries, we shall review the boundaries as per the recommendations which, I believe, will be made by the sub-locations through the normal channels. We shall be able to make the boundary changes as and when those recommendations get to us.

Mr. Magara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Assistant Minister tell us under which location Amakara Sub-Location falls, according to the boundaries on which they appointed the assistant chief?

Mr. Samoei: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was the request of the Amakara Clan that they be administered from Amakara Sub-Location. That request has been granted. As to where what sub-location falls, I have said that the Government is ready and willing to make the necessary adjustments, as and when those recommendations are made to us.

Mr. Magara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question was very clear. My question was: Amakara Sub-Location is in which location? Is it in Amakara, Chitago or Getenga?

Mr. Samoei: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is not the question we are dealing with!

Mr. Magara: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually there is a crisis in this particular place. If the Assistant Minister cannot know under which location Amakara sub-location follows, how do you expect the DC to know? They have the records because there is a chief and his assistant. How can he tell this House that, he does not know where Amakara Sub-location is located? Is he in order? He should answer the question because the situation is so serious.

Mr. Samoei: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me put the record straight here. What is crucial to our Ministry is the security of Kenyans and to avoid any tension. As we are talking, the situation, as the hon. Member did admit, at first, is under-control. Whatever crisis as he is now purporting to be there, I think, is an imagination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Ndwiga's Question for the second time.

An hon. Member: Mr. Ndwiga is still not in!

Question No.343

MURDER OF MS MARY WANGIRI

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Mr. Ndwiga still not here? That Question is dropped. Let us move to Questions by Private Notice.

(Question dropped)

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

TRANSFER OF CATERING LEVY TRUSTEE

TO KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Finance the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Why was it necessary for the Government to transfer the functions of Catering Levy Trustee to Kenya Revenue Authority?

(b) What will happen to 384 employees of Catering Levy Trustee?

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

(a) The Government found it necessary to transfer the collection of the Catering Training and Tourism Development Levy from the Catering Levy Trustee to Kenya Revenue Authority, in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the collection of the levy.

(b) Before deciding on the fate of staff of the CLT, the Trustee, together with the parent Ministry, will have to re-examine the mandates of the Catering and Tourism Development Levy Trustee some of which have not been attended to, and they will have to determine whether their staff can be utilised to fulfil other mandates.

Furthermore, in view of the rapidly changing nature of international tourism, coupled with increased regional competition, the parent Ministry will also need to re-examine the future role and operations of the tourism promotion and development agencies. Until this is done, it is not possible to decide on future of the staff.

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is quite painful for a Trustee like this one which has been managing its own budget to be transferred to the KRA. I would want to give the history of this Trustee in one or two sentences---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Mr. Ojode, this is Question Time! It is not time for debate.

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the CLT has been managing its own budget, without necessarily getting money from the Government. In 1987/88 Financial Year, they managed to collect Kshs298 million which was used in managing their own affairs. They also managed to finance Kenya Utalii College since its inception in 1975. My question is: Why is it necessary now to transfer the functions of this particular Trustee to the KRA? Is it because they want to use the money on other activities as usual? Do they want to divert that money to fund their campaigns or to do other illegal activities? What will happen to the Act that established the CLT?

Mr. Okemo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not think Mr. Ojode listened to the answer I gave. I said that out of the money that is currently being collected by the CLT, 25 per cent of it is used in the administration of the CLT. However, when the revenue is collected by the KRA, the administration cost will be 1.5 per cent. That means there will be more money available for tourism promotion. We are not saying that we will "kill" this Trustee. What we are saying is that, the money will be collected and they will be given an allocation, like any other Government department, to carry on with other functions.

Mr. Parpai: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can the Minister tell us how long it will take the Ministry to decide on the fate of 384 employees of the CLT? Why does it take that long to decide on their fate?

Mr. Okemo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I am saying and what I have said in the reply to the Question, is that the employees are not necessarily going to lose their jobs because they have other mandates under the Act. Besides just collecting the revenue, they also deal with setting up national standards for training of all employees in the tourism sector. They also liaise closely with the Kenya Tourism Board. So, they have other mandates. So, it is not like they will be rendered unemployed. So, we are---

Mr. Ojode: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister is misleading this House. I have minutes of the meeting called to work out the modalities of taking over of the CLT by the KRA on 10th August, 1999. Members present were Dr. Richard Leakey, Messrs Martin Luke-Oduor, William Mayaka, John Msafari, Nzioka and Ms. Rose J. Boit. What they decided on the staff, I will just read for you one paragraph which says, in regard with the staff---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Members, you ought to know when you stand on a point of order, what you want to raise. It is not a speech. What is your point of order?

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Minister in order to mislead the House that he is not going to retrench the staff and yet, a meeting of 10th August, 1999 decided that the staff of the CLT be retrenched? This is what they said that, the KRA would not take over the CLT staff and they will retrench them. They do not want them because the functions of the CLT have already been transferred to KRA. Is he in order to mislead the House?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Are you going to lay that document on the Table?

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will lay it on the Table. However, before I do, can I read it to the people and the world to know---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Ojode, lay that document on the Table or you will not be allowed to read it. Once you do that, it will be on the record of the House and every hon. Member will have access to it, even those who are not here to hear you read it. So, if you want to table it, please, do so. If you do not want to do that, I will not allow you to quote from it.

