

# THE Halal Bulletin

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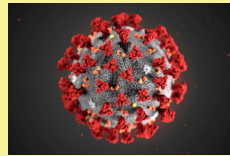
## Halal meals for air travellers



Covid-19: Does Black Seed  
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What makes something halal?

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# Halal certification amidst the Covid-19

It has been an unprecedented year when the Covid-19 epidemic hit the world and disrupted the lives of millions of people around the world. The coronavirus has had an impact on individuals, societies and also had an adverse effect on economies of various countries around the world. Hundreds of thousands of people have so far lost their lives to the pandemic, scores have lost their jobs and livelihoods while economies of several countries have been grossly affected by the pandemic which has infected millions of people across the world.

This year, the month of Ramadhan, the most important period in the Muslim calendar has been like no other. Mosques have been closed and traditional observances suspended. This year saw the special evening prayers, taraweeh which are synonymous with the month of Ramadhan being held in homes instead of mosques as is the usual practice. Iftar gatherings where fasting Muslims gather to break their fasts were only confined to homes as measures to discourage social gatherings were enforced to stop the spread of the deadly disease.

Like other sectors, the halal certification industry in the country was also affected by the corona pandemic. This year, Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) planned to hold its second Halal Fair which was a follow up on the inaugural event which was held at the Sarit Centre in October 2018. The event attracted thousands of visitors who got an opportunity to get a better understanding of the concept of halal as well as practices and procedures.

The Halal Fair which had been planned for August this year was cancelled and will be held at a later date once the challenges of coronavirus pandemic are managed.

In the last 14 years since the inception of KBHC a lot of achievements have been gained in the halal industry in the country. More establishments which include leading brands continue to embrace halal certification so as to cater for the dietary needs of Muslim consumers who form a significant body of consumers of various products and services.

Established with the main goal of streamlining the halal sector in the country, KBHC has grown from a humble beginning to be among the leading halal certified agencies on the African continent.

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification remains the only Muslim institution in the country to attain the coveted ISO certification award in the country. Attaining the management quality certification is a testimony that KBHC operations are in line with acceptable international standards.

The KBHC operations have crossed the country's frontiers and it has been involved in certification of products and services in countries outside Kenya's borders which include Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Chad.

The concept of halal is increasingly gaining global recognition as an alternative benchmark for safety, hygiene and quality assurance. Products and services that are produced and served in line with halal prescriptions are readily acceptable by Muslim consumers as well as consumers from other faiths who are increasingly getting to understand the concept of halal.

For a Muslim consumer, halal foods and drinks means that the products has met the requirements stipulated by Islamic law whereas for a non-Muslim consumer, it represents the symbol of hygiene, quality and safety product.

Consumers nowadays are so much concerned about what they eat, drink and use. Given the significant role of awareness about halal in the life of Muslims and their obligations to be Shariah compliant, it is therefore important that consumers are aware of the halal concepts so as to make informed choices. The awareness of the Muslim and non-Muslim consumers will go a long way in increasing the uptake of halal products and services as well as lessening the misconception and myths about halal.

*Fauz Qureishi*  
CEO

# What makes something HALAL

*Traditionally, the concept of halal mostly referred to food preparation methods and Muslims abstaining from consuming alcohol and pork*

There remain differences in how academics and halal certification bodies define halal, which means “permissible” in Arabic. Traditionally, the concept of halal mostly referred to food preparation methods, and Muslims abstaining from consuming alcohol, blood, pork, and food contaminated with non-halal ingredients. However, in recent years halal is increasingly tied to tayyib, which means clean and pure in Arabic. With regard to food, tayyib is often referred to in the context of food safety. Food that is considered tayyib should be hygienic, exposed to minimum contamination and free from potential toxins.

Some examples:

## **Halal cosmetics**

Companies producing halal-certified cosmetics do not use non-halal ingredients such as fatty acids and gelatin derived from non-halal animals, and certain kinds of alcohol, in their products. Some extend that definition to say halal cosmetics should not be tested on animals or use genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

## **Halal dairy**

Halal cheese, for example, should not include animal rennet or pepsin, an enzyme used to curdle the milk, sourced from non-halal animals. Under the tayyib concept, what is considered halal milk, cheese, yogurt, or ice cream may start from a dairy farm where animals such as

cows and sheep are not injected with growth hormones and are treated humanely.

## **Halal or modest fashion**

Halal clothing should adhere to Muslim guidelines on modesty, where clothing items should cover most of the body for women and cover from the navel to the knee for men. Whether a clothing item is halal also depends on the raw material used. For example, shoes and bags made from pigskin leather are considered non-halal.

## **Muslim consumers’ needs**

An increasing number of products and services have been provided for Muslims in recent years. And it’s not difficult to see the demand for such products. On the streets of Indonesia, for example, you see more women wearing hijabs, or headscarves. There are also more halal food and Islamic finance products, and the trend is not declining.

But I would argue that it’s not just about halal products and services.

The bigger picture is about the Muslim community worldwide. Companies have to start asking themselves: What is the Muslim consumer trend?

Management accountants help businesses grow and improve performance. The purpose of a consumer goods company is to serve all consumers. If one consumer segment like the Muslim

community is growing faster than the general population, you would expect that the segment’s consumption will increase.

Companies thinking of getting into the halal market need to also understand that merely having a halal stamp is not enough. Getting the certification is the bare minimum to make your products attractive to Muslim consumers.

To penetrate the halal market, you have to think of it from an end-to-end perspective. It starts with understanding the consumer: What do they need? Then you can work backwards from there. Here are a few things to keep in mind:

## **Market sizing**

In the case of halal products, it will be the same as an analysis of other segments, like the low-end or premium segment. Treat this like a new segment. It’s not very different from trying to capture the youth segment, for example. If you’re in a market where the Muslim population is not the majority, demand for halal products will depend on macro trends like the country’s Muslim population, fertility rate, average age, and education level.

## **Product development**

Take, for example, a Muslim woman who wears a hijab. She will most likely have her hair covered for almost 12 hours a day. What kind of shampoo and hair treatment will she need? I think those needs will be quite different from those who don’t wear a hijab. That means the current shampoo you have in your product line might not work for such a consumer.

## **Marketing and branding**

If you’re a marketing guru, think about the four P’s — price, product, promotion, and place — with insights on Muslim consumers embedded into them. You need marketing campaigns that touch the hearts of the Muslim community. If it’s in a non-Muslim majority country, you may have to create a Muslim brand to make your story matter. If you try to use your current brand and turn it into a brand for Muslims, how would that impact your non-Muslim consumers?

# PICTORIAL



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1. The GCC Accreditation Centre (GCC) training that was conducted late last year at KBHC boardroom. In attendance were members from Uganda Halal Bureau and Halal Bureau - Tanzania
2. An audit visit to Kenya Bixa Limited
3. A group photo after a training programme
4. A meeting with officials from Delmonte Kenya
5. Audit at the Eastern Produce Tea Factory in Nandi Hills

**COVER PAGE: The CEO of Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) Fauz Qureishi with the World Halal Council President Zaffer Gedikli during the 17th Annual General Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia**

# World Halal Council Marks 20 years

In November last year the World Halal Council marked its 20th anniversary since its establishment in 1999. The umbrella body of Halal certification bodies around the world has been instrumental in formulating policies geared at enhancing halal standards.

The 20th anniversary celebrations were held in Jakarta, Indonesia at event that coincided with the Council's 17th Annual General meeting.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) Fauz Qureishi was among heads of halal certification agencies from different countries of the world who graced the event.

Since 2013, Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification has been a member of the global certification body where it has taken important decisions to maintain halal certification procedures. KBHC was first admitted to the world body as an associate member before being admitted the following year as a full member of the organization. Since then, KBHC has been an active participant in important WHC events notably the Annual General Meetings which have been held in various countries including Turkey, South Africa, Indonesia, Japan among others. The World Halal Council (WHC) was established in Jakarta in 1999 in order to standardize the halal certification and accreditation process among member organizations in different countries around the world. With varying standards on halal certification, WHC aims at standardizing certification procedures to streamline

the certification procedures around the globe.

World Halal Council is the most recognised umbrella body for Halal certifiers worldwide. The vision of WHC aims at protecting the integrity of the Islamic injunctions and guidance on matters Halal. Its mission is to unite all halal certifiers worldwide towards one halal guideline and standard in carrying out their duties in

conducting halal certification.

