

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

*Report laid by Sen. Komenyia
the chairperson
of the Special Committee
Dus*



*CDS
Sir
Endorsed for Tabling
22/07/15*

THE SENATE

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT - THIRD SESSION



**A REPORT OF THE SENATE SESSIONAL
COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION ON
THE VISIT TO MOMBASA, KILIFI AND
KWALE COUNTIES
TO FOLLOW UP ON THE RESOLUTION TO
SUPPORT COCONUT INDUSTRY**

25TH TO 28TH APRIL 2015

*Hon. Speaker
You may approve
for tabling.
23/07/15*

Clerk' Chambers
The Senate
Parliament of Kenya
Nairobi

July, 2015

ABBREVIATIONS

AFFA	- Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority
CDA	- Coconut Development Authority
CDAB	- Coconut Development Authority Board
CEC	- County Executive Committee member
CoK	- Constitution of Kenya
DANIDA	- Danish International Development Agency
H.E	- His Excellency
JKUAT	- Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.
UNIDO	- United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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PREFACE

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is clear on the roles and mandate of the Senate: **Article 96.** (1) The Senate represents the counties, and serves to protect the interests of the counties and their governments.

(2) The Senate participates in the law-making function of Parliament by considering, debating and approving Bills concerning counties, as provided in **Articles 109 to 113.**

(3) The Senate determines the allocation of national revenue among counties, as provided in **Article 217,** and exercises oversight over national revenue allocated to the county governments.

(4) The Senate participates in the oversight of State officers by considering and determining any resolution to remove the President or Deputy President from office in accordance with **Article 145.**

The Senate also amended its Standing Orders and can now follow up on the resolutions made by county governments.

The Senate Sessional Committee on Implementation has the following mandates, pursuant to Standing Order 213

To scrutinize the resolution of the Senate (including adopted committee reports), petitions and formal undertakings given by the National executive and examine

i) Whether or not such resolutions and undertakings have been implemented and where implemented, the extent to which they have been implemented; and whether such implementation has taken place within a reasonable time; and

ii) Whether or not legislation passed by the Senate has been operationalized and where operationalized, the extent to which such operationalization has taken place within a reasonable time.

The Sessional Committee on Implementation comprises the following members: -

1. Sen. Orengo James, EGH, M.P. - Chairperson
2. Sen. G.G Kariuki, M.P. - Vice Chairperson
3. Sen. Haji Mohamed Yusuf, EGH, M.P.
4. Sen. Bule Ali Abdi, M.P.
5. Sen. Onchwang'i Hosea, M.P.
6. Sen. Getrude Emma Mbura, M.P.
7. Sen. Kanainza Nyongesa Daisy, M.P.
8. Sen. Hassan Abdirahman Ali, M.P.
9. Sen. Muthama Johnson Nduya, M.P.

The following Members of the Committee formed the delegation that conducted the visits.

1. Sen. James Orengo, EGH, MP - **Chairperson**
2. Sen. Kanainza Nyongesa Daisy, MP
3. Sen. Muthama Johnson Nduya, MP
4. Sen. Getrude Emma Mbura, MP
5. Sen. Mohamed Yusuf Haji, EGH, MP
6. Sen. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Coconut farming has been neglected and the coconut industry in Kenya is not being exploited to its full potential. Successive governments have failed to recognize and exploit this massive opportunity. Globally, we know that coconut industry is a mainstay of several countries which have been ranked as the top ten coconut producers. These are Philippines, Indonesia, India, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Mexico, Vietnam, Malaysia and Tanzania. In those Countries, the budgetary allocation towards the coconut industry is enormous. They attach a lot of importance to coconut farming because of the revenue it generates to their economy.

The government inaugurated the Cotton Development Authority Board (CDAB). Its mandate amongst others was to regulate the industry and offer advice to the Government for planning purposes. The board has faced a lot of challenges mainly attributed to lack of funding and clear policies to encourage coconut farming. There is no board that can operate without adequate funding and support from the Government.

In 2007, research conducted found out that we have 4.7 million trees covering 200,000 hectares of land mainly along the coastal region. The research indicated that the benefits from the products of this tree were valued at that time at Ksh 3.2 billion. That is without incentives or support of the Government.

Committee Observations and Findings

1. There is lack of civic education especially on the benefits of coconut tree and cutting down of the trees.
2. There is insufficient support from the National Government to the coconut farmers.
3. Value addition by empowering the people will create many jobs in the sector and eliminate unnecessary middle-men.
4. The farmers are unable to access funding using the farm produce.
5. Some counties had allocated significantly lower budgets for coconut farming.

6. There is rampant importation of coconut products which is affecting the production by local manufacturers.

Committee Recommendations

1. Increase budgetary allocation, at the county level, for Agriculture and specifically to the coconut industry.
2. The Government should allocate at least a minimum of Ksh. 10 Billion to the coconut industry as an initial or pilot action that will be subject to change depending on the trend.
3. Both the National and County Governments should be pro-active in reaching out to the local farmer by giving incentives.
4. The Government should introduce a Coconut Act, which will give guidelines on how to run the industry.
5. The coconut farmers should be enabled to access funding secured by their plantation.
6. The Government should introduce appropriate legislation to regulate (control) importation of coconut products.

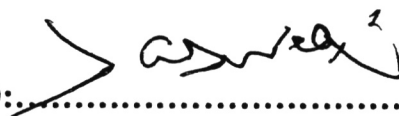
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Committee appreciates the support accorded by the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate during the visit.

The Committee further extends its gratitude to Honorable Governors, Members of the County Assemblies, County Executives and all the stakeholders who made this reporting possible.

Special gratitude also goes to the Members of the Sessional Committee on Implementation for taking their time to make this visit a success and writing the report.

I thank you all.

