

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

14/6/2011

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Tenth Parliament – Fourth Session

**DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
LIVESTOCK AND COOPERATIVES**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE'S DELEGATION VISIT  
TO THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

*26<sup>th</sup> May – 04<sup>th</sup> June, 2010*

**National Assembly,  
Parliament Buildings,  
NAIROBI**

*July, 2010*

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## PREFACE

### Mr. Speaker, Sir

The Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives draws its mandate from the National Assembly Standing Order 198 (3) which outlines the functions of a Departmental Committee, as follows:-

- (a) To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;
- (b) To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;
- (c) To study and review all legislation referred to it;
- (d) To study, assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- (e) To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments **as they may deem necessary**, and as may be referred to them by the House or a Minister; and
- (f) To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.

The Second Schedule of the Standing Orders outlines scope and coverage for the Committee to cover subjects that relate to agriculture, livestock, fisheries development, co-operatives development, production and marketing.

It is in pursuit of the above mandate and the sustained efforts by the National Assembly to expose the Members of committees and staff to other jurisdictions that a delegation of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources, visited the Peoples Republic of China. The Parliamentary delegation comprised of the following:

1. The Hon. John Mututho, MP - Chairman and Leader of Delegation
2. The Hon. Benson I. Mbai, MP
3. The Hon. Dr. Victor K. Munyaka, MP
4. Mr. Bonnie M. Mathooko, Senior Research Officer and Secretary to the delegation



The visit involved an interactive meeting with the Committee counterpart in China, that is, the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee of the National Peoples Congress (NPC). This was in part recognition of the great strides the country has made in feeding its large population, estimated at 1.3 billion (20 percent of the worlds population), with no instances of food insecurity experienced. In addition, trade and bilateral cooperation between Kenya and China is on the rise with the terms of trade in favour of the latter.

The visit exposed the Committee to certain issues among them land policy, appropriate agricultural technology and equipment; and agricultural research institutions in the country. The programme also covered some aspects of value addition for farm produce such as vegetable and dairy.

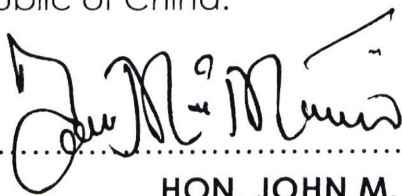
The delegation is grateful for the invaluable assistance extended by H.E. Ambassador Julius Sunkuli, and the staff of Kenya's Embassy in Beijing, China. The logistical support accorded to the delegation by the embassy made the trip successful.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee further expresses profound appreciation to the Hon. Speaker, the Liaison Committee, and the Clerk of the National Assembly for facilitation towards making the trip possible.

**Mr. Speaker, sir,**

On behalf of the delegation and the Committee, it is my pleasant duty and privilege to lay on the Table of the House, our report of the visit to the Peoples Republic of China.

SIGNED .....



HON. JOHN M. MUTUTHO, MP  
(CHAIRMAN)

DATE .....

14th. June. 2011



## **Executive Summary**

Food security serves as the central feature on which the productivity of the human capital and hence economic growth of a country can derive from. In a manner similar to Kenya, agriculture and food security has continued to dominate policy making in China as global non-tariff barriers to free market continue unfold.

Agricultural reforms have therefore formed a key part of China's economic reforms undertaken by the country since 1978. This effort has seen a gradual transition from a centrally planned economy towards a socialist-market economy.

Although China's agricultural output is the largest in the world, only about 15 percent of its total land area can be cultivated. The limited space for farming has been a problem throughout China's history, leading to chronic food shortage. Since the 1950s, farm space has also been pressured by the increasing land needs of industry and cities. Today however, China's arable land, which represents 10 percent of the total arable land in the world, supports over 20 percent of the world's population. This has been made possible through technological advancement and growth in the production efficiency of farmland over time aided by targeted research.