Among its memorable decision is the verdict made in 2013 to declare gas stunning of poultry before slaughtering as unacceptable as it is a non-Islamic and cruel way of killing animals.

This came after some European countries imposed laws that permitted the use of gas stunning. "Gas stunning is not acceptable by any means and WHC members have never accepted such methods of killing. Islam forbids eating carrion (dead animals) and the aim of gas stunning is only to kill the animal," said the statement issued in Istanbul Turkey.



**TOP RIGHT:** The CEO of Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) Mr. Fauz Qureishi with the former Director General GCC Accreditation Centre (GAC) H. E Nabil A. Molla during the 17th Annual General, 20th Anniversary Celebration of World Halal Council at Jakarta, Indonesia. **TOP LEFT:** With Dr. Ahmed Zahir Ali, the Minister of Islamic Affairs for Maldives. **ABOVE:** Some of the participants pose for a group photo during the World Halal Council forum in Indonesia.

# Airline travellers to enjoy halal meals

**‘In relation with our HALAL certification, we would like to thank the entire Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification’s Team for their great support during the full process’**

NAS Airport Services Ltd functions as a fully integrated catering provision, loading and off-loading, laundry, bonded storage and dry goods uplift services provider, is operating out of Nairobi and Mombasa. Its flagship inflight catering division is one of the longest-running and most formidable catering specialists in Kenya. It has a daily meal capacity of roughly 20,000 units delivered by a workforce of 950 highly trained professionals, all working under purpose-built, super hygienic and fully equipped facilities. The company prides itself on a deep-rooted understanding of its Customers’ businesses, tailoring its services to the specific and individual requirements of each airlines, private enterprises, hospitals and schools that it serves in the aim of remaining the most valued inflight & corporate catering service company on the continent. Its corporate catering Customers include Associated Battery Manufacturers, Chloride Exide, The Standard Group, British American Tobacco Kenya, Unilever, NAS Plastics, Kenchic, Nestle Kenya, James Finlay and Kenya Petroleum Refineries while its inflight catering perimeter has the opportunity to serve approx. 20 airlines from around the world. Our team members, partners and suppliers are essential for our organization. NAS Catering Services provides meals both on



flights and in any canteen that are prepared, cooked and delivered using fresh products, and that is largely thanks to the work of these entities (“from farms to fork” concept). As a local operator, part of our mission is to work with local suppliers and partners, and 95 percent of all our catering products are currently produced in Kenya. Our suppliers are chosen from an extensive auditing process based on the quality and dependability of their goods which are stored at our cold storage facilities which comply with the strictest international hygiene controls (ISO 22000 – 2018 certification) and more recently with our HALAL certification. In relation with our HALAL certification, we would like to thank the entire Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification’s Team for their great support during the full process. Audits have been made with opened mind, clarity and supportive guidance.

AIRLINE
KQ - Kenya Airways
EK - Emirates Airlines
BA - British Airways (B/fast non-halal)
WY - Omanair
3W - Malawian Air
QR - Qatar Airways
JM - Jambojet
WB - RwandAir
SA - South African Airways
MS - Egypt Air
CZ - China Southern
ET - Ethiopian Airlines VVIP/Charter Flights
MK - Air Mauritius
PW - Precision Air
KAF - Kenya Air Force
RAF - Royal Air Force
AF - Air France
UR - Air Uganda
Daallo Airlines
TK - Cargo
EY - Cargo
AI - Air India top up meals
EY - Etihad top up meals

# Comparisons between Halal and Kosher Slaughter

**Dr. Yasir Qadhi**

Generally speaking (and as per Q. 4:160 and 3:50), halakhic (Jewish) laws are stricter than Islamic ones. This is shown not only in the foods that are permissible or impermissible, but also in the laws pertaining to slaughtering, cooking and consuming foods.

Both Jewish and Islamic laws prohibit the consumption of carrion, swine, insects, rodents and blood. Additionally, any food that is poisonous or immediately harmful to the human body would be prohibited. All solid food items prohibited by the Sharī'a are also prohibited in Jewish law.

There are a number of significant items prohibited in the halakha but allowed by the Sharī'a. The Qur'ān itself mentions the most common example, viz., certain types of animal fat (see Q. 6:146). Halakhic law specifies which types of fats and nerves are prohibited. The majority of madhabs allowed the Muslim to consume these parts that are typically not considered kosher after a Jewish slaughter. The only exception to this is the Mālikī school, which deems the consumption of these parts impermissible. Other examples of items that are prohibited for Jews but allowed for Muslims include:

- Sharks, shellfish and crustaceans (lobster, crabs, etc.) [Note: for the Ḥanafīs these animals are also not permitted].

- Some types of birds (e.g., ostrich, emu).
- Camels (because it does not have a proper 'split hoof').

Interestingly enough, the lo-



cust is an animal that is explicitly mentioned and allowed by both halakhic and Sharī texts.

Also note that Jewish law forbids mixing meat and dairy products together. Different Jewish authorities have different interpretations and rules for implementation – some even require two sets of kitchen utensils and separate areas of refrigerators for these two products. There is, of course, no equivalent in Islamic law.

Jewish law also has stringent rules regarding the religious washing and usage of utensils. For example, if a ceramic or porcelain utensil is used to cook a non-kosher food, that utensil can never be purified and used for kosher cooking. However, if a metallic utensil has been used, it must be cleaned with soap and water, then left for a period of time, then immersed in boiling water under the supervision of an expert, before it may be used to cook with.[3] Islamic law, on the other hand, would only require the regular washing of any such utensil and would permit its subsequent usage to cook or consume ḥalāl products in.

The permissibility of gelatin and rennet are ongoing discussions in both faiths. The exact same spectrum of opinions exists in both Muslim and Jewish circles. It appears that most mainstream Jewish and Muslim authorities would not permit regularly available gelatin, since it is derived from either pork or non-ritually slaughtered animals (with minority dissenting opinions on both sides). Proper kosher gelatin is therefore typically derived from kosher fish (and, in even rarer cases, from kosher slaughtered animals, or from certain cows that have died natural deaths, or from vegetable products).

There are some halakhic restrictions on vegetables and plants (for example, the orlah–, or fruit that grows during first three years after planting), and Jewish law is also stricter than Islamic law regarding insects found in fruits and vegetables, but these laws are not relevant to this discussion.

For Muslims, the most common product that is allowed in Jewish law but prohibited in Islamic law are alcoholic beverages. Jewish law permits the consumption of 'kosher' beer and wine.

## **Similarities in Slaughtering an Animal**

Once we understand the halakhic procedure for slaughtering animals, it will be possible to arrive at an Islamic verdict regarding its status.



# Islamic and Jewish Slaughter

First, the similarities. Jewish law and Islamic law both require that:

- 1) The animal must be alive when it is slaughtered
- 2) The animal must be killed with a sharp knife (hence, a blow to the head would render the animal treif and ḥarām).
- 3) The knife must cut the neck arteries of the animal: in particular, the trachea, esophagus, carotid arteries and jugular veins should be cut, while leaving the spinal cord intact.
- 4) The blood must be drained out.
- 5) There must be minimal harm to the animal – a painless and quick slaughter is required.

All of these are points of agreement between Jewish and Islamic law.

## Minor Differences

There are some minor differences between the requirements of the two faiths. These differences would generally be negligible and irrelevant to Muslims, but not to observant Jews.

1) Jewish law requires a specific type of person (called a shochet) to slaughter. Typically, the shochet is an observant male Jew trained in the practice of slaughter. Islamic law allows any male Muslim to sacrifice as long as that person follows the proper procedure of slaughtering. Therefore, it is primarily for this reason that a dhabīḥa animal can never be kosher for observant Jews because the slaughter would be performed by a Muslim.

2) The perfection of the knife blade – Jewish law requires visual and physical inspection; Islamic law only requires a sharp knife even if there are some imperfections (e.g., minor abrasions and nicks would be permissible in Islam).

3) Jewish law requires one continuous stroke for a slaughter (moving the knife back and forth would be allowed), whereas Islamic law would prefer one stroke, but the slaughter would not be invalidated if the slaughterer quickly followed a first improper stroke with another one.

4) In Jewish law, the knife must be at least two times the size of the animal's neck, and perfectly straight, whereas there is no such requirement in Islam.

5) Jewish law completely forbids stunning, and a stunned animal would be treif; Islamic law is

not unified on this point, as most authorities would consider stunning makrūh, but as long as the animal is alive and has a pulse, the slaughter would still be considered ḥalāl.