SIGNED: 

DATE: 22nd July 2015

SEN. JAMES ORENGO, EGH, M.P.
CHAIRMAN, SENATE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON
IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On July 2, 2014, Senator Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, M.P, moved the following motion:-

THAT, aware of the critical role played by the agricultural sector in Kenya's economy; cognizant of the fact that coconut farming is largely practiced in the coastal region; aware that coconut farming has been largely neglected and its potential not fully exploited for maximum benefits; appreciating that the crop has multiple benefits including the natural "*mnazi*" drink (Coconut wine) which has medicinal value (***See attached list***), coconut cooking oil, coconut cream, cooking flavours, *makuti* roofing materials, construction poles and brooms; cognizant of the fact that it takes a very long period for the coconut tree to mature (12 years), for all these benefits to be realized occasioning delayed revenue generation to the farmer; further aware that modern farming and exploitation techniques of this crop can lead to higher yields resulting in job creation and improved economy; appreciating that the national government is taking various measures to develop the agricultural sector in the country; the Senate urged the national Government to take measures aimed at giving incentives to coconut farmers during the long maturity period of the crop so as to motivate and encourage farmers to plant more coconut trees.

The House then, unanimously, resolved to support the Motion to have the following measures in place to support coconut farmers;

- To ensure adequate funding and staffing of the Coconut Development Authority (CDA);
- to support research on the coconut tree;
- to put in place an intensive and extensive marketing strategy both locally and internationally for the products and by-products; and,

- to provide funds specific to the growing of the coconut tree as an incentive to farmers.

The Committee, in executing its mandate e carried out visits to the coastal counties of Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwaaleto collect views from the respective county governments and stakeholders. The information obtained was used in writing this report.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

The delegation conducted the following forums-

2.1.1 INTRODUCTION REMARKS BY THE CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION – SEN. JAMES ORENGO, EGH, MP

The Chairperson briefed the hosts on the mandate of the Senate and of the Committee as stated in the Constitution (Article 96) and the Senate Standing Orders. He explained that the motion was supported unanimously and that the mover, Sen. Elizabeth Ongoro, MP was among the delegation.

The Senators gave a brief background on the numerous benefits of the coconut tree and the manner in which it had been neglected from pre-colonial times to present day. The delegation reiterated that although agriculture is devolved, the funds allocated to the county governments are not sufficient to handle the industry.

The Senators sought to understand the main problems ailing the industry and find out from the stakeholders what could be done to revamp the industry. They explained that the industry has a lot of potential and may help in improving the economy of the region and that of the country.

Finally, the delegation assured the hosts of their support in ensuring that the resolution is implemented and to give support in ensuring that legislation is put in place to improve the industry.

2.1.2 VISIT TO KILIFI COUNTY – COURTESY CALL TO HON. GOVERNOR AMASON KINGI

The Governor in company of his County Executive Committee Members (CEC's) appreciated the Committee for finding time to visit his County and especially on a topic that mostly and directly affects the social-economic status of his county and the Coast Region at large.

In his briefing to the delegation, he said the following:-

- Kilifi County was 2nd to Kwale in having the highest number of coconut trees.
- That historically, there has been very narrow thinking about the coconut tree and its benefits. For example, in the past, when agriculture was discussed at cabinet level, the coconut tree did not feature. The coastal region is known for “madafu” and “*pombe ya mnazi*” coconut juice and wine leading to lack of interest and therefore demoralizing the farmer.
- The Mijikenda people have given up their traditions that involved the coconut tree. Today, many are discouraged about coconut farming.
- Traditionally, the coastal people had rules and regulation to guard the tree, but since its benefits have not been exploited, they resorted to cutting them down and selling them and utilizing the land for other things.
- Coconut farming needs a lot of support from the national government. Working with other partners will also ensure success in starting a vibrant coconut industry. He finalized by saying that they were ready to work with the Senate as Kilifi county government.
- To revamp coconut farming in the region, there is need to start from changing the mind - set of the people from the coconut farming region and the country at large. There should be civic education to educate citizens on the benefits of the coconut tree.
- Kilifi County Government plans to set up a pilot industry in Malindi and up-scale it to a large industry like it is in the Philippines and Indonesia.
- Coconut Development Authority (CDA) has not achieved its goals due to political reasons.
- The region relies heavily on tourism and of late the sector has been on the downward trend which has seen some hotels close down.
- Ksh 25 million from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) have been allocated to research that will help establish the potential of the coconut.

2.1.3 OPEN FORUM WITH STAKEHOLDER'S FROM KILIFI COUNTY AT MNARANI CLUB

The committee conducted an open public forum at Mnarani club, Kilifi County to gather views from the community as described in the following section:

(a) Mr. Konde Tsui

In the recent past, it was a taboo among the Rabai people to knock down a coconut tree. The tree was considered as a mother and one can't strike or beat their mother. He blamed the Government for failing to support the coconut farmers. He cited his own example of being raised by his Father who was a wine tapper. He proposed that there should be a heavy fine imposed on those who cut down the coconut trees.

(b) Mr. Temo Khoya

He acknowledged that it is the coastal people themselves who have disregarded the coconut tree and reiterated that there is need to carry out civic education to the farmer. Politics should be put aside while trying to sort out the challenges facing the coconut farmer.

(c) Mr. John K. Changawa

He indicated that everybody needs to take up their role seriously to make the coconut farming attract the attention of the coastal region again. He pointed out that as a squatter he did not have land to grow coconut trees and pleaded that the coconut wine should be legalized to boost the economy of the coast people. He quoted Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, "For many years, we did not know that we didn't know, but now we are happy to know that we don't know".

(d) Mr. Daniel Birya

Mr. Birya called for the re-introduction of the KCDA (Kenya Coconut Development Authority) to strengthen the voice of the coconut farmer. The Government should help in eliminating middle men in the value addition chain who end up taking the lion's share of the profits.

(e) Mr. Mumbo Chibundiro

Mr. Mumbo raised the issue of seed reduction due to Tanzania citizens buying them at only Kshs. 5/=. Some of the agents who sell the seeds take them before they are mature. He further reiterated that there is lack of education on products from the tree and need to have a Coconut Act.