Kenya's agricultural policy can benefit from China's experience in critical areas such as managing of the country's food security for an expanding population, value addition, agricultural research and technological advancement. The report therefore outlines and suggests some intervention measures that can be pursued to include the following: development of efficient marketing systems; developing irrigation infrastructure; improved post harvest handling, technology and value addition; land policy; comprehensive harmonized agricultural legislation, alignment of agriculture related departments, and formulation of a nationwide agro forestry policy.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Kenya-China Relations**

1. Kenya and China established diplomatic relations on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1963. Since then, the two countries bilateral relations have been strengthened by high-level contacts for expanded scope and engagement. Through reciprocal state visits, mutually beneficial partnerships have evolved in various sectors including agriculture, health, education, trade and tourism.

2. The ensuing interactions and development cooperation has translated to significant impact Kenya's socio-economic development. For this reason, China today is one of the leading bilateral donors to Kenya with a cumulative Official Development Assistance (ODA) amounting to RMB Yuan 3.627 billion (approx. Kshs 36.77 billion). This is besides agreed concessional loans for infrastructure development and an earlier cancellation of China's debt owed by Kenya of Kshs 1.13 billion in 2001.

3. In recent years, the Ministries of Agriculture of the two countries have concluded a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to promote cooperation in this sector. This has facilitated exchange of experts and training of Kenya's technical personnel in China's institutions. Through the framework, the establishment in Kenya of agro-processing enterprises and agricultural equipment manufacturing concerns are envisaged. Other sectors where China has partnered with Kenya include health, tourism, infrastructure development, education, trade and investment.

### **1.2 Legislative Power**

5. The legislative power in China is exercised by National Peoples Congress (NPC) and the Standing Committee of the NPC. The NPC is the legislative making body. It has a membership of 3000 delegates and meets once a year in March for fifteen days.

6. The NPC and its Standing Committee jointly exercise the power to enact laws in China. The Standing Committee enacts and amends all laws except laws that should be enacted and amended by the NPC. When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee may partially supplement and amend laws it enacted, provided that the changes do



not contravene the laws' basic principles. The Standing Committee also has the power to interpret the Constitution and other laws.

### **1.3 Functions and Powers of the Standing Committee**

7. The Standing Committee of NPC is vested with supervisory power. It has the power to oversee the enforcement of the Constitution. It further has the power to revoke the administrative regulations, decisions and decrees of the State Council that contravene the Constitution and other laws, and to repeal the local statutes and resolutions of organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government that contravene the Constitution, other laws or administrative regulations.

7. The Standing Committee also has some oversight role. The basic forms of oversight by the Standing Committee cut across the following aspects:

- (a) Addressing inquiries and investigating into specific issues, and examining work reports made by the State Council and its departments, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (b) Inspecting the enforcement of laws; and
- (c) Putting on record and reviewing the administrative regulations of the State Council and such regulatory documents of local people's congresses as local statutes and regulations concerning autonomy and local needs.

8. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee examines and approves proposals for making partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development or to the central budget that become necessary in the course of their implementation. The Standing Committee decides whether to ratify or abrogate treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.



## **2.0 ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS AND SITE VISITS**

9. The visit provided invaluable exposure towards enhanced understanding of traditional and emerging issues in agriculture. Among the issues relevant to the visit include the following:

- (i)** Food security;
- (ii)** Application of the appropriate technology in the entire value chain - that is - production, storage, processing, handling and distribution;
- (iii)** The relevant policy orientation that a developing country can pursue to ensure sustained food security; and
- (iv)** Value addition in the agriculture sector.

10. The delegation held its initial meeting with the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the NPC. This was followed by site visits to the Shandong Province, Tianjin and later Beijing.

### **2.1 Committee on Agriculture and Rural Affairs**

11. This is the counterpart committee in China and the exchange and engagement revolved around sharing information on matters related to agriculture and related policy in China. It is critical to note that China has been able to feed her 1.3 billion people and even maintain surplus food.

12. The committee was established in 1998 with the main purposes of enhancing the social development of the people. Like all other Standing Committee of the NPC, it is in charge of making and revising agriculture related laws except those promulgated by the NPC. As a Standing Committee, it is also vested with powers of supplementing and amending parts of laws promulgated by the NPC, but should not contradict the basic principles of these laws.