(Mr. Ojode laid the document on the Table)

Mr. Wamae: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the hon. Minister let us know why he did not ask the CLT to reduce their cost of administration instead of disbanding the whole Fund?

Mr. Okemo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when you look at the KRA and their record of performance as far as revenue collection is concerned and we have a historical fact that it costs 1.5 per cent to collect revenue, while it is a fact that the CLT spends 25 per cent to collect the same revenue, obviously, in a situation like the one we are now, we make immediate decisions to go for the cheaper route, in order to have more money available for development rather than for cost.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want it clear from the Minister. Now that the evidence has been laid on the Table of the House that, there is a plan to retrench those employees, could he assure the House that, those employees will not be retrenched?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Samoei): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to seek guidance from the Chair. There is a document we are referring to, as evidence in this House. These pieces of paper introduced into this House by hon. Members, are actually stolen pieces of paper. Could the Member with the assistance of the Chair authenticate the accuracy of this document? The Standing

Orders are very clear on papers introduced in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! I forgive people who do not speak accurately. However, a document has just been laid on the Table, and I would like the Minister to look at it and say whether, in fact, these are minutes of the meeting referred to by the hon. Ojodeh. Neither I nor hon. Ojodeh is in a position to confirm whether or not these are the minutes of the meeting referred to. So, I will not admit this as evidence until the Minister confirms that these are minutes of a meeting that took place to discuss this issue. At the moment, I cannot make a ruling, because this document is just a single sheet of paper marked "confidential", without a signature or anything on it to validate it. So, Mr. Minister, have a look at the document and confirm whether they are genuine minutes. You do not have to do it now. You can do it in the afternoon or tomorrow. I cannot accept this evidence in the form that it is.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will allow Mr. Ojode to ask the last question.

Mr. Ojodeh: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Before I ask my question, I would like the Assistant Minister who alleged that some papers were stolen to substantiate whether some of papers are missing in his office. I do not know whether he is an Assistant Minister for "Stones". I understand that there is also a Ministry of "Stones".

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Ojode!

Mr. Ojode: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister tell us what will happen to the pensioners' money that was being handled by the Kenya National Assurance Company?

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What is your point of order, Mr. Obwocha?

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I asked a question, but it has not been answered. I was rudely interrupted by the Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr. Samoei.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You are quite right, Mr. Obwocha.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, evidence has been laid on the Table of this House. I asked the Minister to tell us whether the employees of the Catering Levy Trustees are going to be retrenched or not.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Okemo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as part of the civil service rationalisation and staff right-sizing exercise that is going on, it is possible that some of the staff members of the Catering Levy Trustees may be retrenched.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Very well; let us go to the next Question.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Hon. Members, you know that Question Time lasts for only one hour. We have so far dealt with only one Question by Private Notice, and we are running short of time. We cannot keep on deferring Questions. Doing so will only make the pile of unanswered Questions bigger. So, let us proceed to Mr. Leshore's Question by Private Notice.

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I need guidance from the Chair.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! The only guidance I am giving now is that Mr. Leshore asks his Question by Private Notice.

PAYMENT OF DUES TO CENSUS ENUMERATORS

Mr. Leshore: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Planning the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that over 58 enumerators and seven supervisors in Samburu District, who worked during the just concluded census, were not paid their dues?

(b) When is he going to pay them?

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Hon. Ochuodho, the Question is not about your constituency; it is about the Catering Levy Trustees. One of the employees of the Catering Levy Trustees is from constituency, but I have to be fair to the House. So, let us proceed.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order, hon. Members! As I said, I also have an interest in this Question

because one of my constituents is an employee of the Catering Levy Trustees.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Wanjala! Order, hon. Members! You know the consequences of standing up while the occupant of the Chair is on his feet. We have got one hour for Question Time. We have so far disposed of only one Question by Private Notice. We have three more Questions by Private Notice to dispose of, and time is not on our side. Your anxiety about this matter is the same as mine. Bring a Private Member's Motion. I would also like to participate in such a Motion, to safeguard the jobs of my constituents, who are also employed by the Catering Levy Trustees. It is not possible for us to exhaust such an issue during Question Time. As much as the issue is burning you, please, bear with me. Bring a Motion to the House [**Mr. Deputy Speaker**] on this issue. You will have two hours to debate it, during which it will be addressed adequately. So, I will not allow any more points of order. We will now proceed with Mr. Leshore's Question by Private Notice.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Hon. Dr. Ochuodho, I now must order you to leave the Chamber for the rest of this morning's sitting. You are now a stranger in this House. So, please, leave the Chamber now.

(Dr. Ochuodho withdrew from the Chamber)

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Kombo, you heard me say very clearly that I will not allow any more points of order until Mr. Leshore's Question by Private Notice is answered.

An hon. Member: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is danger in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! There is no danger in this House. Let us proceed!

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

(a) The Ministry is aware that some of the officials who participated in the last census exercise have not been paid their dues. Before the national census exercise started, District Census Officers were asked to submit their personnel requirements for the exercise to the National Census Steering Committee. Samburu District required 37 senior supervisors, 100 supervisors, 526 enumerators and 526 village elders, totalling 1,189 officials. These were the officials we budgeted for, and who were dully paid their dues after the exercise. The additional seven supervisors and 58 enumerators were recruited due to the difficult land terrain and the long distances that had to be covered by the initial census officials.

(b) The request for payment of the additional census officials in the district was received by the Ministry late. However, those officials have also been paid already.