Coconut trees have been cut as the Government carries out the project of supplying electricity to rural areas without any compensation to the farmer. This has greatly affected the people's zeal to plant coconut trees.

(f) Mr. Kazungu Tsuma

The Government needs to put stiff measures in place to save the coconut tree. This will help to decrease the rate at which they are being cut down. One only needs to look at the roofing materials in Mombasa and Kilifi to see how the tree has been used. It has also been used to make brooms, as fuel and others. Therefore, the first agenda should be to secure the trees.

(g) Mr. Horace Sirya

Coconut farmers are faced with the challenge of accessing loans on their coconut trees as compared to pyrethrum, tea and coffee farmer's e.t.c. He opined that KCDA should be "given teeth to bite" in revamping the industry. He was asking for the body to be given powers to prosecute those who go against the set out and agreed upon rules and regulations.

(h) Margaret Sefua

Coconut farmers in the coast region lack the capacity to carry out research on methods and products, thus creating limitations in the industry. There is a large funding gap for research on the coconut tree. This will also play a critical part of value additions that can be done.

(i) Mr. Munga Cheru

Mr. Munga the Chairperson of Mnazi Network expressed the need to have uniform prices. Most of the farmers have lost interest because of the fluctuating of coconut product pricing in the region.

Mr. Jeremiah (AFFA)

The Government has a master plan to handle the crisis in the coconut industry that mainly focuses on value addition, research and marketing. Currently, the making of rules and regulations by the council of Governors is on-going. He proposed that the funding should be allocated according to pre-described portions to Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization and the county governments.

2.1.4 VISIT TO BAVHIZHO GROUP FARM IN KILIFI COUNTY



3 Sen. Daisy Kanainza Nyongesa waters a coconut tree at Bavhizho Group Farm in Kilifi County.

The delegation paid a visit to a farm belonging to one of the farmers to meet members of BAVHIZHO GROUP meaning “as it is”. The group grows

coconut seedlings in nurseries and distributes them to farmers. They get paid by the County Government after it is ascertained that the trees have been planted. This has in a big way encouraged farmer and helped to increase the number of coconut trees in the region.

Members planted coconut trees and named them in memory of their visit. They assured the group that they were keen to support the coconut industry's growth.



Sen. Mohamed Yusuf Haji plants a coconut tree at Bavhizho Group Farm in Kilifi County

2.1.5 COURTESY CALL TO GOVERNOR, MOMBASA COUNTY: HON. GOV. HASSAN ALI JOHO

In his welcoming remarks in his office and accompanied by his CEC members, the Governor expressed his appreciation of the good work the Committee is doing to help in boosting the economy of his people and region. He appreciated the effort that had been unsuccessfully put in by former politicians in the region to revamp the coconut industry and congratulated the mover of the motion, Sen. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP for putting up a good fight to have it passed.

In his brief to the delegation, the Governor said the following:-

- Mombasa has 5% coconut trees, but due to its population and economic ability it will handle the lion's share of consuming of the products and marketing.
- 24,000 families are engaged in coconut farming in Mombasa County. The families' challenges include land tenure, value addition, rapid urbanization by the population and lack of incentives to engage in the industry.
- CBA was used as a political card played to settle vocal politicians from the region who tried to advocate for revamping the coconut industry. The previous governments have not supported coconut farming despite its potential.
- The coconut tree takes 5 years to grow and therefore need for sensitization programmes to run as it requires a lot of patience.
- Most of the coconut trees in the region are as old as 50 – 60 years old and not able to give good production.
- The coconut industry has a lot of potential to transform the people of Mombasa County especially in its hospitality industry.
- But they have hope in the devolved units in executing their plans to revive the coconut sector.
- Parliament needs to come up with legislation that will focus on value addition of the coconut farming.
- Through the County Governor's office, farmers in Mombasa County are being organized in cooperatives.

- There is need to introduce other crops between the 5 years period that the coconut tree takes to mature.
- There is need to introduce high yielding and faster maturing trees i.e. 2-3 years.
- The six counties in the Coast Region have formed an umbrella called “*Jumuiya*” that brings them together to help in looking at the pressing matters of the region including the coconut industry.

2.1.6 OPEN FORUM WITH STAKEHOLDER’S FROM MOMBASA COUNTY AT THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICES



The delegation in company of the Governor, Mombasa County have a look at one of the products made locally from the coconut tree.



The delegation in company of the Governor, Mombasa County engaging with the local stakeholders

(a) Ms. Isabella Kerubo

Referring to the coconut tree as a wonder tree she called for training of nursery operators in the region. Ms. Kerubo sustains her family and runs a program to empower about 20 x-convicts with proceeds from the coconut nurseries.

(b) James Jira

Mr. Jira informed the delegation that there is need to educate and extend incentives that will encourage the farmer.

(c) Fidiwa Mwaivu

Acknowledged that the coastal people have started to appreciate the importance of the coconut tree and asked for its protection from those who do not understand.

(d) Phillip Nzoka

Mr. Nzoka appreciated the benefits of the coconut tree and explained that ironically, it does well in wine production during the dry spells. He was against the felling of trees in Mombasa, but cited Kwale County as where the act is carried out at increasing rates. He proposed that the Government

should help the nursery operators in focus on hybrid coconut seeds which mature faster.

(e) Jane Wimbunga

Ms. Wimbunga pointed out the need for help in value addition of the coconut tree and stated that one big challenge was the products from Tanzania giving the coast people a lot of competition on the products.

2.1.7 KWALE COUNTY OPEN FORUM WITH STAKEHOLDER'S FROM KWALE COUNTY AT THE KWALE CULTURAL CENTRE

The delegation visited Kwale County and was received by the CEC in charge of Agriculture who gave apologies from the Governor.