13. The committee comprises of 25 members of the NPC experienced in local government, and experts in agricultural field. The day to day administration of the committee is vested on a director general. Its main functions include:

- (a)** Enact agriculture related laws, and suggest and bring amendments to the laws.

- (b) To supervise the government – oversight role.
- (c) Supervisory rights over agriculture – supervise government sectors towards reaching the rural areas.
- (d) Investigate and research on issues related to agriculture in implementation of laws and policies.
- (e) Initiate agricultural reforms.

14. The committee has since 1998 enacted six laws based on the basic law which is the binding law on agriculture. The six laws drafted and sponsored by the committee are:

- (i) Rural land contracting law;
- (ii) Seed law;
- (iii) Mechanization law;
- (iv) Animal husbandry law;
- (v) Farmers cooperative law; and
- (vi) Arbitration law.

15. To ensure that people get engaged with the legislative process, the legislation making is usually a participatory process with the Standing Committee making visits to the rural areas and opening website pages to publicize the intended law and receive feedback. While not mandatory, sometimes the law initiation begins with policy formulation. To date, there have been more than twenty laws related to agriculture that have been passed by the NPC.

### **2.1.1 Agriculture Policy**

16. China has for the last 30 years adopted a conscious policy towards capitalism with a scientific approach to economic development. The agriculture industry accounts for 13 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

17. To enhance food production and still have surplus, China has pursued a policy that encourages rural population to shift from rural to urban dwellings constructed by the government. This aims to release more land for agriculture and has since worked very well for the country. Over the years, a sustained and targeted agricultural production policy has seen the country boost production to seal all output gaps for the various staple foods in the country.



### **2.1.2 Agricultural Subsidy**

18. As part of stimulating agricultural production, China has adopted an agricultural subsidy program to benefit farmers. Farm inputs are subsidized at 10 percent of the world market prices making them affordable to the rural based farmers. As well as investing in seeds research and production, the government also subsidizes farm costs such as machinery and chemical fertilizer, helping to produce enough for China's 1.3 billion people.

### **2.1.3 Land and Forest Policy**

19. The land and forest policy is deemed the most important for agriculture sector in China. A dynamic and progressive agricultural land policy is in place and has already been enacted into law. The policy has been implemented and involves transfer of persons from rural areas into cities to get jobs and make more land available for agricultural production. This has worked well resulting in food surplus.

## **2.2 Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) - (Institute of Vegetables and Flowers)**

20. China's positive outlook to development technology for agriculture has ensured that the sector is backed by many technical people and technicians in agricultural extension and research. Established in 1958, and administered by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Institute of Vegetable and Flowers has been a major player in this process. Its mandate is to conduct applied research and the related fundamental studies of vegetables and flowers. Key emphasis is research aimed at:

1. Solving major scientific and technical problems with the overall importance in the vegetable and flower production and research;
2. Coordinating the cooperation on vegetable and flower science with institutions and organizations locally and abroad; and
3. Developing and extending research findings and practical technologies; editing and publishing horticultural periodicals and books.



21. Remarkable achievements have been made in horticultural science in the past 20 years. A long history in the cultivation and abundant germplasm resources of horticultural crops has helped lay the solid foundations for the development of modern horticulture in China. Research in the field of genetics and breeding of horticultural crops has seen a substantial gains being made. So far, the institute has achieved considerable technologies in breeding of horticultural crops that are especially applicable to developing countries.

22. The visit to the various areas of the research institute and interactive discussion with the deputy chief of the institute, Professor Liu Guangshu, was very enlightening. Some of the ongoing programmes and activities the delegation got exposure into included: Aspects of vegetable germplasm; Origins and development of vegetables; Biotechnology; vegetable cultivation physiology; Induced resistance mechanism; collection, development and evaluation of domestic and exotic floral germplasm; Vegetable seed production, processing and marketing.

23. Other ongoing research cover areas include introduction of late maturity gene into the tomato. Preliminary impact of this has been its effect on the taste of the tomato which is not appealing to the consumer. Attention has also been paid to tomato vitamins and soluble solids.