Mr. Leshore: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking the Minister for taking that action, I would like him to tell us how much money he has remitted to Samburu District Commissioner. I am aware that quite a number of village elders were not paid. Also, hoteliers who claimed lodging charges amounting to Kshs2 million in respect of census officials they accommodated were not paid.

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we sent a cheque last month, for Kshs389,600, to clear payments for those who had hitherto not been paid.

Mr. Kibicho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Minister aware that enumerators who took part in the just concluded national census in Kirinyaga District have also not been paid? What is he doing to ensure that all those officials who participated in the exercise are paid? We have got a similar answer to the one he has just given to this Question.

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Member to submit the list of the people who have not been paid and we will make sure that they are paid.

Mr. P.K. Mwangi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Minister confirm or deny that the anomaly was caused by the Provincial Administration officers, who included their well connected people in the payroll?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not get the whole question. Could the hon. Member repeat it?

Mr. P.K. Mwangi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Minister confirm or deny that the anomaly was caused by the Provincial Administration officers who wanted to reward their close associates? The practice was even within Maragwa District?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of such an allegation, but if the hon. Member has evidence, I would be glad to get it so that I can deal with the issue.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a common case all over the country. The enumerators might have been paid, but the village elders have not been paid at all. Even in Nyamira District, as we are talking

now, I have this problem and I have a list of all the village elders who have not been paid. Could the Minister assure the House that he will check the issue of the village elders, leave alone the enumerators, and ensure that they are paid their dues?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to our order of payment, the village elders were the first people to be paid. However, if the hon. Member is sure that they were not paid, please, let us have the list.

Mr. Leshore: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, village elders were not paid their dues even in my own constituency. Could the Minister consider remitting the remaining funds to Samburu District to cater for village elders and other people whose lodgings were used by enumerators? Could he consider releasing the money, because I am sure that his Ministry was informed that Samburu District requires more than Kshs2.5 million to cater for that?

Mr. Ndambuki: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not just want to give a blanket assurance, but I want to deal with specific cases. I want to deal with cases of people who have not been paid.

Mr. Musila: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I apologise for coming late.

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT IN MWINGI

Mr. Musila: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Education the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that the prolonged drought and consequent famine in Mwingi District has caused many secondary school students to drop out of school due to their parents' inability to pay school fees?

(b) Could the Minister give the House a breakdown of students who have dropped out of secondary schools in Mwingi District during 1999?

(c) What urgent steps is the Minister taking to assist those students who have dropped out resume their education?

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had answered this Question and what was supposed to come to the House was about World Food Programme (WFP) money. However, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware.

(b) I tabled the list.

(c) I did say that the Government has increased famine relief food and is giving bursary to needy students.

So, the question which I should have answered today is on how the WFP money is being spent in the arid and semi-arid areas.

Mr. Musila: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. There was no reference at any time in my Question on the WFP. The Question was on how the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is using the money that was allocated under the School Feeding Programme to feed students in famine stricken areas.

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if that is the Question, I am ready to answer it.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! Proceed Mr. Karauri!

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been alleged in this House that the WFP money, which was voted by this House was Kshs400 million, but the records show that this House voted Kshs123,120,000. The WFP has been in this country since 1980 and has been running a five-year system, which is likely to end in 2001. All the arid districts namely; Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River and Moyale are fully covered by the WFP.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 11 other districts in the semi-arid areas are partially covered and these include Mwingi - where the hon. Member comes from, West Pokot, Embu, Kwale, Kajiado, Narok, Koibatek, Lamu, Laikipia, Kilifi and Baringo. The WFP does not give the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology cash money, but instead it purchases the required food.

Mr. Ndilinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister should take this as an essential request. This is because these schools used to be given bursaries. Is the Assistant Minister aware that there is need now for his Ministry to inform either the World Food Organisation (WFO) or any other organisation that can supply these schools with food to do so because people will die very soon; and the people who are dying cannot send their children to school? Could he do something so that the children can get food and go to school?

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk about the WFP or the School Feeding Programme,

we are talking about primary schools. I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Ministry will request for extension, but there is no guarantee for it.

Dr. Ali: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister has been told that students drop out of school due to lack of school fees. We know that bursaries are given according to population density of areas, and not according to the problems the people of those areas have. Could he assure this House that he will provide food to these schools so that students do not have to be sent out? Furthermore, there is a School Feeding Programme for primary schools which the children do not benefit from because the food is eaten by the DOs. So, could the Assistant Minister extend that programme to secondary schools so that students are not sent away from school?

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will liaise with the Office of the President so that food meant for famine relief can be supplied to schools.

Mr. Musila: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is sad to note that when we ask the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology about our children, the Assistant Minister tells us about the WFP. I have 265 primary schools in my constituency and out of these, only 29 receive food during lunch time. Could the Assistant Minister tell us the criteria he used to select the 29 primary schools against the 175 primary schools when all the schools are affected by famine?

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a donor funded project and the donors have their own way of monitoring situations. The monitoring team, including an official from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology visited arid and semi-arid districts and assessed the situation. These are the schools they recommended to benefit from the School Feeding Programme. In order to rest this Question, I would like to inform the hon. Members that the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology cannot pay school fees for students in this country.

Mr. Ndilinge: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it in order for the Assistant Minister to say that the Ministry will find out whether the World Food Programme (WFP) can address that issue? What if the WFP said "No" to them? Is he implying to the House that the children would die?