6) Depending on which Islamic madhab one followed, the number of passages in the neck of the animal cut might be less for some opinions of Islamic law (however, a perfect cut in both religions would require the esophagus, trachea, arteries and jugular).

7) While the disconnecting of the spine is prohibited in both laws, in Jewish law this would render the animal treif, whereas according to the majority opinion in Islamic law, this is makrūh but does not render the animal ḥarām (note that some authorities would view such an act as making the animal ḥarām).

8) Jewish law requires a visual inspection of the lungs and some other internal organs of the animal after slaughter. Specific defects associated with these organs makes the animal treif, whereas the total absence of any imperfection (i.e., adhesion-free lungs) renders the animal a higher level of kosher, called glatt kosher. If such a level of perfection was not achieved, but the procedure was followed, the meat would merely be kosher. And some type of defects would in fact render the animal treif even after proper slaughter. There is no equivalent to such a post-slaughter examination in Islamic law.

9) The animal's blood must be allowed to flow into the earth (or on the ground) in Jewish law (for example, it should not be gathered in a bowl), whereas there is no such prohibition in Islamic law. In practice, most Muslims slaughter and spill the blood on the ground as well.

10) While the Jewish invocation (i.e., blessing) is not a necessary requirement for the meat to be considered kosher, it is in practice never left. This issue will be discussed in a separate section.

From all of these points, it is clear that these factors will not render kosher meat ḥarām; most are in fact rulings that make the halakhic laws stricter than their Sharī equivalents, and even the Islamic ones on this list are recommendations and not requirements. Hence, from the perspective of the Sharī'a, these factors are not relevant.

Of course, because of some or most of these factors (especially the first one), ḥalāl meat cannot be considered kosher by Jewish authorities.

# Halal, Organic or Vegetarian?



out

**M**any of us may be facing the question, "Should I eat halal or organic meats, or be a vegetarian?" It may be easier to be a vegetarian than to even face this question, because it is a complicated issue that involves several aspects.

The strictest authorities say that a Muslim should eat only halal (lawful) meat that has been slaughtered by Muslims in the correct manner (zabiha).

On the other hand, the Prophet (peace be upon him) is reported

to have stated, "The food of the people of the Book has to be from among the Tayyabat for a Muslim to eat it (Maududi)," and "If one does not hear from a Christian or a Jew that a name other than Allah's, such as that of Jesus or a saint, was mentioned at the time of slaughter, the meat he offers is halal (Al-Qaradawi)."

However, the answer to this question is not really so clear cut. There are three issues that should be considered in this contemplation: how an animal is raised, the process of slaughtering the animal, and who performs the slaughtering.

Much meat labeled "halal (zabiha)"

may not even be halal because of the manner in which the animals were raised. As Muslims, we are taught to treat animals kindly, but most non-organic meat comes from large "factory-style" farms that raise animals in cramped conditions and inject them with antibiotics and hormones.

In Islam, we are also taught that we must not eat diseased animals. We trust that the authorities and Muslim butchers to monitor the quality of the meat made available to us. However, in the face of mass production, diseased meat often hits the market.

Evidence of this is found in the

numerous recalls of meat that we hear of in the news, and in the findings of animal rights group such as, a report, that up to 60% of all factory-raised animals are in ill health, despite the antibiotics they are given.

#### Safest Meat

The safest meat available to us is either from animals raised and slaughtered on a small farm or according to organic standards.

After the consideration of how animals are raised comes that of what they have been fed. In Islam, if an animal has consumed blood while it was living, it is haram for us as food.

It is a standard practice of the meat industry to supplement the diets of animals being raised for

consumption with ground-up bones and animal parts. Halal animals would only be fed vegetation and grains.

Admittedly, it is hard to find meat that fulfills all of the above requirements. It is also difficult to find organic meat that has been properly slaughtered. On large farms, it is a standard practice to electrocute the animals, and then drain the blood.

This method affects the central nervous system of the animal, and interferes with the drainage of blood. It is clearly stated in the Qur'an that Muslims should not consume blood, so we should make sure that any organic meat we buy has been slaughtered on a small scale by hand.

When we consider who does the slaughtering, we should keep in

mind that some "halal" farms have been known to employ non-Muslims to do their slaughtering.

We might ask, "Why all of this concern about meat anyway?" It has been proven that the meat we eat has a definite effect on our bodies.

For example, the female hormone estrogen, fed to animals to make them grow faster and fatter, is being digested by us when we eat non-organic meats.

This has been linked to early development in females (with puberty occurring as early as seven years instead of at 12 years), and a reduction of mas-

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## Islamic and Jewish slaughter

FROM PAGE 9

### Major Difference – the Tasmiya Issue

There is one major differences between the two laws that cannot be overlooked and could potentially result in a verdict of taḥrīm, and that is the issue of the tasmiya.

The Islamic opinions on mentioning Allah's name at the time of sacrifice are well-known. It is clear that the majority of scholars (and the explicit texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah) require the utterance of tasmiya before an animal is slaughtered. It is with this opinion in mind that we proceed.

Halakhic law states that the shochet should verbally bless the act of slaughter with a specific blessing. While this blessing is not considered an essential requirement, in practice it is always done, and it is realistically inconceivable that a shochet intentionally abandons this blessing.

The formulation of this blessing translates as: "Blessed are you , Adonai [G-d], our G-d, Lord of the World, Who Sanctified us through His Commandments and instructed us concerning proper animal slaughter"

The wording clearly praises God, and therefore would be acceptable to the vast majority of madhabs, since it is not a necessary requirement that the blessing be said in Arabic. However, the issue

comes with respect to a unique blessing for each animal.

Since the Jewish faith insists that the name of the Lord only be invoked with good cause, the shochet does not repeat this blessing for each and every animal. Instead, the shochet considers one blessing to suffice for a series of animals with the condition that each animal is slaughtered without any significant pause or break from the previous one. Therefore, in theory, a shochet could sacrifice a few cows, and maybe even up to a hundred chicken, with one blessing.

All of this, of course, has relevance to the Shar'ī ruling on an animal.

For the minority that does not require tasmiya (in particular, the Shāf'ī school), this issue would not be relevant, and therefore kosher would be ḥalāl. For those who subscribe to the position that allows one tasmiya for multiple slaughters, kosher meat would also be ḥalāl.

For those who require a specific tasmiya for each individual animal (in particular, the Ḥanafī school), kosher meat would not be ḥalāl unless it was known for sure that a blessing was given for that animal.

# Rise in Muslim businesses open avenues in Kenya

A surge in population of Muslims in Kenya has seen many businesses repackage their products to conform to Halal standards to win more buyers.

Majority of businesses in the East African nation are making products with Halal specifications in an attempt to appeal to a rising Muslim community.

Halal certification is given to products, which have undergone inspection and have been found to conform to Islamic dietary beliefs and other laws, therefore, they can lawfully be used by Muslims.

Some of the products being rebranded to match up Halal specifications and conform to Sharia laws are cooking oil, milk, bread, spices, soaps, detergents, candies, bottled water, medicines and snacks.

Others include butchers, fast food restaurants, catering services, insurance schemes, bank accounts, hospitals, medicines, hotels and chemists.

The products and services now bear the label Halal to assure the Muslim community that they have been inspected and adhere to Islamic laws.

In the capital Nairobi, Kenchic is among businesses that have rebranded and included the word Halal on their products. It is a similar situation for Galito's which like Kenchic, specializes in chicken, pizzas, French fries, among other fast foods. "Businesses in Kenya are realizing that the Muslim community are an important segment of the Kenyan society and must be catered for as consumers," Hussein Jibril, an accountant, said in an interview. "Most Muslims are guided by their faith, which dictates most of their lives. That is where they go to school, what they eat and how they dress. This is something that Kenyan businessmen had ignored for long but they cannot do that anymore," he noted.

Without the Halal label, he said Kenyan businesses were losing market for their products, especially among the Muslim community. "Many Muslims preferred to buy imported products, especially those

from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other parts of the Middle East. These products were clearly labelled Halal thus appealing to Muslims," he observed.

The accountant further said that the Muslim community is becoming a significant economic block in Kenya. "The past few years has seen Muslims, specifically Somalis assert themselves economically in Kenya by investing in various businesses. Most of them own residential buildings, restaurants, forex bureaus, schools and clothing businesses in Eastleigh. This has made them significant players in the Kenyan economy," he said.