(a) Mr. Alfani Ali Mwadzi Menza

Short term maturing and high yielding trees should be introduced to revamp the industry in a shorter period.

(b) Mr. Finyange Pole (Researcher)

According to the last survey, there are 10 million coconut trees, of which 60% are in Kwale County but with a majority of them being 70 plus years. The farmers lack fertilizer leading to soil degradation and hence less yields. Although most of the farmers may know how to take care of the tree, they are unable to do so due to financial constraints.

(c) Mr. Hamisi Ali Chapa

The potential of the coconut tree has not been realized in the region, denying Kenyans a lot of benefits. There are best farming practices that should be taught to farmers. He said that the county government should set aside coconut plantations and training should be funded.

(d) Mr. Rashid Mwadume

In the past “Ngami” meaning local laws in every village were able to protect the trees by allotting time to harvest from the tree. The cutting of the trees for sale was caused by poverty as the people seek to make a living and provide for their dependents.

He asked the members not to focus too much on research, but to emphasize education as 70% of those who knew the benefits of coconut trees are either very old or have passed on. He also asked for grants and not loans for the farmers and for legislations to protect the coconut tree.

(e) Mr. Munyamiri Bendera

Mr. Bendera started by appealing to the forum to use all coconut products because they are beneficial. He emphasized the need for funding to be able to do more and build coconut industries in the region.

(f) Mr. Bakari Hassan

The farmers have become vulnerable and end up renting out a coconut tree at a cheap price to brokers who benefit more. There is need for financial support and mechanization of processing. There is a challenge in getting KEBS certification and barcodes for them to enter their products in the local supermarkets.

(g) Ms. Clarice Kionge

Ms. Kionge confirmed that there is an improved variety of coconut seedlings that the CDA had worked on while they were being funded by DANIDA. CDA tried to bring a new variety from India while working with KARI, but the project flopped. The coconut festival to celebrate the industry took place in Nairobi as a way to promote the industry.

(h) Patrick CEC

As the CEC in charge of Agriculture Mr. David Wanjala Confirmed that the farmers get income from agriculture and it is vital to support them. On industrializing, the Kwale county government carried out a feasibility study on processing of coconuts and come up with a report on the same **(to be shared with the Committee)**.

The County Government is looking for partners to work with cooperatives, foreign investors etc., to be able to set up industries. The County Assembly is already handling legislation that will bring this to effect.

SECRETARIAT

Ms. Rose Mudibo

- Clerk Assistant

Mr. Paul Okech

- Research Officer

MINUTE NO.90/2015:

PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 11.15 a.m. followed by a word of prayer and a round of introductions from both delegations.

MINUTE NO.91/2015:

BRIEFING BY THE CHAIRPERSON

The Chairperson made remarks welcoming the visiting delegation from the Nairobi City County Assembly, and briefed them of the mandate of the Committee on Implementation.

MINUTE.NO.87/2015:

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The secretariat presented two reports to the Committee as follows:-

1. Report on a County Oversight Engagement to Siaya, Kisumu, Kakamega and Bungoma Counties
2. Report on the visit to Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale Counties to follow up on the Resolution to support the coconut industry

The Committee having gone through the reports adopted the two reports for tabling on the floor of the House.

MINUTE NO.88/2015:

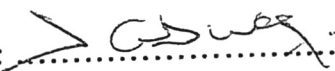
CONE VISITS

The committee was briefed on the progress of the upcoming CONE to Nyamira, Homabay and Kericho Counties and tasked the secretariat to add more resolutions touching on security to the already provided.

MINUTE NO.89/2015:

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the Committee adjourned at 10.30 a.m.

Signature: 

Date: 24/5/2015

Chairperson

MINUTES OF THE 15TH SITTING OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY 10TH JUNE, 2015 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 5, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT 11.00 A.M.

PRESENT

Sen. James Orengo, MP - Chairperson

Sen. Johnston Muthama, MP

Sen. Emma Mbura, MP

ABSENT WITH APPOLOGY

Sen. G. G. Kariuki, MP - Vice-Chairperson

Sen. Daisy Kanainza, MP

Sen. Abdirahman Hassan, MP

Sen. Ali Bule, MP

Sen. Mohamed Yusuf Haji, MP

Sen. Hosea Onchwang'i, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE – NAIROBI COUNTY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION

Ms. Magdalene Mbogori

Ms. Marion Githinji

Mr. John Waweru Kinuthia

Mr. Pius Mbono

Mr. Kitavi B. David

Ms. Celestine Ongare

Mr. Moke Obonyo Ghoru

Ms. Susan Karimi

Ms. Alice Munyenze

Ms. Josephine Kamau

MINUTE NO.14/2015:

RESPONSE BY THE DELEGATION

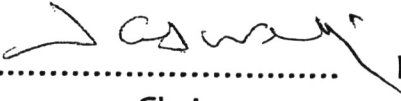
After lengthy discussions, the delegation encouraged the County Government to work with other stakeholders to ensure success of the industry.

The Chairperson encouraged the stakeholders to send in written submissions to form part of its report to be presented to the Senate.

MINUTE NO.15/2015:

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 4.00 p.m.

Signature:  Date: 8/7/2015
Chairperson

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 12. Halfan Ali Mwadzimenza | - Farmer |
| 13. Nelson Njenga | - Coconut Oil Processor |
| 14. Salim Randani | - Nursery Operator |
| 15. Hamisi Mwakumaiya | - Processor |
| 16. Rashid Mwadume | - Nursery Project |
| 17. Godrick Mwasho | - Nursery Operator |
| 18. James Kasoi | - Agriculture Officer |
| 19. Bakari H. Mwafusho | - Mcfs Ltd |
| 20. Bakari Omar Ngala | - Nursery Operator |
| 21. Grace Mbogholi | - Agriculture |
| 22. Nicholas M. Mwambezi | - Agriculture |
| 23. Wanje Zivo | - Agriculture |
| 24. Nderitu Moses | - Agriculture |
| 25. Skeeter Otieno | - Agriculture |
| 26. Clarice Bugo Kionge | - MESPT |
| 27. Lenox Mwachoo | - Cooperative |
| 28. Finyange Pole | - Kalro |

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Ms. Rose Mudibo | - Clerk Assistant |
| Mr. Paul Oketch | - Committee Researcher |

MINUTE NO.11/2015:

PRAYER

The meeting was called to order at 3.00 p.m., followed by a word of prayer.