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government will not allow its children to die. We will do our best to protect them. Even when the School Feeding Programme is phased out, because it will be by the year 2001, we cannot rely on donors forever. Our local people and the Government have to find a way of feeding the children and of assisting in bursaries and other means so that schools continue operating.

Mr. Musila: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I asked the Assistant Minister a specific question. I have 275 primary schools in my constituency. Out of that, only 29 schools receive food during lunch-hour. I did ask him what criteria is used to select the 29 schools and he told me that it is the WFP which uses it. Has the Ministry abdicated its responsibility over children to the WFP?

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did say that since that is a donor-funded project, the donors and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology officials went round the arid and semi-arid districts, which are fully funded in the WFP School Feeding Programme. There are some arid and semi-arid areas, including Mwingi, which are partially funded. There was a monitoring team from the WFP and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology which identified certain schools to be fed.

TRANSFER OF MR. JOSEPH KHISA

(Mr. Munyasia) to ask the Minister for Local Government:-

(a) Is the Minister aware that the former Clerk to the County Council, Bungoma, Mr. Joseph M. Khisa, who was transferred in April, 1999, to Vihiga County Council has not taken up his place yet?

(b) What urgent steps is the Minister taking to place Mr. Khisa in his rightful position?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Munyasia still not here? This Question is dropped.

(Question dropped)

POINT OF ORDER

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT SOUGHT:

MISSION AND OWNER OF TWO AEROPLANES

Mr. Karume: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on Monday this week, between 5.00 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., two aeroplanes flew over my house where I live in, as well as my compound, including my farm. My family is very much scared of that incident. The two planes flew away and back to my house several times. I would like to demand from the Minister of State, Office of the President, in-charge of Internal Security, a Ministerial Statement telling me who owns those aeroplanes and their mission for flying over my home. I need that Ministerial Statement immediately.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will look into that and issue a relevant Ministerial Statement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: When?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may be tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you. Next Order!

MOTIONS

AMENDMENT TO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

THAT, while appreciating Government efforts in promoting tourism, which is a major foreign exchange earner in the country; realising that most of our forests and national parks are located within the proximity of our farms and further taking into account the provisions of the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) (Amendment) Act 1989, that provide, *inter alia*, that the Government is not liable to paying compensation for property/crops destroyed by wildlife, this House urges the Government to introduce amendments to the Act in order to:-

- (a) Raise compensation of any human death caused by wild animals from Kshs30,000 to Kshs3,000,000; and,
- (b) Compensate persons whose crops or property are damaged or destroyed by wild animals.

(Mr. Kiunjuri on 27th October, 1999)

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted
on 27th October, 1999)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Kiptoon, you were on the Floor. Proceed.

The Minister for Roads and Public Works (Eng. Kiptoon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had risen last time to support the Motion as amended.

In doing so, I should take this opportunity to congratulate those communities which have since time immemorial lived with our wildlife. Most of us were greedy and ate all those animals which were around us. However, some of our communities, especially the Masaais, through their own traditions, could not eat the animals. Now it turns out that the preservation of the wildlife is now what we Kenyans appreciate and see it as the main attraction to our tourists. It is, therefore, proper that we do not allow these communities to be victims of the same asset that they preserve for us. It is not only the wild animals that some communities preserve, but we are aware that some communities actually preserve forests. They did not have the culture of cutting trees, but instead, lived within the woods, hunting for honey and animals and, consequently, managed to preserve forests for us. Particularly, I have in mind the Dorobos, or the Ogieks of Kenya.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the colonialists came over, they did earmark and set aside those forests to be our current forests. However, unfortunately, when we attained Independence, and we decided to settle our landless people, we did not remember that there were those original owners of the forests. We have been displacing the Dorobos. That is one issue that the Government should take into account when settling landless people. The Government should give priority to those of us who had actually lived in harmony with the forests. Therefore, I would urge this House to bear in mind that those traditions that our people kept should be respected and compensated for and those offsprings of those who maintained those facilities should not be held victims of their good traditions. It is not only wild animals that are called wildlife, but we do have trees, herbs, shrubs and all forms of other bio-life.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have in mind my own District, where in the recent past, we have had

foreigners coming in and poaching on our trees. They remove tree parts, herbs and flowers and all manner of things for export and their own research in the manufacture of medicine. That has tended to degrade our environment and we have lost a number of species of trees through such poaching. I would urge this House to take note and ensure that our natural resources are not plundered by foreigners so that we preserve them for our future generations. I do appreciate that even other smaller species of animals, for example, reptiles, frogs and lizards, have been poached by foreigners for export to their own countries; to their zoos and such other places. We need to have ways of protecting our natural resources, because we do not know the value in them; may be, medicines for some of those strange diseases that are coming up. We need to ensure that, the natural resources are preserved for our people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Baringo District and there we have Lake Baringo. That lake has about nine small islands that could be inhabited by people. But the strange thing is that some foreigners have actually walked into those islands and made deals with the inhabitants to sort of claim ownership of those islands. The Ministry of Lands and Settlement, or even may be the whole Government system, is unaware of what is happening. I would want to assure those foreigners that have made private deals with our local inhabitants who may be ignorant, that those deals are not binding on the Government, or any person. Those are our natural resources and they were given to us by God and we need to preserve them. Foreigners coming in and purporting to sign agreements with individuals are actually sort of grabbing our natural resources. We will not allow that. I would want to urge hon. Members to compensate those of us who are living next to wildlife, but not to the extent that the Mover of this Motion proposed; the Kshs3 million. I would agree that we need to compensate the victims, but since we have been compensating them at Kshs30,000 per death of a person, I would urge that these figures be increased to Kshs1 million as amended by the Mover of the amendment. We, in the Government, will support that sort of move, because that will be about 35 times what we have already been paying as compensation. We should also compensate even for injuries. Many of our people get injured, and depending on the degree of the injuries, we should be able to compensate the victims accordingly corresponding to the Kshs1 million paid out for deaths. The Government should be able to look for funds to meet that particular compensation. It is true that if we raise the compensation too high, may be, the Government will be tempted to compensate fewer people. But if we actually set it at Kshs1 million, we shall be able to accommodate, through sourcing of funds so that anyone who falls a victim, either through death, or injuries, gets proper compensation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to support the Motion as amended.