The population increase has assured Kenya's businessmen that a market exists for their products, which are Halal certified and Sharia compliant.

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) lists about 150 companies that have been certified.

The bureau notes that the certification is done after thorough inspection and continuous checks by KBHC trained inspectors and monitors. According to KBHC, companies that meet the stringent certification criteria are issued with a Halal certificate and a logo. The companies then imprint the logo on their packaging materials of the certified product.

*"Most Muslims are guided by their faith, which dictates most of their lives. That is where they go to school, what they eat and how they dress. This is something that Kenyan businessmen had ignored for long but they cannot do that anymore"*

## Halal, Organic or Vegetarian?

FROM PAGE 11

culinity in the appearance of boys and men.

We worry that our girls seem to be growing up too fast, and that our boys are becoming interested in alternative lifestyles.

It stands to reason that consuming hormone-injected meats and milk products could cause hormonal imbalances in humans.

In conclusion, we can only be assured of having truly halal meat if we, or a trusted friend, raise and slaughter the meat. Since few of us are able to do this, the next best thing to do is to make the most informed

choice that we can about what we eat.

Next, we can make an informed decision about where we will purchase our meat. Do we want our families to consume electrocuted meat, blood and hormones – even though it may be labeled "Halal or Zabihah?" Or do we want our families to consume meat that has been raised and slaughtered in a kind manner, and is as pure as possible?

It is definitely in our best interests to make the effort to research our meat sources, and to find one that adheres as closely as possible to Islamic guidelines.

# Top Ten Forms of Halal Entertainment

**Ismail Kamdar**

Many Muslims have a misconception that having fun is Haraam. Nothing could be further from the truth as having fun is part of human nature and Islam is the religion of Al-Fitrah (Human Nature). Unfortunately, despite the fact that most forms of entertainment are Halal, many Muslims seem to indulge in the Haraam forms instead.

So here are my top ten favorite Halal things to do for fun. But remember even Halal forms of entertainment become Haraam through overindulgence and neglecting your Islamic duties:

## **10. Eating out:**

Everybody enjoys going out to their favorite fast food joint and enjoying a delicious chicken tikka or burger. This is completely Halal and extremely fun, especially when you



enjoy yourself... just make sure the chicken is Halal! ;)

## **9. Reading:**

Not everybody enjoys this but I do, there is nothing like a good book to take your mind of things and help you relax. Of course one must choose a book whose content in Halal and it is preferable to read books by Muslims, unless you have reached the level of knowledge to read Non-Muslim books, and separate the good from the evil. Don't forget that the first command in the Quran was to "READ" so enjoy your reading, and may Allah help us all reach the level where we enjoy reading

Islamic books.

## **8. Swimming:**

This one is recommended by the prophet (peace be upon him), and there is no better way to cool off on a hot day! So make sure your Satr is covered and enjoy the water in the upcoming summer.

## **7. Relaxing:**

We all need a break and nobody can pray all day, the prophet (peace be upon him) recommended that we will our lives in balance and said, "An hour for your Lord and an hour for yourself," meaning that we should split our day and balance between Islamic work and living life. So do not stress, when you get tired, sit back and relax. Its perfectly Halal, just don't sleep through any salah times.

## **6. Video Games and Videos:**

Not all video games and videos are

ters. So if you enjoy playing video games and can balance without getting addicted, make sure you only buy Halal games (that means no Grand Theft Auto!). The same with movies and other videos, watch something Islamic or something beneficial and keep away from movies which have shameless scenes and teach bad things.

Most importantly, do not get addicted and sit till Fajr time praying Pro Evolution Soccer, because that would then become haraam. So balance and be careful and responsible when choosing the content, and do not try to fool yourself that a certain movie is halal when you know

it is not, because you can not fool Allah or the angels sitting with you watching and writing down every moment into your book of deeds.

## **5. Nature:**

I love nature! Whether it is the ocean, forests, animals, I just love being out in the natural environment. It is one of those times when I feel closest to Allah and feel peace inside me. There is no feeling equal to praying under a tree or on a mountain. Take my word for it and book your next family holiday at some place natural

## **4. Nasheeds:**

I love Nasheeds, in them I have found the perfect replacement for music and a source of both joy and education for myself. It is narrated that Umar (radhiallahu said, "Singing is the companion of the

authentic that narration is, but Imam Malik did say there is nothing wrong with singing while traveling – so load your cars with Zain Bhikha and Dawud Wharansby CDs, and throw out the Haraam music, and enjoy Halal beneficial entertainment as you drive to work and back!

## **3. Hanging out with the right crowd:**

Your friends either make you or break you. The prophet (peace be upon him) said, "Every person follows the religion of his best friend so be careful whom you befriend". Since we are all social beings,

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# Covid-19: Does Black Seed have a cure?

Narrated Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him): I heard the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) saying: "There is healing in Black Cumin for all diseases except death."

(Sahih Bukhari)

*Nigella Sativa* (NS) is a popularly used medicinal plant throughout the world in various traditional systems of medicine like Unani, Tibb, Ayurveda and Sidha. Native to South and West Asia, NS is also known as Black Seed, Nigella, Kalojeere, and Kalonji. The annual flowering plant belongs to the family Ranunculaceae and is an excellent phytomedicine.

The medicinal properties of NS also known as Al-Habba Al-Sauda and Al-Habba Al-Barakah in Arabic were mentioned by Avicenna (Ibn Sina) in his book "Canon of Medicine". NS is known for its diuretic, anti-hypertensive, anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, immune-modulatory, antimicrobial, antihelminthic, analgesics and calming, spasmolytic, bronchodilator, anti-inflammatory, anti-tussive, gastro-protective, hepato-protective, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol decreasing, renal-protective and anti-oxidant properties.

The world is witnessing difficult times. The race against time in finding a vaccine for Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) is getting more challenging



with every single day. Numerous papers with their initial research findings on the pathophysiology of the COVID-19 infection have given some clues to invent a cure to this pandemic.

The variety of symptoms seen in patients infected with COVID-19 shows the importance of immunomodulation in the human body. A recent study published in the Journal of Autoimmunity reported that severe cases admitted to the intensive care unit showed high levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines including TNF $\alpha$  (Tumor necrosis factor Alpha) that are reasoned to promote disease severity.

Another study published in The Lancet on pathological findings of COVID-19 associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome reported lymphopenia as a common feature in the patients and suggested that it might be a critical factor associated with disease severity and mortality.

A letter to the editor published in Nature Medicine reported that an increased antibody-secreting cell, producing immunoglobulin M and Immunoglobulin G antibodies that bound the COVID-19 causing coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 were detected in blood before symptomatic recovery and the immunological changes persisted for at least 7 days following full resolution of symptoms.

Immune modulation is the regulatory adjustment of the immune system. Nobody knows how long will the COVID-19 situation last. Reports have suggested that one of the three methods that can prevent the infection is

# Covid-19 and Black Seed

immune modulation; vaccine and improvement in human behaviour, personal hygiene being the others. Scientists and doctors across the world are fighting it out. There is a cure for every disease.

Thymoquinone (TQ) is an abundant component of *Nigella Sativa* seed oil extract. TQ is known to inhibit TNF- $\alpha$ -induced inflammation. TQ is known for its lymphoprotective activity and immune modulation. Another major concern for doctors has been the effect on kidney and testes. TQ is not only a pulmonary protective but also a nephroprotective in diseases caused by inflammation and oxidative stress. TQ is also known for its testicular protective function.

The component TQ in the seed oil of *Nigella Sativa* is known for its intense immune-modulatory benefits. The anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and immune-modulatory actions of *Nigella Sativa* have resulted in preventive and bronchodilatory effects on obstructive respiratory diseases.

A study published in the *Journal of Molecular Biology Reports* in 2014 concluded that treatment of cells with NS extracts prior to infection with CoV decreased replication of the virus.

This is the time that doctors and scientists take note of this natural wonder and try to decelerate the COVID-19 pandemic.

TQ through immunomodulation and its other health benefits can be definitely considered to be a drug to prevent or to treat the viral infection caused by COVID-19 causing coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

Future clinical trials conducted using TQ will unravel how exactly we can use it in the current COVID-19 pandemic state.