MINUTE NO.12/2015:

BRIEFING BY THE COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

The Chairperson, Sessional Committee on Implementation briefed the meeting on the agenda and purpose of the meeting pointing out the mandate of the Committee and specific objectives as stipulated in the earlier communication send to the host county.

MINUTE NO.13/2015:

PRESENTATION BY CEC IN CHARGE OF AGRICULTURE, KWALE COUNTY

The CEC conveyed apologies of the Governor, Kwale County to the delegation.

In his brief the CEC took the Members through the coconut industry in the region and gave an opportunity to the stakeholders to give their contributions.

MINUTES OF THE 3RD SITTING OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION HELD ON TUESDAY 28TH APRIL, 2015 OF THE CONE TO MOMBASA, KILIFI AND KWALE COUNTIES HELD IN THE KWALE CULTURAL CENTRE, KWALE COUNTY AT 2.30 P.M.

PRESENT

Sen. James Orenge, EGH, MP (Chairperson)

Sen. Mohamed Yusuf Haji, MP

Sen. Johnson Muthama, MP

Sen. Daisy Kanainza, MP

Sen. Emma Mbura, MP

Sen. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP

ABSENT WITH APPOLOGY

Sen. G. G. Kariuki, MP (Vice-Chairperson)

Sen. Ali Bule, MP

Sen. Abdirahman Hassan, MP

Sen. Hosea Onchwang'i, MP

IN ATTENDANCE

1. David Wanjala – Cec Agriculture
2. Patrick T. Mbanu
3. Martin M. Mwavo – Cs
4. Mwavidide Suleiman – Mfcs
5. Norman M. Wambua – Kcbo Marketing Officer
6. Selphar O. Amaya – Nursery Operator
7. Lucy Mwazo – Nursery Operator
8. Anthony Kahinchi - Nursery Operator
9. Mwinyiamira Bendera - Nursery Operator
10. Hamis Ali Chapa - Nursery Operator
11. Kilonzo Muindi – Farmer

MINUTES OF THE 2ND SITTING OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION HELD ON TUESDAY 28TH APRIL, 2015 OF THE CONE TO MOMBASA, KILIFI AND KWALE COUNTIES HELD IN THE GOVERNORS OFFICE (BOARDROOM), MOMBASA COUNTY AT 8.30.00 A.M.

PRESENT

Sen. James Orengo, EGH, MP (Chairperson)

Sen. Mohamed Yusuf Haji, MP

Sen. Johnson Muthama, MP

Sen. Daisy Kanainza, MP

Sen. Emma Mbura, MP

Sen. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP

ABSENT WITH APPOLOGY

Sen. G. G. Kariuki, MP (Vice-Chairperson)

Sen. Ali Bule, MP

Sen. Abdirahman Hassan, MP

Sen. Hosea Onchwang'i, MP

IN ATTENDANCE

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Hon. Ali Hassan Joho | - Governor, Mombasa County |
| 2. Hazel Katana | - Deputy Governor |
| 3. Ahmed Farah | - Economic Advisor |
| 4. Daniel Imunya | - Horticulture |
| 5. Jonathan W. Sulubu | - Chief Officer Agriculture Livestock And Fisheries |
| 6. Francis Thofa | - CFM Lands, Planning And Housing |
| 7. Tendai Mtana | - CEC Education |
| 8. Judy Matu | |

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m., followed by a word of prayer.

MINUTE NO.02/2015: BRIEFING BY THE COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

The Chairperson, Sessional Committee on Implementation briefed the meeting on the agenda and purpose of the meeting pointing out the mandate of the Committee and specific objectives as stipulated in the earlier communication send to the host county.

MINUTE NO.03/2015: PRESENTATION BY GOVERNOR, KILIFI COUNTY

In his presentation, the Governor thanked the Members for the visit and that he looked forward to more engagements with the Senate Committees in future.

The Governor also thanked the Hon. Elizabeth Ongoro, MP for bringing the motion on the coconut industry to the Senate.

He further took the delegation through the history of the coconut industry its importance and challenges facing the coconut farmer.

MINUTE NO.04/2015: RESPONSE BY THE DELEGATION

The delegation from the Senate having listened to the County Government officials resolved to come up with a report to be presented to the Senate.

The delegation informed the meeting that they were scheduled to meet with other stakeholders in the coconut industry during the visit.

MINUTE NO.05/2015: ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 11.30 a.m.

Signature:.....
Chairperson

Date: 8/7/2015

MINUTES OF THE 1ST SITTING OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION HELD ON MONDAY 27TH APRIL, 2015 OF THE CONE TO MOMBASA, KILIFI AND KWALE COUNTIES HELD IN THE GOVERNORS OFFICE (BOARDROOM) KILIFI COUNTY AT 10.00 A.M.