Mr. Parpai: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to contribute to this very important Motion. In the first place, the Kshs30,000 that the Government is now compensating for the dead with, is an abuse. It is quite little. To make matters worse, the procedure which one has to follow to get the Kshs30,000 is quite expensive and has very many road blocks. The system of compensation, in the first place, must be made simple. People must be able to get these forms at their locational level. This is important because these forms are got at the District Commissioner's office, which in some districts is quite far from the beneficiaries. This system must be looked into to make sure that people get these forms and the approval as fast as possible. The money must get to the beneficiaries as fast as possible instead of wasting time and spending much more than they get at the end of the day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion as amended because in the first place, we, who come from those districts that have wild animals roaming about freely get our people killed day in, day out. Not only are people killed, but the wild animals also eat our domestic animals and destroy our crops but we do not get compensated. It is time the Government assisted and compensated these people as the Motion proposes, because that is the only condition on which we can allow, or freely mix with, the wild animals to graze in or shambas. If that then is the case, the Government needs even to go a bit further and make sure that it does not only compensate, but also ensures that those who have allowed animals to roam about in their shambas benefit much more than they are doing now.

It is important that the Government looks for ways of ensuring that tourists who come around get to the local people and buy the curios and the beads. The Government should also allow the beach boys to freely do their business. It should not harass them. Indeed, this comes about because the multi-national tourist operators who bring in tourists into this country go out of their way to cheat tourists that the beach boys are thieves and crooks. Therefore, these people come with a negative attitude towards these people. We need the local people to benefit directly. Not only do we need the beach boys to benefit directly, but we also need those communities that are surrounding national parks to benefit directly. The Government should ensure that the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) employs subordinate staff and guards from the communities that surround national parks. This is important because it is these communities that have managed to preserve these animals to what they are today. They can only do that if these incentives are given to them. Therefore, we need not only to compensate, but also to

make sure that the communities that surround the national parks also benefit out of the parks.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Constituency, there are quite many wild animals that are destroying crops. We are asking the Government that it is high time it protected these farmers. Indeed, it need to protect the farmers because it has not provided for compensation to these farmers. If it does not compensate the farmers, then it should keep the wild animals away from the farmers.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, given the time that is left before we reach the end of this Motion, I think it is fair that I should now put the Question. If it is carried or negatived, you will then continue to debate the original Motion either as it was or as amended.

(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out be left out, put and agreed to)

(Question of the second part that the amendment, that the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted, put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

The Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry (Mr. Biwott): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This is a very important Motion, especially to those who live with the wild animals. In certain areas, wild animals are found co-existing with the people. Indeed, they have co-existed for many years. In the past, the people knew how to manage these animals because they knew how to control, hunt and scare them away. With the economy being introduced into that eco-system, it is necessary that we introduce in place measures that will safeguard the lives and the properties of the people who might be affected by the such preservation.

The trend at the moment in the world, is to develop an eco-system type of tourism. For Kenyans to promote tourism, it is important that we focus more closely and clearly on the management of the wildlife. Wildlife requires, in some cases, some flora and fauna which Kenyans knew how to manage. But because of the pressure from the population, it has now become impossible to have enough room for the wildlife to co-exist with the people. Therefore, an encounter is likely to occur more often than not, because of the limited space available to everybody. I would like to encourage the KWS to put more resources to the measures that assist in separating the animals from the people. In other words, they should fence off the animals as far away as possible from the people. It should also ensure that where it has not instituted such measures, it employs enough personnel who will know how to protect those animals and also to protect the lives of the people. I am particularly concerned about this aspect because in my own area, Kerio Valley, we have elephants which have been destroying people's crops. They have also caused fatal accidents and killed a few people who have not as yet received compensation. Therefore, I do support entirely the Motion as amended. We need to at least compensate people to such an extent that they will sustain some of the loss they have incurred as a result of this.

I would also like to take this opportunity to mention the fact that at the moment we, in the tourist industry are working out ways and means of encouraging eco-systems where private individuals with animals in their farms can promote a miniature tourist facility which will generate some income. In this case it is also necessary for the people who live with those animals nearby to become some kind of managers. They should also study ways and means of co-existing with the animals so that they do not inflict any harm on them or the tourists. The question of the natural resources is also very important. As time goes on and pressure continues on the land, and the drought continues to increase in the country, there are bound to be less water resources. Therefore, there is also need for us to plant more trees especially in the areas where the animals get water so as to sustain the water sources in such areas. I feel that if we support this Motion as amended we might put in place a mechanism which will assist in some way in promoting the eco-system and eco-tourism in this country.