24. China possesses abundant genetic resources in horticultural crops. According the statistics, several species of fruit trees, vegetable crops and ornamental plants are native to China. In the past 20 years, 35,580 accessions of vegetable germplasm, 11,000 accessions of fruit trees and 2527 accessions of tea trees have been collected, evaluated and conserved. Disease resistance, stress tolerance and superior quality in some of the genetic materials have been characterized. Some notable progress has also been made in biotechnology research on horticultural crops.

### **2.2.1 Technology Transfer**

25. Technology transfer plays a crucial role in ensuring that farmers benefit from research innovations. The institute has used this avenue and been instrumental in technology transfer especially to the developing countries through:

- (i) Dissemination of research outcomes, and assistance with research equipment etc.;
- (ii) Training of scholars;
- (iii) Establishing linkages with national research institutions in developing countries;
- (iv) Joint breeding programmes e.g. with sygenta, seminis; and
- (v) Linkages with suitable chemical companies in pest control.

### **2.2.2 Horticultural industry**

26. Horticultural production and associated services such as processing, transportation, storage and distribution provide a major source of employment in China, especially to rural farming communes.

27. To perfect quality supervision and testing, and marketing system of horticultural produce, the sub-sector has been supported by:

- (i) Establishment of quality supervision and testing centres at both national and provincial levels throughout the country. By the end of 2008, the chemical residue certification reached 96.3%.
- (ii) Implementing market entrance and tracing system. The setting up of horticultural product marketing organizations such as vegetable circulation association, fruit association, flower association and various cooperatives in rural areas has made this possible.
- (iii) Establishment of marketing outlets - Across the country, more than 20,000 wholesale markets for horticultural products have been established.

### **2.2.3 The prospects for the horticultural industry**

28. Horticultural industry and science and technology has in the past encountered some difficulties while at the same time some major achievements have been made. The vegetable breeding goals, namely; high quality, high resistance, and high yield, have over time steered China to achieve greater productivity. However, the problems of low per unit yield, poor quality, imperfect marketing system, slow development of postharvest technology, slow development of farmers' organization, insufficient investment in horticultural science and technology still draw the industry back.



## **2.3 Agro-Industrial Machinery and Value Addition**

29. Value adding for agricultural produce is the main component for local farm produce to achieve competitiveness and fetch premium price in the world market. Value addition for farm produce in China has been given impetus by sustained efforts by the private sector develop new, appropriate and affordable farm and agro-processing equipment that have stimulated a shift to specialty high value products at farm gate. This has had the impact to stimulate high productivity at farm level and competition. Some of the private sector concerns visited are based in Shadong Province, and the cities of Tianjin and Lang Fang.

### **2.3.1 Shifeng Group**

30. The objective here was to expose the delegation to the affordable and appropriate agricultural equipment manufactured by the group. The Shifeng Group was established in 1993 and to date has five ventures – vehicle (tractor and accessories, combine harvesters, lorry and saloon cars) and tyre manufacture. The group products are now available in more than 50 countries in Asia and also different other parts of the world. To cut on production and operational costs, the Group generates its own thermal power.

### **2.3.2 Lang Fang Yili Dairy Company**

31. The spectacular expansion of China's urban market for dairy products is driven by a combination of technology adoption, changes in retail supply chains, consumer trends, income growth, and government policies. To boost the ever rising households' consumption of dairy products, the Yili Dairy Company has expanded its product line from fresh fluid milk to yoghurt, milk powder, cheese, chocolate and ice cream. These products' demand has been growing rapidly, and away-from-home consumption has risen with the tide of investment by western-style restaurant chains.

32. The value addition processes is comprehensive and carried under aseptic conditions/techniques. Owing to increased efficiency and minimal production costs, the price of milk to the farmer is favourable ranging between Kshs 32 – 38 per liter. The delivery system of milk is highly specialized and efficient leaving no room for wastage or spoilage of milk



delivered. In contrast, farm gate prices for milk is a significant disincentive to dairy farmers in Kenya, and the high production costs make the profit margin for the farmer dismal.