PRESENT

Sen. James Orengo, EGH, MP (Chairperson)

Sen. Mohamed Yusuf Haji, MP

Sen. Johnson Muthama, MP

Sen. Daisy Kanainza, MP

Sen. Emma Mbura, MP

Sen. Elizabeth Ongoro Masha, MP

ABSENT WITH APPOLOGY

Sen. G. G. Kariuki, MP (Vice-Chairperson)

Sen. Ali Bule, MP

Sen. Abdirahman Hassan, MP

Sen. Hosea Onchwang'i, MP

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Hon. Governor Amason Kingi
2. Mwalimu Menza – CEC - Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries
3. Baha Nguma – CO - Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries
4. Owen Beye
5. Mattias k. John – Protocol Officer

SECRETARIAT

Ms. Rose Mudibo - Clerk Assistant

Mr. Paul Oketch - Committee Researcher

MINUTE NO.01/2015:

PRAYER

17. GODRICK MWASHO - NURSERY OPERATOR
18. JAMES KASOI – AGRICULTURE OFFICER
19. BAKARI H. MWAFUSHO –MCFS LTD
20. BAKARI OMAR NGALA - NURSERY OPERATOR
21. GRACE MBOGHOLI – AGRICULTURE
22. NICHOLAS M. MWAMBEZI – AGRICULTURE
23. WANJE ZIVO – AGRICULTURE
24. NDERITU MOSES – AGRICULTURE
25. SKEETER OTIENO – AGRICULTURE
26. CLARICE BUGO KIONGE – MESPT
27. LENOX MWACHOO – COOPERATIVE
28. FINYANGE POLE – KALRO

SECRETARIAT

1. ROSE MUDIBO – CLERK
2. V.P OKECH OWINO – RESEARCHER
3. GODANA – SERJENT AT ARMS

10. TEMO KHOYA SAMUEL – NURSERY OPERATOR
11. MARGARET SEFWA – CDA KILIFI
12. JOSEPH MURAMBA NDAA – NURSERY OPERATOR
13. DANIEL M. BIRYAH- SECRETARY BIWDE
14. BENEDICT M. MUNGA – ASST SECRETARY G.S.H.G
15. RAWSON K. TSUMAH
16. JOHN K. CHANGAWA – BAHAVIZHO
17. PETER N. KIBIKU – AFFA
18. SYLVIA J. CHEMJOR – AFFA
19. JEREMIAH OMUNGA

MOMBASA COUNTY EXECUTIVE MEETING

1. HON. GOVERNOR ALI HASSAN JOHO
2. HAZEL KATANA – DEPUTY GOVERNOR
3. AHMED FARAH – ECONOMIC ADVISOR
4. JUDY MATU
5. DANIEL IMUNYA – HORTICULTURE
6. JONATHAN W. SULUBU – CHIEF OFFICER AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
7. FRANCIS THOFA – CFM LANDS, PLANNING AND HOUSING
8. TENDAI MTANA – CEC EDUCATION

MOMBASA COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING

1. JAMES D. JIRA – FARMER
2. HUSSEIN MWANJIRAKI – FARMER REPRESENTATIVE, KISAUNI SUB-COUNTY
3. ISABELLA KERUBA – FARMER, MOMBASA SUB-COUNTY
4. FIDIWA M. MWAIVU- FARMER, MOMBASA SUB-COUNTY
5. PHILIP NZOKA – FARMER, LIKONI
6. JANE WIMBINGA – FARMER, KISAUNI
7. WALTER OPANDA – FARMER

KWALE COUNTY- STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING

1. DAVID WANJALA – CEC AGRICULTURE
2. PATRICK T. MBANU
3. MARTIN M. MWAVO – CS
4. MWAVIDIDE SULEIMAN – MFCS
5. NORMAN M. WAMBUA – KCBO MARKETING OFFICER
6. SELPHAR O. AMAYA – NURSERY OPERATOR
7. LUCY MWAZO – NURSERY OPERATOR
8. ANTHONY KAHINCHI - NURSERY OPERATOR
9. MWINYIAMIRA BENDERA - NURSERY OPERATOR
10. HAMIS ALI CHAPA - NURSERY OPERATOR
11. KILONZO MUINDI – FARMER
12. HALFAN ALI MWADZIMENZA – FARMER
13. NELSON NJENGA – COCONUT OIL PROCESSOR
14. SALIM RANDANI - NURSERY OPERATOR
15. HAMISI MWAKUMAIYA – PROCESSOR
16. RASHID MWADUME – NURSERY PROJECT

The size of the fatty acid is extremely important because our bodies respond to and metabolize each fatty acid differently depending on its size. So the physiological effects of MCFA in coconut oil are distinctly different from those of LCFA more commonly found in our foods. The saturated fatty acids in coconut oil are predominately medium-chain fatty acids. Both the saturated and unsaturated fat found in meat, milk, eggs, and plants (including most all vegetable oils) are composed of LCFA.

MCFA are very different from LCFA. They do not have a negative effect on cholesterol and help to protect against heart disease. MCFA help to lower the risk of both atherosclerosis and heart disease. It is primarily due to the MCFA in coconut oil that makes it so special and so beneficial.

There are only a very few good dietary sources of MCFA. By far the best sources are from coconut and palm kernel oils.

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ANNEX 3:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

KILIFI COUNTY EXECUTIVE

1. HON. GOVERNOR AMASON KINGI
2. MWALIMU MENZA – CEC AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
3. BAHA NGUMA – CO AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
4. OWEN BEYE – CS
5. MATTIAS K. JOHN – PROTOCOL OFFICER

KILIFI STAKEHOLDERS' MEETING

1. KONDE TSUI KONDE – CHAIRMAN MNAZI NETWORK
2. MUNGA CHERA GUYO – VICE CHAIRMAN MNAZI NETWORK
3. CHIBONDIRO MUMBO - NURSERY OPERATOR
4. ANDERSON MASHA – MANAGER KUCOS (K) LTD
5. ZAINABU MUHASO MUNGA – CHAIRLADY MWAKONDE WOMEN GROUP
6. SWALEH M. MAPURI – CHAIRMAN MKOROSHO
7. HORACE K. SIRYA – NURSERY OPERATOR
8. ENOCK KIRAO – CHAIRMAN
9. KAHINDI DICKSON JEFWA – CVTF (a CBO)

ANNEX 2

Coconut Oil

While coconut possesses many health benefits due to its fiber and nutritional content, it's the oil that makes it a truly remarkable food and medicine.