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

Dr. Omamo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to straightaway support the amendment. I am glad that the Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry is here. This Motion is coming at the right time. Those of us who are suffering because of wildlife have been longing for a rate of compensation that is commensurate with the loss of human life. To me a figure of Kshs1 million is reasonable. I would like to persuade

the Ministry to consider this: It is not fair for secondary and primary schools which are far away from the national parks to miss learning about wildlife matters without actually seeing the animals. For example, the students in Busia will have to travel for miles before they see a giraffe and yet hon. Biwott has so many giraffes around his own area.

It would be good for the Ministry to have, as a policy, areas in every district, if not in every division, where wildlife are kept. If for any other reason, let them be kept for teaching purposes. I am not sure whether students in my former constituency, Bondo, ever have an opportunity to see a lion. In order to see a lion, they have to travel for miles which is very expensive. I think this policy should be encouraged. The other area which I think is important is for the Ministry to come out clearly with a policy to let wananchi know what wildlife is. What is the definition of wildlife? Are spiders wildlife since they do bite people? Are scorpions and snakes which bite and kill people wildlife?

I would like to let you know that I have been bitten by a cobra before. Was I bitten by just a cobra or a wildlife animal? If that is the case, we should come up with a formula that when you are bitten, killed or injured by wildlife there should be a formula for compensation. When I was young and in school I was bitten by a vicious cobra. It came to the school, wanting to bite a human being and I was unlucky that I was the first person to be bitten. Luck was on my side that I got cured through a herbalist. If that were to happen today it would be much better for the young schoolboy to be compensated for suffering such serious pain from wildlife.

The other point which we should encourage as a country is that, we should help with education. We cannot just be satisfied with only one community, the Maasai, respecting wildlife. I can see hon. Ole Ntimama walking majestically as a representative from that area. We should teach all Kenyans to live with wildlife so that they become part and parcel of the Kenyan cultural heritage.

(Loud Consultations)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Shidiye!

Dr. Omamo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know what is bothering hon. Shidiye. I do not know whether he wants to be bitten by a cobra so as to know what I am talking about.

I think it is important that the Ministry educates Kenyans to appreciate the value of wildlife. With these few remarks, I would like to support.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Hon. Members, I appreciate the interest you have shown in this Motion, but I regret it is time for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I reply, I would like to give three minutes of my time to hon. Ntimama to make a contribution.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Ntimama): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is one of the rare occasions when we agree with the Opposition hon. Members.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to put to the House, that definitely, the existence of wildlife in this country is entirely dependent on the people who live among, around and with the wildlife. If the people who live with the wildlife do not support the existence of wildlife, then wildlife has not future in this country. I support this Motion fully.

I would like to say it very clearly, that, those people who live among the wild animals, for example, the Maasai in Kajiado, Narok and Samburu, have given out millions of acres of land in Masai Mara, Amboseli and Samburu National Park at the expense of their livestock which is the backbone of their economy to wildlife. These wild animals kill them, eat their grass, infest their animals with malignant catarrh and destroy animals which are supposed to be watering cattle and even human beings. The other day I attended a Harambee in my constituency, and found out all the dams had been destroyed by elephants, and the people could not do anything.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest, that in future, a proper commission be set up to try and find out the way to integrate the economic development of the people who live around and among these animals, so that they benefit. It is not good when people are killed, their shambas destroyed, when other people are enjoying and most of the revenue goes to Government. It does not even go to the roads in these areas. It should go to the roads and the schools in these areas. I support this Motion, but I think we need a commission to be set up immediately, or a select committee of this House, to try and look into the future of wildlife as against those who leave near them. We need to share the resources. The road to Mara is non-existent, and yet most of the money goes to Central Government. Since hon. Biwott is now the Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry, he is probably a broad-minded person, and we should be able to discuss some of these issues properly with the local people. There is no way that some of these issues can be decided upon without involving the views of the people.

We are going to the third Millennium which requires that the people are consulted.

I beg to support.

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I give my contribution, I would like the Minister to insert the word "minimum" before Kshs1 million. It should go to the records of this House.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Kiunjuri! You cannot ask the Minister to insert anything more into the Motion. We are debating a straightforward Motion as amended.

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am only saying that it should be put on record. However, I would like to recommend that, recruitment of honorary rangers should be sourced from the local people who know the pain of being affected by wildlife. Secondly, this Government should distribute relief food to those areas already affected by wildlife, because they would not harvest anything. Thirdly, compensation must be made immediately a person is killed or property is destroyed by the wild animals. I would also like to recommend that a fencing project must be made. Fencing should be done in all areas where wild animals affect human beings and the Government should come up with punitive measures against those people who want to curve part of their land for change of use from conservation of wildlife to agriculture. The Government should also take punitive measures against game ranchers who have not put up adequate fencing to contain wildlife within their ranches. A good example is a Briton by the name Breton John at Mweiga who has not been able to contain wild animals.