## 10 Health Benefits of Black Seeds

### 1. Fights Acne

Sweet lime juice and black seed oil together can fix many skin problems. For every cup of sweet lime juice, you'll need about half a teaspoon of black seed oil. Apply the oil twice a day on your face and watch your blemishes and acne disappear. If you keep pure black seed oil handy, you can use it to treat cracked heels as well.

### 2. Keeps a Check on Diabetes

This is probably one of the most known benefits of kalonji. If you already have diabetes, black seed oil can also help to manage it. Take half a teaspoon of the oil in a cup of black tea every morning, and see the difference in a few weeks.

### 3. Increases Memory and Alleviates Asthma

Ground black seed seeds with a little bit of honey is known to boost memory. And if you mix this in warm water and drink, it also helps in alleviating breathing trouble (asthma included) in children and adults alike. But you need to do this for at least 45 days, and avoid cold beverages and food during the period.

### 4. Gets Rid of Headaches

One of the most common urban problems in today's time is headaches. Instead of popping a pill, rub black seed oil on your forehead, relax, and wait for your headache to disappear. Nothing like natural home remedies!

### 5. Aids Weight Loss

The warm water, honey, and lemon combination is often recommended for those who are on a diet. Now add a pinch of powdered black seed seeds to this mix and see how it works. Many health enthusiasts have claimed that black seed seeds is a miracle ingredient which helps in shedding those extra kilos.

### 6. Eases Joint Pain

It's an old-school treatment; take a handful of kalonji seeds, and heat it well with mustard oil. Once the oil is smoking, take it off the flame and cool it down for a bit. The oil is ready when you can dip the tip of a finger into the oil without feeling uncomfortable. Now use this oil to massage the inflamed joint.

### 7. Controls Blood Pressure

For those who suffer from or have the tendency of high blood pressure can drink half a teaspoon of black seed oil with warm water to keep hypertension under control. It is of course advised to follow a proper diet along with it.

### 8. Protects the Kidney

Kidney stones are a common urban problem. It is said that half a teaspoon of black seed oil had with two teaspoons of honey and warm water can aid in getting rid of kidney pain, stones and infections. But you also need to consult a doctor to get a proper diet.

### 9. Makes Teeth Stronger

Did you know that black seed has been used traditionally to take care of dental trouble such as swelling or bleeding of gums, and weak teeth? Of course you need to see a dentist, but you can also massage your teeth with curd and some black seed oil twice a day to strengthen your gums.

### 10. Strengthens Immunity

Black seed oil, honey and warm water have more than one benefit. Apart from the ones already mentioned, it can also help to strengthen your immunity if consumed daily. If you add kalonji oil in boiling water and inhale the fumes, it can also reduce nasal congestion, and help those who suffer from sinusitis problems.

# KBHC & JAKIM- a Valuable Partnership

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification is among six Halal certification body in Africa which are recognized by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM ), the agency responsible for the Islamic affairs including halal certification in Malaysia.

Four of the recognized halal bodies are in South Africa while the rest are in Egypt and Morocco. The certification agencies are South African National Halal Authority (SANHA), National Independent Halaal Trust, Muslim Judicial Council Halaal Trust (MJCHT), Institut Marocain De Normalisation (IMAN-OR) and Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS ).

Before the selection, JAKIM officials visited Kenya where they spent time in assessing the KBHC procedures and guideline in halal certification. The stamp of approval was given after it became clear that KBHC operations complied with international standards in halal certification.

Apart from verifying the halal standards of products from Kenya, KBHC is also charged with certifying products from sub-Saharan countries which require JAKIM certification.

JAKIM requires a reputable and credible foreign halal certification bodies to monitor and verify the halal status of these raw materials and products with responsibility and integrity.

For the purpose of halal certification, JAKIM works with the foreign halal certification agencies to ascertain the halal status of the product at every stage and at every process. For all halal certified products from Kenya and other African countries which require JAKIM approval, KBHC is mandated to carry out official site inspection on the plants purposely to examine on how the halal status of the raw material is obtained, maintained and monitored at all times.

All meat and meat based products (including poultry) intended to be exported to Malaysia must be halal certified by the recognized Foreign Halal Certification Bodies. Also, the processing plants must be inspected and approved by JAKIM.

Besides, all imported food and goods marketed in Malaysia shall not be described as halal unless the imported food and goods comply with the requirements or certified as halal by the foreign halal certification body recognized by JAKIM.

## Halal Entertainment

### FROM PAGE 13

hanging out and socializing will be high on our list of ways of having fun, yet it is so important to have the right friends. Your friends are the ones who encourage you to pray or to skip the prayer and catch a movie. They are the ones who tell you your Hijab looks beautiful or that it makes you look old. In the end, whom you choose to hang out with, makes the biggest difference in who you become.

Hang out with good people, you will become a better Muslim and have an awesome time at the time!

#### **2. Playing with kids:**

I have two baby boys, two baby nieces, a baby brother, a baby cousin and many other little people in the family and there is nothing that is more fun to me than spending time with these innocent sweet kids and playing with them. Children are a joy and the coolness of my eyes.

The prophet (peace be upon him) would play with kids even in the Masjid, sometimes when he was in Sajdah, he would be very long because his grandchildren were riding on his back. That's the Sunnah not banning the kids from the Masjid and growling at them whenever you see them! Playing with children is part of the Sunnah methods of having fun. One last hadith on this topic, once the prophet (Peace be upon him) kissed his grandchildren in public, a man commented that he had ten kids and never kissed any of them. The prophet (peace be upon him) replied, "What can I do if Allah has removed mercy from your heart, who ever does

not show mercy will not be shown mercy," Think about that next time you mistreat a child.

#### **1. Marriage and all the fun it legalizes:**

Being with the opposite gender is the natural desire of every human and it is such a situation that one has the most fun, especially if there is love between them. Islam does not prohibit this but promotes it in the form of marriage while prohibiting it outside of marriage. So dump your boyfriends and girlfriends, get religious and marry a cool religious person!

The prophet (peace be upon him) stressed the importance of marriage many times and also stressed the importance of having a fun marriage. If your marital life sucks, your life in general will be miserable, but if you are happily married and enjoying it (like I am, masha'Allah) then you can cope with every other problem you face. The prophet (peace be upon him) has a fun marital life, he would race with his wives, have food fights with them, joke with them. Study his life with them; he was the perfect husband so let us all follow in his footsteps.

If you are married, make changes to improve your marital life and make it a source of fun and pleasure for yourself, and if you are not married, get married soon and have a lot of kids so that then do everything else of this list with your wife and kids, its more fun like that than when you are alone.





# KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

## LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS - 2020



### CERTIFIED FOOD PROCESSING COMPANIES

#### 3F GHANA LIMITED

P.O. Box D1 – D4, Ottawa Street,  
Ghana Free Zones - Ghana  
Processors of Crude Shea Butter and Shea Powder (DOC)



#### 3F GHANA OILS AND FATS LIMITED

P.O. Box Plot A1, Road D, Free Zones Enclave,  
Tema – Ghana  
Processors of Crude Shea Butter and Shea Powder (DOC)

#### ABBAS TRADERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 80240 – 80100, Mombasa  
Processors of Black Tea

#### ADAMJI MULTI SUPPLIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 44605 - 00100 Nairobi  
Pulses & Lentils, Spices & Seasonings,  
Flours, Nuts, Seeds, Cherries, Dried Fruits,  
Desiccated Coconut, Mushrooms and Icing Sugar



#### AFRIBON (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 45768 – 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Flavours and Compound Ingredient Systems



#### AFRIMAC NUT COMPANY LIMITED - THIKA

P.O. Box 57994 - 00200 Nairobi  
Processors of Raw Macadamia Nuts



#### AGVENTURE LIMITED

P.O. Box 218 - 10406 Timau  
Processors of Hot Pressed Rapeseed (Canola) Oil, Canola Cake Meal, Cold Pressed Rapeseed (Canola) Oil, Herb Oil, Chilli Oil, Honey Balsamic Dressing & Raspberry Dressing



#### ALPHA FINE FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 10338 - 00100 Nairobi  
Processors of Meat Products



#### APT COMMODITIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 41037 – 80100 Mombasa  
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



#### ATHI RIVER OILS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 76618 – 00508, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Vegetable Cooking Oils

#### BAHATI AGRO PROCESSORS LIMITED

P.O. Box 17555 – 20100, Nakuru  
Processors of Smart Yoghurt, Lala, Mozzarella Cheese, Cream and Butter