Once mistakenly believed to be unhealthy because of its high saturated fat content, it is now known that the fat in coconut oil is a unique and different from most all other fats and possesses many health giving properties. It is now gaining long overdue recognition as nutritious health food. Coconut oil has been described as "the healthiest oil on earth." That's quite a remarkable statement. What makes coconut oil so good? What makes it different from all other oils, especially other saturated fats?

The difference is in the fat molecule. All fats and oils are composed of molecules called fatty acids. There are two methods of classifying fatty acids. The first method is based on saturation. You have saturated fats, monounsaturated fats, and polyunsaturated fats. Another system of classification is based on molecular size or length of the carbon chain within each fatty acid. Fatty acids consist of long chains of carbon atoms with hydrogen atoms attached. ***In this system you have short-chain fatty acids (SCFA), medium-chain fatty acids (MCFA), and long-chain fatty acids (LCFA). Coconut oil is composed predominately of medium-chain fatty acids (MCFA), also known as medium-chain triglycerides (MCT).***

The vast majority of fats and oils in our diets, whether they are saturated or unsaturated or come from animals or plants, are composed of long-chain fatty acids (LCFA). Some 98 to 100% of all the fatty acids you consume are LCFA.

- Prevents wrinkles, sagging skin, and age spots.
- Promotes healthy looking hair and complexion.
- Provides protection from damaging effects of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.
- Helps control dandruff.
- Does not form harmful by-products when heated to normal cooking temperature like other vegetable oils do.
- Has no harmful or discomforting side effects and is completely non-toxic to humans.

- Is heart healthy; improves cholesterol ratio reducing risk of heart disease.
- Protects arteries from injury that causes atherosclerosis and thus protects against heart disease.
- Helps prevent periodontal disease and tooth decay.
- Functions as a protective antioxidant.
- Helps to protect the body from harmful free radicals that promote premature aging and degenerative disease.
- Does not deplete the body's antioxidant reserves like other oils do.
- Improves utilization of essential fatty acids and protects them from oxidation.
- Helps relieve symptoms associated with chronic fatigue syndrome.
- Relieves symptoms associated with benign prostatic hyperplasia (prostate enlargement).
- Reduces epileptic seizures.
- Helps protect against kidney disease and bladder infections.
- Dissolves kidney stones.
- Helps prevent liver disease.
- Is lower in calories than all other fats.
- Supports thyroid function.
- Promotes loss of excess weight by increasing metabolic rate.
- Is utilized by the body to produce energy in preference to being stored as body fat like other dietary fats.
- Helps prevent obesity and overweight problems.
- Applied topically helps to form a chemical barrier on the skin to ward off infection.
- Reduces symptoms associated with psoriasis, eczema, and dermatitis.
- Supports the natural chemical balance of the skin.
- Softens skin and helps relieve dryness and flaking.

- Kills viruses that cause influenza, herpes, measles, hepatitis C, SARS and other illnesses.
- Kills bacteria that cause ulcers, throat infections, urinary tract infections, gum disease and cavities, pneumonia, and gonorrhea, and other diseases.
- Kills fungi and yeasts that cause candidiasis, ringworm, athlete's foot, thrush, diaper rash, and other infections.
- Expels or kills tapeworms, lice, giardia, and other parasites.
- Provides a nutritional source of quick energy.
- Boosts energy and endurance, enhancing physical and athletic performance.
- Improves digestion and absorption of other nutrients including vitamins, minerals, and amino acids.
- Improves insulin secretion and utilization of blood glucose.
- Relieves stress on pancreas and enzyme systems of the body.
- Reduces symptoms associated with pancreatitis.
- Helps relieve symptoms and reduce health risks associated with diabetes.
- Reduces problems associated with mal-absorption syndrome and cystic fibrosis.
- Improves calcium and magnesium absorption and supports the development of strong bones and teeth.
- Helps protect against osteoporosis.
- Helps relieve symptoms associated with gallbladder disease.
- Relieves symptoms associated with Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and stomach ulcers.
- Improves digestion and bowel function.
- Relieves pain and irritation caused by hemorrhoids.
- Reduces inflammation.
- Supports tissue healing and repair.
- Supports and aids immune system function.
- Helps protect the body from breast, colon, and other cancers.

ANNEX 1

COCONUT (Cocos Nucifera)

“The Tree of Life”

The scientific name for coconut is Cocos nucifera. Early Spanish explorers called it coco, which means "monkey face" because the three indentations (eyes) on the hairy nut resemble the head and face of a monkey. Nucifera means "nut-bearing."

Coconut palms on the beach.

The coconut provides a nutritious source of meat, juice, milk, and oil that has fed and nourished populations around the world for generations. On many islands coconut is a staple in the diet and provides the majority of the food eaten. Nearly one third of the world's population depends on coconut to some degree for their food and their economy. Among these cultures the coconut has a long and respected history.

Coconut is highly nutritious and rich in fiber, vitamins, and minerals. It is classified as a "functional food" because it provides many health benefits beyond its nutritional content. Coconut oil is of special interest because it possesses healing properties far beyond that of any other dietary oil and is extensively used in traditional medicine among Asian and Pacific populations. Pacific Islanders consider coconut oil to be the cure for all illness. The coconut palm is so highly valued by them as both a source of food and medicine that it is called "***The Tree of Life.***" Only recently has modern medical science unlocked the secrets to coconut's amazing healing powers.

Coconut in Modern Medicine

Modern medical science is now confirming the use of coconut in treating many of the above conditions. Published studies in medical journals show that coconut, in one form or another may provide a wide range of health benefits. Some of these are summarized below:

3.3 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

During the deliberations the Committee observed the following:-

- i. There is lack of clarity on what is ailing the industry although the problem cuts across the coastal region.
- ii. Farmers in the region are very reluctant in involving themselves in the industry due to little benefits they receive.
- iii. Coconut trees have been cut in the region due to lack of strict measures to avoid this menace.
- iv. As much as the coconut farmers are not allowed to cut the trees, they are not able to use the tree plantations to access funding from financial institutions.
- v. Coconut products sold in the local market i.e. supermarkets are imported locking out and demoralizing the local farmer.