## 2.4 Packaging Machinery

33. Complementing the dairy industry is a vibrant packaging industry to supply materials and equipment. Two companies namely: Lang Fang Best Crown Packing Machinery Company; and Best Crown Packaging Machinery – Lang Fang, were visited.

a) **Lang Fang Machinery Company** - manufactures a wide variety of packaging equipment ideal for small scale cottage industries to those required by large-sized companies. The company has specialized in integrated drink related machinery ideal for juice extraction and packaging.

The technology is very relevant value addition in the fruit industry in Kenya. Since fruit production in the country is seasonal, this would reduce wastage and losses to fruit farmers during peak season. In addition, the technology will widen the income streams for such farmers and also cushion them from risks associated with perishability.

b) **Best Crown Packaging Machinery, Lang Fang** - specializes in manufacture and assembling of packaging machinery mainly for mineral water; milk and dairy products packaging; and juice packaging. Established in 1979, the company has four production lines including an aseptic line. Its business and products has extended into many parts of the world including Kenya where it has supplies companies with equipment. The level of specialization is evident in that the company produces 90 per cent of all materials for the machines it manufactures.

c) Dealing with value addition machinery on a lower scale was the **Beijing Yuanxiang Vegetable Food Machinery Factory**. established in 1977, the company and has largely benefited from the open business policy china adopted, and has been receiving clients from Kenya particularly for the simplified and efficient potato chopping equipment, juice extractor, and mineral water machines. To expand market stake, machines are designed according to the clients' particular specifications and size of factory.

### **3.0 SUMMARY AND SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

34. Kenya's agriculture sector is in dire need of reforms in the sphere of policy interventions and measures to put in check the dwindling food production and be able to feed its growing population. As a starting point and drawing from the Committee delegation visit to China, Kenya must invest more in technology, legislation and the environment to ensure food security in the face of rapid urbanization.

35. Agricultural production in Kenya has for long been held back by sometimes misdirected government policies, low investment in agricultural science and low uptake of technology (high quality seeds development, training and research), and dysfunctional inputs and produce markets. Declining government spending on agriculture has consistently denied the country realizing its potential to raise crop yields.

36. The above necessitates the following suggested recommendations:

#### **(i) Development of an efficient marketing systems**

Among the six key sectors with the greatest potential to drive growth in the Kenyan economy identified under Kenya Vision 2030 is agribusiness. This is achievable through targeted policies to drive the necessary reforms in the sector. Among the most crucial is development of efficient marketing systems capable of cushioning both special and temporal fluctuations common in agriculture.

Despite market liberalization, the Government still has a major role to play in the development of an efficient marketing system for agricultural produce. In this regard, the Committee recommends that the government should to restructure the existing inefficient marketing systems which are characterized by excessive overhead and price distortions resulting in low returns to producers.

#### **(ii) Development of Irrigation Infrastructure**

China's is one of the most expansively irrigated countries in the world, affording the country surplus production. In contrast, Kenya's irrigation infrastructure is barely developed and the existing infrastructure is largely obsolete leaving the country unable to exploit its full irrigation potential. China can therefore be a good training destination for Kenya's irrigation



engineers. The Committee therefore recommends that Kenya can explore ways to benefit from the irrigation technology available in China to rehabilitate and develop its full irrigation potential through training attachments in China for the irrigation engineers.

### **(iii) Improved post harvest handling, technology and value addition**

Besides food production, food security sustainability policies for a country should incorporate value addition and post harvest handling throughout the value chain to be effective.

Experiences with most agricultural produce in Kenya, in particular, milk, fruits and certain cereals shows that the country is ill-prepared to handle the full impact of production extremes, that is, bumper harvest and deficits occasioned by drought. Recent occurrences in maize and dairy sectors have clearly exposed this inadequacy. The Committee therefore recommends that the Kenya government moves fast to develop her post harvest handling capacity of agricultural farm produce to hedge against weather extremities.

China has advanced technology in this area in terms of appropriate equipment for both light and large agro-processing plants. The Committee therefore urges the country to collaborate with China in bilateral trade to access cheap and affordable farm mechanization and agro-processing machinery in order to tackle seasonal fluctuations of the various agro-industry raw materials and products as well as making local products more competitive in the world market.

### **(iv) Land policy**

Land policy is one of the most significant and effective legislative instruments that has gone through the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the National Peoples Congress (NPC). The policy has revolutionalized agriculture in the country.