#### BAKERS OVEN LTD

P.O. Box 40534 - 00100 Nairobi  
Manufactures of Cereal Rusk

#### BAKHRESA FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 2517–Dar es salaam,  
Tanzania  
Processors of Carbonated Soft Drinks, Azam Fruit Juices, Fruit Concentrates, Uhai Drinking Water, African Frutti Juices, Azam Feast Ice Cream, Ice Lollies, Azam Chapati, Samosa Leaves and Spring Rolls



#### BDELO LIMITED

P.O. Box 25453 – 00603, Nairobi  
Processors of Maize Tortillas, Maize Tortilla Chips & Precooked Muthokoi



#### BIDCO AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 239 - 01000 Thika  
Manufacturers of Cooking Fat, Edible Oil, Noodles, Fruit Juices, Energy Drinks, Margarine, Baking Powder, Soaps & Detergents



#### BIO FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 27623 – 00506, Nairobi  
Processors of Yoghurt & Yoghurt Drink, Milk, Cream, Mayonnaise, Jam and Honey



#### BIOMEDICA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 66627 – 00800, Nairobi  
Processors of Baking and Dairy Ingredients



#### BROOKSIDE DAIRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 236 - 00232 Ruiru  
Processors of Milk and Milk By-Products



#### BUNGE LODERS CROKLAAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box PMB TC1 92, TEMA, GHANA  
Manufacturers of Shea Stearin, Shea Olein and Gum



#### CANAAN FACTORIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 28372 – 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Milk and Milk Products



#### CAPEL FOOD INGREDIENTS LIMITED.

P.O. BOX 49916 – 00100, Nairobi.  
Food Colours, Food Seasonings & Food Flavours



#### CARBACID (CO<sub>2</sub>) LIMITED

P.O. Box 30564 – 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Carbon Dioxide



#### CECAL INVESTMENT

P.O. Box 2961 – 80100, Mombasa  
Processors of Cheese



#### CEER PROCESSING LIMITED

P.O. Box 52666 - 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of fish



#### CHAD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (CIC S.A)

P.O. Box 2365, N'djamena - Chad  
Processors of Culinary Seasoning, Powdered Milk, Water and Carbonated Soft Drinks



#### CHAI TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 93324 – 80102, Mombasa  
Processors of Black Tea



#### CONFINI LIMITED

P.O. Box 42887 – 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Power & Energy Snacks and Chewy Candy Confectionery



#### CONDICAF SA

P.O. Box 06 BP 6517, Abidjan  
Processors of Natural Cocoa Liquor, Natural Cocoa Butter, Natural Cocoa Cake & Deodorized Butter Coffee



#### C & R FOOD INDUSTRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 17647 - 00500 Nairobi  
Processors of flavoured potato products (crisps & sticks), bhusu, chevda, chakri, spicy puri, papdigathia, sevmamra, talpak, flavoured peanuts, biscuits, cookies and cakes.



#### CROFTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 12347 - 00400, Nairobi  
Processors of Avocado Oil



#### CROWN BEVERAGES LIMITED

P.O. Box 423 - 20106 Molo  
Processors of Mineral water (Keringet)



#### DARFORDS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 229 - 00204, Athi River  
Manufacturers of Vegetable Cooking Oil and Vegetable Cooking Fat

#### DELICIOUS FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 101389 - 00101, Nairobi  
Processors of Granola Breakfast Cereals

#### DEL MONTE KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 147 - 01000, Thika  
Processors of Canned Pineapple, Aseptic Packed Pineapple Crush, Pineapple Juice Concentrate, Pineapple Syrup, Pure Juices and Juice Blends



#### DEMKA DAIRY

P.O. Box 11818 – 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Cheese and Yoghurt



#### DEVYANI FOOD INDUSTRIES (KENYA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 102 - 00507, Nairobi  
Processors of Pasteurized Milk, UHT Milk, Lala, Ice Cream, Yoghurt and Drinking Water



#### DEVYANI FOOD INDUSTRIES KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 19190 – 20100, Nakuru  
Processors of Flavoured Milk and Milk Drinks, UHT Milk, Juice Drinks, Fruit Flavoured Drinks, Drinking Yoghurt and Smoothie (Yoghurt and Juice)

#### DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 98107 – 80100 Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Refined Vegetable Cooking Oil, Refined Vegetable Cooking Fats, Laundry and Toilet soap



#### DPL FESTIVE LIMITED

P.O. Box 734- 00606, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Breads (White and Brown), Confectionery (Burger Buns & Hotdog Rolls),



#### EASTERN PRODUCE KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 22 – 30301, Nandi Hills  
Processors of Black Tea



#### ECOLAB EAST AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 63497 - 00619, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Liquid Soaps and cleaners, Detergents, Sanitizers, Floor Strippers, Cleaning Solutions, Lubricants, Degreasing And Wetting Agents, Disinfectants, Water Conditioners, Laundry Detergents, Bleaches, Fabric Softeners, Rinsing Additives, Deforming Agents , Anti-Microbial Washing Lotion, Cooling Water Treatment, Precursors, Liquid Rust Remover, Stain Remover Aqueous Acid/Scale Remover, Scuffing Masking Solution, CIP Cleaning Booster, Shower Gel, Hand Cleaner, Dish Washer Rinse Additives



#### EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 78011 - 00507, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Vegetable Cooking Oils and Cooking Fats

#### ELDOVILLE FARM LIMITED

P.O. Box 24390 - 00502 Karen, Nairobi  
Processors of Yoghurt, Cheese, Creams, Vegetables & Juices



#### EMPIRE KENYA E.P.Z. LIMITED

P.O. Box 92130 – 80102, Mombasa  
Processors of Black Tea



#### ENNSVALLEY BAKERY LTD

P.O. Box 75070 - 00200 Nairobi  
Manufactures of Baked Products



#### EQUATORIAL NUTS PROCESSORS - MURANG'A

P.O. Box 27659 - 00506 Nairobi  
Processors of Roasted Nuts



#### GILOIL COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 78011 - 00507, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Edible Oils, Cooking Fats and Soaps



#### GLACIERS PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 45473 - 00100, Nairobi  
Manufacturers / Processors of Ice Creams





# KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

## LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS - 2020



### GLACIERS PRODUCTS LIMITED (CHOCOLATE PLANT)

Muthiga Regen – Magana, Kikuyu.

P.O. Box 45473 - 00100, Nairobi  
Manufacturers / Processors of Chocolate Compounds, Ice-Cream Coating Chocolate, Spray Chocolate and Chocolate Confectionery



### KENTASTE PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 3043 – 80100, Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Coconut Milk, Coconut Cream, Coconut Oil and Desiccated Coconut

### KENYA BIXA LIMITED

P.O. Box 96245 – 80110, Mombasa  
Processors of Tea Norbixin



### KEVIAN KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 25290 - 00603, Nairobi - Kenya  
Processors of Natural Fruit Juices, Bottled Drinking Water, Carbonated Soft Drinks, Tomato Sauce, Chilli Sauce, Tomato Ketchup and Soups



### KENYA TEA PACKERS LIMITED (KETEPA)

P.O. Box 436, Kericho- Kenya  
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



### KILIMANJARO BIOCHEM LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1575, Moshi-Tanzania  
Processors of Carbon dioxide



### KINANGOP DAIRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 425-20318 Kinangop  
Processors of Milk and Milk By-Products



### GOLD CROWN FOODS (EPZ) LIMITED

P.O. Box 89103 – 80100 Mombasa  
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



### GOLDEN AFRICA KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 1087 – 00521, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Edible Oils, Cooking Fats, and Soaps



### GROUPACO HOLDINGS LIMITED

P.O. Box 2942 - 00621, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Potato Chip Sticks, Multi-Grain Snacks, Multi-Grain Wavy Chips and Corn Puffs

### HAPPY COW LIMITED

P.O. Box 558 – 20100, Nakuru  
Processors of Cheese, Yoghurt, Cream, Butter, Ghee



### HONEY CARE AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 24487 - 00502, Nairobi  
Processors of Honey, Cashew Nut Butter with Honey, Peanut Butter with Honey, Simsim Chocolate Crackers, Simsim Crackers, Peanut Crackers, Mix Crunch Crackers, Peanut Chocolate Crackers and Simsim Peanuts Minibites