Lastly, just as there is family planning for human beings, we should also have animal breeding control for wild animals, because these animals are becoming very many. For example, zebras and elephants are all over, because they are breeding day-in-day-out. There should be some control, either through cropping or any other measure that is appropriate.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to sympathise with all those hon. Members who have been affected by wildlife, and say that Kshs30,000 as compensation has been an abuse to the rights of human beings. Now that the Government has accepted to raise this figure, this amendment should be Tabled before this House immediately. If the Government is not in a position to do that, they should request me to draft that Bill and forward it to the House. This Government is used to doing things "soon". Even in the *Bible*, Jesus said that he would be coming "soon", over 2,000 years have elapsed and he has not yet come. This Bill should be brought to the House immediately or I be allowed to draft it.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it should also be noted that whereas we do not have a fixed system for compensating loss of crops and other damages, it should be noted that the law enforcement officers have not been able to enforce the rules. People should not be allowed to suffer due to their corrupt nature. It should be noted that even if a law is not followed, it should not be removed from the Statutes.

I would like to thank all hon. Members who have contributed to this Motion and congratulate the Minister who brought the amendment. However, we only agreed on the reduction from Kshs3 million to Kshs1 million because we know that our economy is not performing. But when the economy improves I will bring up another Motion to demand for Kshs3 million as minimum compensation, because still Kshs1 million is not enough. The Government should take full costs of whatever happens. You can imagine what somebody who has been bitten by a cobra, as Dr. Omamo said, or has had his limbs broken by a buffalo being paid Kshs1 million as compensation, which would all go towards meeting the hospital bill. We cannot compare the life of an hon. Minister, like hon. Ntimama, to that of wananchi on the streets. They are different.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we must make sure that rules are enforced. As we have recommended, the Department of Wildlife should be removed from the Office of the President where there is a lot of corruption going on. We cannot trust the Office of the President to handle this important department because they are corrupt. I am surprised that they did not defend themselves when I raised that matter. However, I thank those who gave their contributions, and once again, I hope the amendments will be done immediately.

I beg to move.

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, while appreciating Government efforts in promoting tourism, which is a major foreign exchange earner in the country, realising that most of our forest and national parks are located within the proximity of our farms and further, taking into account the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Amendment Act of 1989 that provided *inter alia*, that the Government is not liable to paying compensation for property/ crops destroyed by wildlife; this House urges the Government to introduce amendment to the Act in order to:-

- (a) Raise compensation of any human death caused by wild animals from Kshs30,000 to Kshs1 million; and,
- (b) Compensate persons whose crops or property are damaged or destroyed by wild animals.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MOMBASA OLD
TOWN CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to amend this Motion using the provisions of Standing Order No.41, which allows me to do so.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! I have looked at your proposed amendments under Standing Order No.41, and after carefully going through them, they make the Motion completely different. Therefore, under the same Standing Order, I rule that the proposed amendments materially alter the principle embodied in the Motion. Therefore, I will not accept them. You will have to proceed on with the Motion as it appears in the Order Paper.

Mr. Maitha: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion was here before we adjourned last year. I had a discussion with the Speaker, who allowed me under Standing Order No.41, to amend the Motion. It was accepted at that time. It did not alter the whole motive of the Motion. The proposed amendments only added to what the Motion is supposed to do. So, I beg you to reverse your ruling, so that I can be allowed to insert the three paragraphs. It is only including---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Maitha! It is not in dispute that, you have a right to amend a Motion under Standing Order No.41. Indeed, you have the right to do so. But let me read the provisions of Standing Order No.41, for the benefit of hon. Members.

"Mr. Speaker may permit a Member to move in amended form, a Motion of which notice has been given if in the opinion of Mr. Speaker the amendment does not materially alter any principle embodied in the Motion of which notice has been given".

Now, having looked at the proposed amendments to the Motion, which notice had already been given, it is my opinion that the amendments does materially alter the principle embodied in the Motion. Therefore, I do not accept the proposed amendments. So, you may wish to proceed with the Motion as it appears in the Order Paper. You can pick another amendment later!

Mr. Maitha: Let me move the Motion as it appears in the Order Paper.

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

THAT, in view of the historical and cultural significance of the Mombasa Old Town, and considering the fact that the area is a centre of tourist attraction in Mombasa Island, and bearing in mind that property developers may soon invade the area; this House calls upon the Government to immediately establish Mombasa Old Town Conservation Authority as a parastatal body under a specific Act of Parliament so as to make the Authority independent from the National Museums of Kenya (NMK).

The Mombasa Old Town, which falls in my Constituency, is gazetted as a conservation area. The NMK, in conjunction with the European Union (EU), wanted to conserve the area and protect the historical culture of the Swahili people, who have lived in Mombasa Old Town and Lamu for many years. The NMK is in-charge of conserving historical areas in Kenya. In order to protect the Swahili culture, the NMK made sure that the Government gazetted Lamu and the Old Town of Mombasa. While the Government was considering the culture of the people of those two areas, and while it made sure that historical events and houses were preserved, the EU gave a lot of money, which is now banked at the ABN Amro Bank. The money was donated with the understanding that the Government of Kenya could also give some money to the communities living around those areas, to preserve the Swahili culture.

The Motion seeks the authority of this House to establish a parastatal body, to replace the NMK who have an office at the Mombasa Old Town, to conserve the gazetted areas in Lamu and Mombasa. While I urge this Parliament to enact a specific Act to establish an authority, my fear is that if the annual cash donations from the EU and other conservation organisations are not given to a specific autonomous authority which can be audited, they might be misappropriated. Also, no meaningful development will be undertaken by the communities living in Mombasa Old Town and Lamu.