Kenya's land policy is hardly a year old having been tabled and adopted by Parliament in 2009 after prolonged and agitated calls for its review. The new constitution of Kenya also has some implications on land – its ownership and holding – which if implemented can propel the country towards proper land use management.



While noting that land in Kenya is a very sensitive issue, the Committee recommends that the laws governing land needs to be reviewed and the relevant provisions in law implemented. As outlined in the Kenya Vision 2030 some of the reform targeted at agriculture sector include having a land registry and a land use master plan, the Committee further recommends that Kenya can borrow from the experiences of China's land policy as it moves forward to deliver on its land policy and land related legislations.

**(v) Comprehensive Harmonized Agricultural legislation, and Alignment of agriculture related departments**

A large number of agricultural legislations, some obsolete, govern the agricultural sector in Kenya. This has for long been a source of concern as they tend to be counterproductive and an impediment to the development of the entire sector. China's agriculture, despite being a massive sector of the economy has very few, but effective regulating legislations. The Committee therefore recommends that Parliament needs to expedite the longstanding process towards harmonized agricultural legislation to facilitate growth.

Additionally, the main thrust in management of agricultural resources is the consolidation of relevant government departments and sectors under one government ministry. China's agriculture sectors fall under a single ministry making policy implementation more efficient.

In contrast, virtually every agricultural related sub-sector is a stand alone ministry in Kenya. This is not good for policy formulation and implementation and also encourages a thin spread of resource allocations mostly taken up by administrative costs. It also encourages duplicity of efforts and overlaps that result in wastage of public resources. Faced with this situation, the Committee therefore recommends that Parliament engages with the executive on the need to fast track and consolidate the agricultural resource ministries into one as the number of ministries are reduced in line with the Constitution.

**(vi) Formulate a nationwide agro forestry policy**

The uptake of agro forestry in Kenya has been slow since it has not been given the thrust it deserves. A properly coordinated and enforced national agro forestry drive backed by the relevant policy is critical for

Kenya to address environmental concerns occasioned by unchecked depletion of forest cover over the last few decades. There is a lot for the country to derive from a strong and aggressive agro forestry policy to defeat the effects of climate change and extreme weather patterns. The Committee therefore urges Parliament to develop a comprehensive agroforestry policy in the strategy to address soil conservation and mitigate impacts of changing climate.

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MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND COOPERATIVES HELD AT MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDING, COMMITTEE ROOM 9, ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MAY, 2011, AT 6.15 PM

PRESENT

Hon. John Mututho, MP - Chairperson  
Hon. Lucas Chepkitony, MP - Vice Chairperson  
Hon. John D. Pesa, MP.  
Hon. (Dr.) Robert O. Monda, MP  
Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP  
Hon. (Dr.) Victor Kioko Munyaka, MP  
Hon. Benson Mbai, MP

APOLOGIES

Hon. Benjamin Washiali, MP  
Hon. Evans Akula, MP  
Hon. Mohammad Sirat, MP  
Hon. (Dr.) Erastus Mureithi, MBS, HSC, MP

IN ATTENDANCE:

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Paul Ngetich - Senior Research Officer

MIN.NO. 129/2011                      PRELIMINARY

The meeting started with a word of prayer.

MIN.NO. 130/2011                      ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON SEED MAIZE SHORTAGE

The Committee studied the report on its investigation on the seed shortage and adopted with minor amendments in the recommendations, as follows:-

- i) That, the Ministry be held accountable for the seed shortage since it was part of the decision to clear the stocks and to reduce production, be included on the recommendations.
- ii) That, the Board of the Company showed incompetence in adopting the management paper without much deliberation on it based on the then prevailing factors that were already working against seed production, be included on the observations.


MIN.NO 131/2011:                      ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Report of the Visit to China by a delegation of the Members of the Committee on 26 May – 04 June, 2010, was adopted without amendment.

MIN.NO 132/2011:

ADJOURNMENT

There being no any other business, the meeting was adjourned at 7.15 pm.

Signed..........Date .....14th. June 2011

Chairperson  
(Hon. John Mututho, MP)