3.4 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. The County Governments should provide funds to facilitate proper research of the industry in order to improve the industry;
- ii. The Government should fund the industry to handle civic education, research, value addition, marketing and building of industries for processing the coconut products.
- iii. The Committee recommends financial assistance to the coconut farmer just as other cash crops have been supported to access credit and other financial assistance/benefits
- iv. The Government should put legislation in place to control the importation of coconut products.
- v. As the mover of the motion Sen. Elizabeth, MP having shown the interest to sponsor a Bill to the Senate, the Committee recommends that she consults widely especially the stakeholders who have a lot of information on what they proposed in making a difference to the industry.
- vi. Amendment of the coconut preservation Act to include processes and stages in the life of the coconut tree.

15. Food preparations

16. Nata de coco

III.

Coconut water

1. Vinegar
 2. Beverages - non-carbonated and carbonated
 3. Wine and Champagne-type
 4. Culture media
 5. Source of hormone
 6. Nata de coco
-

IV.

Coconut residue

1. Flour
2. Food preparations - baked products, macaroons, brittle, sweetened bars, pretzels, etc.

V.

Coconut oil

1. Food preparations and confectioneries
2. Oleochemicals
3. Beauty and health products
4. Detergents, soaps, etc.

VI.

Coconut husk and shell

1. Fibre
2. Coir dust
3. Activated carbon
4. Fuel
5. Organic fertilizer
6. Handicraft

VII.

Coconut sap

1. Vinegar
2. Alcoholic beverages - *tuba* and *lambanog*
3. Sugar
4. Honey

There is need for an all-encompassing legislation that will have provisions for the processes in the coconut industry: Seeds, seedlings, trees, harvesting, value addition, transport and marketing.

3.2 VALUE ADDITION

In the coconut industry, Kenya is lagging behind in value addition.

The marketable coconut products derived from major products such as coconut oil and desiccated coconut are already commercially produced in various countries. They can be established in other areas if found to be viable. Some newly emerging products (chips, cream, milk powder) have also been manufactured commercially in the last few years, and can be established elsewhere if found to be viable. Other newly emerging products (soft cheese, yoghurt, wet processing products - high quality oil, protein, flour, etc.) require establishment of markets, and identification of favourable factors at various locations for viability. These altogether need a new approach, by setting up pilot plants possibly with grant funds.

TABLE 1. SOME VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS FROM COCONUT

Raw material	Product
I.	Coconut meat
	1. Desiccated coconut
	2. Coco Flour
	3. Sweetened/preserved products
	4. Dried <i>buko</i> - chips, leather
	5. <i>Buko</i> juice
II.	Coconut milk/skim milk
	1. Canned coconut milk
	2. Powdered coconut milk
	3. Coco jam - high fat, low fat and protein-enriched
	4. Coco syrup
	5. Coco honey
	6. Coco candy
	7. Cheeses - soft, processed, Cheddar, blue and others
	8. Sweetened condensed milk
	9. Coco yoghurt
	10. Filled milk products - beverage, evaporated and sweetened
	11. Coco cultured skim milk
	12. Coco skim milk powder
	13. TVP from coco skim milk
	14. Coco cereal weaning flakes

penalties. The penalties should be heavy for unwarranted destruction of coconut trees.

6. Destruction of vegetable refuse

Value addition is not considered here and it is a great oversight when it comes to coconut matters.

7. Access to land and 8. Service of notices

The Act states that, every inspector, every officer of the Agricultural Department and every magistrate shall for the purpose of inspection have access at all reasonable times into and upon land whereon any coconut tree is growing and upon land or premises where there is reason to suppose that a breach of the provisions of this Act is being committed.

However, with civic education and the involvement of the communities, the role of the inspector will be diminished as people will work hard to enjoy the benefits of the coconut industry. The inspector's role can be amended to extension services like monitoring and advisory to ensure success of the industry.

9. Prevention of fire

10. Obstructing inspectors and others

11. Compensation

12. Protection of public officers

13. Service on joint owner

14. Rules

Sections 9-14 are all based on control from outside quarters while the persons of interest should be the coconut farmer. The farmer will do all the protecting once s/he is aware of and enjoys the proceeds from the coconut tree. From the Committees CONE at the coast, it is no longer a theory that the coconut industry has a great potential to improve the country's GDP and change the lives of the farmers. The involvement of the County governments in promoting the coconut industry will enable a bottom-up approach that will ensure the gains made are not lost.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 ANALYSIS OF THE COCONUT PRESERVATION ACT (REVISED EDITION) 2012

1. Short title

The title isolates preservation as its sole purpose and leaves out all other processes in the coconut industry: (Value addition)

2. Interpretation

The section talks of dead or dying trees, insects and inspectors. What about the living trees, the planting and increasing seedlings? There is no mention of that. In the efforts to move forward, the Act does not give a way forward on this.

3. Application

The Act may be applied to such area or areas as the Minister shall by notice in the Gazette direct, and this Act shall thereupon come into full force and effect within such area or areas. However, it is well known that coconut trees grow along the coastal region and the Act should apply across without restriction of which areas are gazetted.

4. Destruction of dead trees

The Act provides that the owner should carry this out as the Minister may by rules prescribe, or, in the absence of rules, as an inspector may direct. This may be obsolete in the sense that the coconut tree does not have any wastes. Value addition in lieu of burning or disposing of coconut trees should be the direction taken and not supervision by ministers or inspectors.

5. Penalty

That the value/ potential of the coconut industry has not been adequately captured or represented in this Act can't be overstated. There is need to amend it to reflect the same and there will be no need to have small