### KOKO EXQUISITE LIMITED

P.O. Box 216 – 00217, Limuru  
Processors of Mineral Water



### KOMAX INVESTMENT LIMITED

P.O. Box 907 – 80100 Mombasa  
Processors of Drinking Water



### HUSEINI BAKERY LIMITED

P.O. Box 85347 – 80100, Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Baked Products



### IMPERIAL FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 9 - 00623, Nairobi  
Processors of Spices, Spice Blends and Seasonings

### INDO-AFRICAN TEA COMPANY (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 88097 – 80100, Mombasa  
Processors of Black Tea

### INSTA PRODUCTS EPZ LIMITED,

P.O. Box 1231 – 00606, Nairobi  
Processors of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food & Ready to Use Supplementary Food

### JAMES FINLAY (K) LIMITED – TEA

EXTRACTS SAOSA FACTORY  
P.O. Box 160 - 20200, Kericho- Kenya  
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



### JUNGLE MACS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 2068 - 01000, Thika  
Processors of Macadamia Nuts, Cashew Nuts, Macadamia Oil, Avocado Oil, Fresh Avocado Fruits and Dried Fruits

### KABARU HOLDINGS LIMITED

58220 – 00200, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Snacks and Confectioneries



### KAPA OIL REFINERIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 18492 - 00500, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Cooking Fats, Edible Oils, Margarine, Baking Powder, Noodles, Soaps & Detergents



### KENAFRIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 39257 – 00623, Nairobi  
Manufacturers of Seasoning Mixes, candies, Bubble Gums & Chewing Gums, Toffees, Icing sugar, drinking concentrate in solid form Gum Base, Soya Based Products (Pikaraka) and Bar Line Products (Chocolate and Non Chocolate Bars)



### KENSALT LIMITED

P.O. Box 81665 – 80100, Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Sea Salt



### MAYA E.A LIMITED

P.O. Box 68683 - 00610, Nairobi  
Bakery Raw Materials



### MENENGAI OIL REFINERIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 2918 - 20100, Nakuru  
Manufacturers of Cooking Fats, Edible Oils, Soaps



### MIDLANDS LIMITED

P.O. Box 143 – 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Fresh and Dehydrated Vegetables



### MILLY FRUIT PROCESSORS LIMITED

P.O. Box 90522 - 80100, Mombasa  
Processors of Fruit Pulp, Fruit Concentrate, Fresh Juice, Fruit Drinks and Water



### MJENGO LIMITED

P.O. Box 1536 - 01000, Thika  
Processors of Biscuits and Cookies



### MOMBASA MAIZE MILLERS LIMITED,

P.O. Box 87074 - 80100, Mombasa  
Processors of Home Baking Flour, Chapati Fl Bakers Flour, Self-Raising Flour, Atta Mark 1, Whole Meal Flour, Noodle Flour, Sifted Maize Chenga Ni Taifa and Sooji (Wheat Grits)



### MOMBASA MAIZE MILLERS NAIROBI LIMITED,

P.O. Box 17630 - 00500, Nairobi.  
Processors of Home Baking Flour and Maize Flour



### MORANI LIMITED

P.O. Box 3146 – 10400, Nanyuki  
Processors of Cheese and Ghee



### MULSONS IMPEX LIMITED

P.O. Box 1470 – 00232, Ruiru  
Processors of Spices and Cereals

### NAGAAD COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 7311 - 00610  
Processors of Arabic Gum



### NAIVAS LIMITED (CENTRAL BAKERY)

P.O. Box 61600 – 00202, Nairobi  
Manufactures of Bread & Bread Products, Buns & Rolls, Cakes & Muffins, Pies & Pastry Products, Mandazi, Doughnuts and Biscuit

### NEW KENYA CO-OPERATIVE

CREAMERIES LIMITED (K.C.C)  
P.O. Box 30131 - 00100 Nairobi  
Processors of Milk and Milk By-products



### NJORO CANNING FACTORY (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 7076 – 20110, Nakuru  
Processors of Sauces, Mayonnaise, Salad Cream, Jam, Brine Products, Beans in Tomato Sauce, Gherkins, Herbs, Spices, Frozen Vegetables, Dehydrated Vegetables, Ketchups, Orange Powder, Custard Powder & Drinking Water



### MZURI SWEETS LIMITED

P.O. Box 81346 - 80100, Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Candies, Bubble Gums, Chewing Gums and Ball Gums



### NESTLE (K) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 30265-00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Beverages, Infant & whole Family cereal and Culinary.



### NORDA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 60917 - 00200, Nairobi  
Processors of Fried and Flavoured Maize based snack products



### OSHWAL FLAVOURS LIMITED

P.O. Box 33959 – 00600, Nairobi  
Food Colours, Food Flavours, Food Additives and Industrial Fragrances



### PAEM COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 9779 – 00200, Nairobi  
Processors of Macadamia Nuts



### PATCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 44100 - 00100 Nairobi  
Processors of sweets, Gums, Toffees and Jelly Products



### PBC SHEA LIMITED

P.O. Box BP 20 – 00233, Buie - Ghana  
Processors of Crude Shea Butter and Shea Powder (DOC)

### PRADIP ENTERPRISES (E.A) LIMITED

P.O. Box 10336- 00100 Nairobi  
Flavours, Emulsions, Colours (Food) and Food Additives.



### PREMIER FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 41476-00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Sauces, Squashes, Peptang Jams and Canned products





# KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

## LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS - 2020



### PRIVAMNUTS EPZ KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 2404 – 60100, Embu  
Processors of Roasted Macadamia Nuts



### TIANRAN BIOTECH (U) LTD

P. O. Box 33695 Kampala  
Plot 5&7 Nyanza Close, Jinja  
Processors of Gelatin

### PROMASIDOR KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 10336- 00100 Nairobi  
Processors of Corn Soya Blend (Unimix),  
Soya Chunks and Onga Mchuzi mix



### TOP FOOD (EA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 32172 - 00600, Nairobi  
Processors of Ground and blended spices



### PUKKA PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 16821 - 00620, Nairobi  
Processors of Ice Cream and Lollies



### TROPICAL HEAT LIMITED

P.O. Box 44804 - 00100 Nairobi  
Processors of spices & seasonings,  
herbs, flavoured potatoe products (crisps, crinkles  
& sticks), flavored banana crisps and other snacks  
(flavoured popcorn, peas, Bhusu, Chevda &  
peanuts)



### PWANI OIL PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 81927 - Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Cooking Oil & Laundry Soaps



### TRUFOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 41521 - 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Fruit Jams & Marmalades, Tom  
Sauces & Ketchup, Fruit Squashes & Juices,  
Peanut Butter, Powder Products and Biscuits



### RAKA MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 1182 - 10100 - Nyeri  
Processors of Cheese



### RANFER TEAS KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 90342 - 80100- Mombasa  
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



### RAZCO LIMITED

P.O. Box 63538 – 00619, Nairobi  
Processors of Ice Cream, Yoghurt, Sauce,  
Mayonnaise, Cones, Pastry & Ketchup



### ROYAL CONVERTERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 11500 - 00400, Nairobi  
Processors of Soft Dough, Hard Dough  
and Cream Biscuits



### SAFA DAIRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 68833 - 00622, Nairobi  
Processors of Ice Cream



### SALIM WAZARAN KENYA COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 43277 - 80100, Mombasa  
Manufacturers of Indomie Instant / Cup Noodles



### SEA HARVEST (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 2175 – 80100, Mombasa  
Processors of Frozen Sea Foods, Fish and Fisheries  
Products

### SHEBU INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 1925, Tamale - Ghana  
Processors of Crude Shea Butter

SHEBU INDUSTRIES LTD

### SIMPLY FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 18741 – 00500, Nairobi  
Processors of Instant Millet Based  
Porridge with Sugar & Flavours & Instant Millet  
Based Porridge Plain



### SPICE WORLD LIMITED

P.O. Box 78008 - 00507, Nairobi  
Processors of Whole wheat flour, (Atta Mark 1),  
Whole Pulses, Split Lentils, Specialized Flour  
(Gram Flour), Dry whole Beans, Semolina, Cracked  
Wheat, Short and long Pasta



### SSEO KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 88868 – 80100, Mombasa  
Processors (Blenders) of Black Tea



### SUNPOWER PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 41112 - 00100, Nairobi  
Processors of Cheese and Yoghurt