The Government has done a lot to conserve the historical areas in Coast Province, using the NMK. We have witnessed a lot of efforts made by this Department, especially with regard to old historical sites like Fort Jesus. But the Government budget on conservation of historical areas has found its way to other

non-conservational uses. I wish to inform the House that these historical areas are very important and we must make sure that whenever money is budgeted for them, it is used for conservation purposes. Those who are responsible for this money are the ones who should make sure that this money is used properly.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Mombasa, the National Museums of Kenya are already considering how to get professionals like architects to make sure that these areas are really put into the picture, so that money which has been budgeted can actually be put into use. But the snag is that, the money which was given by the European Union has been lying in the bank because there has never been a clear policy on how it can be used. The public, in these areas where gazettement took place, have been suffering because they cannot demolish any structure without express permission from the local authority or even rehabilitate any old buildings which are found in those areas without the authority of the conservation office in Mombasa Old Town. So, the inhabitants of these areas have really suffered. They have made efforts to see to it that the Government gives them all the protection that they need where the Conservation Act or rules are concerned. You will find that while the Government had gazetted Mombasa Old Town, it had also gazetted parts of Lamu and the affected people were not given the necessary benefits of the conservation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, normally, in any conservation area, people should be exempted from paying rates and rent to the Government. The Government, while gazetting a certain area, it restricts people from doing certain things like the rehabilitation of their houses, making architectural plans for their houses and carrying out renovation of their houses. In fact, whatever ownership these people have in that area becomes a subject of discussion, because one cannot claim ownership in a conservation area. In fact, a title deed given in a conservation area cannot be meaningful when it comes to getting a loan from a bank because the conservation office has to say whether your title deed should be accepted or not.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, conservation is something which the whole world takes very seriously. In many parts of the world, there are very many conservation bodies. Take the example of our neighbour Tanzania which has got the Historical Zanzibar Conservation Authority which is autonomous. It has been given the autonomy to run historical areas. It collects money from people who visit the historical sites and out of this money, it prepares a budget. It is my view that Mombasa Old Town Conservation Office should be made autonomous. If the Government needs to supplement this money with the money which has already been given by the European Union, then it can make its own budget and arrangements so that the conservation office can run as a parastatal. I know that the Government has paid a lot of money in maintaining most of the parastatals and now, it is out to sell them. But in bringing this Motion, I was of the view that the Government has an obligation to make sure that any donor-funding that is given to this country, it is expensed properly so that the donors can be happy on how their money is being spent. Since we have a lot of money and conservation organisations in the world are ready to protect such conservation sites and the Government has accepted to gazette these areas, I call upon this House to enact a law which will make the Mombasa Old Town Office an autonomous office whereby we will be having a chairman and a managing director. This will enable the conservation areas to have a Board which will run its affairs on a daily basis. This Board will also advise the Government on which areas should be gazetted as conservation areas, for instance, the *Kayas*. When we go to Western Kenya, we will have events like the historical cultural days where all the Abaluhya come together, have the bull-fighting and many other events. We should also conserve places like where Mzee Jomo Kenyatta was jailed in Kapenguria. The monuments in this country should be put together under one body which is autonomous. In fact, this body can make sure that tourism is promoted by having tourists visit such sites.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the early missionaries who came to this country, for example, Mr. Rebman and Dr. Krapf came through the Coast. We also have areas and sites where these people built churches or were buried. These are historical areas which should be preserved. Although the National Museums of Kenya is a department within the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, it ought to be given autonomy because it receives money for conservation purposes from donors in other parts of the world. In other areas like in New York, there is the Harlem area. In England, these bodies exist and they receive a lot of money. We have a lot of examples that we can give. It is my hope that if this Motion is passed in this House and if an autonomous Mombasa Old Town Conservation Authority is granted by its management body, it will make sure that the money given to it is spent properly. In fact, the Swahili culture which is now the main issue which the body is trying to conserve in both Lamu and Mombasa will always be there. We will be happy seeing that Swahili culture remain for years and years, rather than having money from the European Union which is then put to other uses other than its original purpose.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, while coming up with this Motion, I took note of the fact that the Government may find it difficult to form another parastatal because of the financial problems affecting it. However, I know that Mombasa Old Town is a very

specific area which should be granted unique considerations. It should, therefore, be exempted from paying rent because it pays rent to the council and the Government and yet they do not use the land.

With these few remarks, I beg to move. I call upon my friend, Mr. Wanyiri Kihoro who is an environmentalist to second my Motion.

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Motion. Unfortunately, I find that I might be "speaking to more furniture than men" on the other side of the ruling party. I think KANU has got an obligation to put a sufficient number of Members in this House to listen to me. I can see there are no Members. This is the party with majority hon Members and there are no hon. Members here.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order, Mr. Kihoro!

QUORUM

Mr. Kihoro: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very clear. There are only seven gentlemen from KANU here. I want to second this Motion, but I am not prepared to "speak to the furniture". There is no quorum in the House.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Sit down and wait for quorum then.

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports (Mr. Choge): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Was the hon. Member allowed to speak in this House or to criticise the KANU Members on this side for not being in the House?

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Mr. Kihoro, did I hear you say that there is no quorum?

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

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Let the Division Bell be rung.

(The Division Bell was rung)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Musila): Order! Order, hon. Members! Having failed to make a quorum, the Chair has no alternative but to adjourn this House. This House, therefore, stands adjourned until this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 11.25 a.m.