### SUNNY PROCESSORS LIMITED

P.O. Box 62 – 00232, Ruiru  
Processors of Mango Puree

### TAHARI DAIRY

P.O. Box 1020 – 00621, Nairobi.  
Processors of Cheese

### TATA CHEMICALS MAGADI LIMITED

P.O. Box 1 - 00205, Magadi  
Processors of Soda ash, Industrial salt,  
Cattle salt and crushed refined soda



### YETU DAIRIES

P.O. Box 1240 – 00606,  
Nairobi.  
Processors of Cheese, Ghee, Cream & Crisps



### ZEELANDIA EAST AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 68683 - 00610, Nairobi  
Processors of Bakery Ingredients and Cake Mixes



### CERTIFIED RESTAURANTS

#### BARBEQUE FOR U LIMITED

4<sup>th</sup> Parklands Avenue, Diamond Plaza 2  
P.O. Box 18247 – 00500, Nairobi

#### GALITO'S / CHICKEN INN/ PIZZA INN

(Nairobi, Thika & Mombasa)



**NOTE: GALITO'S VALLEY ARCADE, GARDEN CITY  
AND TWO RIVERS MALL ARE NOT HALAL  
CERTIFIED**

#### STEERS – Muindi Mbingu, Ngong Road, South C & Donholm



#### DEBONAIRS PIZZA – Muindi Mbingu, Waiyaki

Way & Ngong Road  
P.O. Box P.O. Box 49842 - 00100, Nairobi



#### DOMINOS PIZZA – The Hub Mall – Karen, Fortis

Towers – Westlands, Un Corner – Gigiri Shopping  
Centre, Shell - Hurlingham, City Mall – Mombasa,  
Marsabit Plaza – Ngong Road And Next Gen Mall –  
Mombasa Road)



**P.O. BOX 587 - 00621, Nairobi**

#### KUKU FOODS KENYA LIMITED

(Kentucky Fried Chicken – KFC)  
(Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Nanyuki and Eldoret)  
P.O. Box 14104 - 00100, Nairobi



#### MC FRYS LIMITED

(Kitengela, Mombasa Road, South B, Butere Road,  
Nairobi West, Adams Arcade, Hurlingham, Gigiri,  
Moi Avenue, Akamba, Highridge and Westlands)  
P.O. Box 70364 – 00400, Nairobi



#### TASTI WOK RESTAURANT

Ground Floor, Regal Plaza, Limuru Road, Parklands  
P.O. Box 66 - 00606, Nairobi

### CERTIFIED KITCHEN FACILITY

#### AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL NAIROBI

P.O. Box 30270-00623, Nairobi



#### AGA KHAN HOSPITAL - KISUMU

P.O. Box 530-40100, Kisumu  
Otieno Oyoo Street



#### AGA KHAN HOSPITAL - MOMBASA

P.O. Box 83013 – 80100, Mombasa  
Vanga Road

#### NAS AIRPORT SERVICES LIMITED

P.O. Box 19010 – 00501, Nairobi  
Mankuli Road, Jomo Kenyatta Internati  
Airport, Nairobi



#### NEWREST GHANA LIMITED

P.O. Box KA 30739, Accra – Ghana  
Gate 44 Fuel Enclave Kotoka Airport





# KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION



## LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS - 2020

### CERTIFIED ABATTOIRS

**CA and EZ FARM PRODUCE**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 70 - 10400  
Nanyuki - Kenya  
Tel: 0722246661/0720829938

**CHOICE MEATS**  
(Beef Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 47791 - 00100  
Nairobi - Kenya.  
Tel: 254 20 8711722 / 0722 685887

**CLEMCHICKS SUPPLIERS**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 486 - 01030,  
Gatundu - Kenya  
Tel: 0718121400

**DAGORETTI SLAUGHTERHOUSE**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 1779 - 00902  
Kikuyu - Kenya  
Tel: 0727065701

**GRANDEUR PRODUCTS LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 118 - 60125  
Embu - Kenya  
Tel: 0705103390, 0725452203

**JANAAT INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 71012 - 00622,  
Nairobi - Kenya  
Tel: 0722744801

**KAKUZI LIMITED**  
(Beef Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 24 - 0100  
Thika - Kenya  
Tel: 020 -  
2184137/4440115/0733600931/0722205342

**KENCHIC LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 20052 - 00200  
Nairobi - Kenya. Tel: 020 2013209 /  
2042428/2060428



**KENYA NUT CO. LTD. (MORENDAT BEEF)**  
(Beef Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 510 - 20117  
Naivasha - Kenya.  
Tel: 0720807280

**KEEKONYOKIE SLAUGHTERHOUSE**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 1  
Kiserian - Kenya  
Tel: 0721525376/0720968874/071035105

**KISERIAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 106  
Kiserian - Kenya  
Tel: 0721450521/0722325638/0720880590

**KUKI FARM- TIGONI**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 56996 - 00200  
Nairobi - Kenya.  
Tel: 0721 166030

**MAASAI OSTRICH FARM - ABATTOIR**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
Kitengela - off Namanga Road  
P.O. Box 72695 - 00200, Nairobi  
Tel: 020 - 2502128/9/0713669630

**MARULA ESTATES LIMITED**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 466 - 20117  
Naivasha - Kenya  
Tel: 050-0332/2021020/0722509748/0733577566

**MUSTAFA POULTRY / LATIFALI AMIRALI**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 82206 - 80100, Mombasa  
Tel: 0723435888

**NEEMA LIVESTOCK AND SLAUGHTERING INVESTMENT LIMITED**  
(Cattle, Camel, Goat and Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 8267 - 00610,  
Nairobi - Kenya  
Tel: 0726421402



**NGUKU PRODUCTS TWENTY TEN LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 21002 - 0500  
Nairobi - Kenya.  
Tel: 0713073053/0722795902



**NIGHTINGALE TURKEYS LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 100 - 20117  
Naivasha - Kenya  
Tel: 254 50 2021100 / 0722 526389

**NYONG'ARA SLAUGHTER HOUSE**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 64382 - 00620  
Nairobi - Kenya.  
Tel: 020 2513021 / 0722 714990

**OL PEJETA RANCHING LIMITED**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box Private Bag  
Nanyuki - Kenya.  
Tel: 020 - 2033244 / 0720 851937



**QUALITY MEAT PACKERS LIMITED**  
(Poultry & Beef Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 41748 - 00100  
Nairobi - Kenya.  
Tel: 020 - 2525334/0737617447



**RUARAKA DUCKS LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 168 - 20117  
Naivasha - Kenya.  
Tel: 0733 727028

**THE WELL HUNG BUTCHER LIMITED**  
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 124 - 10406,  
Timau - Kenya.  
Tel: 0700942942



**UNITED FARMERS AND PROCESSORS LIMITED**  
(Poultry Abattoir)  
P.O. Box 48747 - 00100  
Nairobi - Kenya.  
Tel: 0722982569

### CERTIFIED BUTCHERIES

**ANGLO DANISH (FOODS) LIMITED**  
(Fish and Sea Food)  
Ratna Square, Nyalii  
P.O. Box 97986 - 80112,  
Mombasa - Kenya

**DANNYKAM AGENCIES**  
City Market, Stall Number 56  
P.O. Box 10737 - 00100,  
Nairobi - Kenya

**MC DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED**  
Mpaka Road, Mpaka House - Westlands  
P.O. Box 70364 - 00400, Nairobi

**NAIVAS LIMITED (CENTRAL BUTCHERY)**  
Central Business Park, Industrial Area  
P.O. Box 61600 - 00202, Nairobi

**QUICK MART LIMITED - BUTCHERY**  
Lavington  
P.O. Box 2361-00621,  
Nairobi - Kenya



**SLICE N DICE BUTCHERY LIMITED**  
1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR, DIAMOND PLAZA ANNEXE  
P.O. Box 39969 - 00623,  
Nairobi - Kenya

**SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLY**  
South C Shopping Centre  
P.O. Box 41419 - 00100  
Nairobi - Kenya

**WEST END BUTCHERY LIMITED**  
Westlands Shopping Centre  
P.O. Box 14367 - 00800  
Nairobi - Kenya

**WESTLANDS MEATS LIMITED**  
New Rehema House (Shop No. 6)  
P.O. Box 11700 - 00400  
Nairobi - Kenya



*Your Seal of Assurance*

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification  
1st Floor Village, Plaza Ngara  
P.O Box 39445-00623 Nairobi  
Tel: 0772563488  
Email: info@kbhc.info,  
admin@kbhc.info or  
helpline@kbhc.info



KBOHC



@kbhc\_info