



SupplyChain

PRACTITIONERS | A PUBLICATION OF KENYA INSTITUTE
OF SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT

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NOT FOR SALE

Seizing New Supply Chain
**Sustainable
Opportunities**
Focus on East Africa



**Environmental
sustainability**
in the wake of volatility

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Integrity in Public Procurement & Supply Chain Management



Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), the national body for procurement and supply chain management professionals in the country affirms to His Excellency the President, Dr William Ruto that the Institute and its members will support his government in fulfilling the Kenya Kwanza agenda. In a past event on Passing-out Parade of the National Police Service in Embakasi, H.E. echoed on the critical role that Supply Chain Management (SCM) plays in the economy and the negative perception that has bedeviled public procurement in Kenya. The Institute acknowledges that the function has often experienced unfortunate actions by some few unscrupulous members of the Institute which cannot be denied. The Institute further acknowledges the critical role of the procurement function within public entities in facilitating the realization of their mandate, given that over 60% of these entities' budgets is procurement expenditure.

Indeed, a few procurement professionals in the public, private and NGO sectors have contributed to corruption cases in the acquisition and implementation of government projects, costing taxpayers billions of shillings. To address this errant behaviour in some of our members, the Institute's Governing Council has established a fully-fledged Disciplinary Policy Procedures Guidelines, Code of Ethics & Standards of Professional Conduct to handle and investigate all disciplinary matters concerning its members. As established under Section 3(1) of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, 2007 (the SPMA), the Institute's mandate is to register, license all supply practitioners in Kenya and to regulate their practice. The Institute assures H. E the President that it will use this stick to deal with

the errant members. KISM recently concluded its elections for the Governing Council Members and would like to open its doors to the public to report any complaints against its members. According to the SPMA Act, KISM's Governing Council is made up of seven elected Council Members, a representative of the Cabinet Secretary, the National Treasury and the Director General, and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority. The seven elected members of the Council are Mr John Ndiwa Karani, the Chairman, and Council Members Mr Jeremiah Kioo Nthusi, Mr Moses Allan Omondi, Ms Jennifer Cirindi Njiru, Ms Maryanne Kuvochi Karanja, Mr Mark Kemboi Kanda and Mr Fidel Muema Peter.

The Institute is also in the process of enforcing compliance mechanisms to ensure that anyone who is practising Supply Chain Management in the public, private or NGO sector is registered and licensed to practice. The Institute has also put mechanisms to ensure close working partnerships with its parent Ministry, The National Treasury, the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), the Director of Criminal Investigation (DCI), Office of the Auditor General, among others to sensitize them on Procurement Processes and Procedures and the need to employ SCM Professionals to assist in Procurement related cases and investigations.

To ensure transparency and accountability in the SCM, the architecture of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 (PPADA) envisioned a collegial relationship in public procurement and asset disposal as per Section 45 of the PPADA 2015. The act assigns distinct roles and responsibilities to different actors along the public sector supply chain as follows:

The Cabinet Secretaries, in liaison with the principles secretaries approves evaluation committee members for all contracts. The Board of Directors are responsible for the approval of budgets, procurement plans and oversight of its usage.

The Accounting Officer who has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring compliance with the PPADA; the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 (the PPADR); Guidelines and Directives issued by the National Treasury and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA). The functions of the Accounting Officer include ensuring budgets are approved by the Board of Directors and National Treasury or County Treasury in ensuring that the consolidated procurement plans conform with

fiscal policy objectives; Any contract above Ksh. 5 billion, must be approved by Attorney General the County Executive Committee Member for Finance are the custodian of procurement policy in County Governments;

Accountants and Finance Officers in ensuring prudent payments for procurement contracts; The Head of Procurement is responsible for the coordination of the procurement and disposal processes; provision of secretariat services to procurement and asset disposal committees; and advising the Accounting Officer.

The Heads of Departments are responsible for identifying the procurement needs in terms of the items, quantities and estimated costs; developing and issuing specifications; participating in opening and evaluation of tenders; inspecting and accepting delivered products; and, monitoring the performance of contracts;

It is the Institute's considered view that the public procurement and asset disposal process is driven, directed, and controlled by various persons as prescribed by the procurement legislation. Without favouring the Institute's members, despite this very clearly segregated role, it is sometimes very unfortunate that whenever anything goes wrong in the supply chain, SCM Practitioners are unfairly targeted instead of investigative bodies focusing on each actor in the chain. As an institution, we will ensure our members conduct themselves in a manner that is prescribed by our guidelines and code of conduct. We will also support our members who have been unfairly accused while in collaboration with other institutions, and discipline errant members.

In the words of American motivational writer William Arthur Ward, "The pessimist complains about the wind. The optimist expects it to change. And the realist adjusts the sails." We at KISM are keen to change this negative narrative that has bedeviled the SCM profession and practitioners for too long. In partnership with other organizations, KISM, and through the Governing Council, we will amplify the strategic and critical role that SCM professionals play in ensuring successful project implementation, business continuity, equitable, transparent and prudent use of public resources, value for money, development of the local industry to achieve economic development of the country.

John Karani, MKISM, MCIPS
Chairman, Kenya Institute of Supplies Management



CEO's Remarks

can be translated into procurement strategies. Practitioners must then go a step further to include and uphold standards that promote sustainability at all stages of the procurement cycle, from need identification to disposal. There is also a need to re-skill and re-tool practitioners to ensure that they have capacity to deliver the desired impact in this new dispensation.

This publication is part of the ongoing discourse on sustainable procurement. The articles have been written by some of the presenters of the Regional Conference held in December 2022, and whose theme focused on Sustainability. By reviewing the articles, you will be updated on the status of this discourse, ongoing initiatives, and avenues through which you can incorporate these concepts in procurement practice.

At an institutional level, KISM has embraced some of the lessons gained from the Regional Conference. The Institute has gone a step further and adopted its theme for the year 2023 in line with the conference goals and objectives - Adopting sustainable solutions in facilitating service delivery. While pursuing its mandate and serving members, the Institute is continuously seeking opportunities for employing sustainable practices at environmental, social and economic fronts.

One key step to achieving this objective is in sensitizing staff on the meaning and importance of sustainability. Well trained staff with good grasp on the subject will support in propelling activities towards the desired sustainable goals.

Efforts are being made to integrate sessions on sustainability in the KISM Continuous Professional Development (CPD) program. As a global emerging issue, and supply chain

profession being viewed as the new frontier in providing sustainability solutions, the Institute has a role in ensuring practitioners are equipped with knowledge and relevant skills to effectively perform their functions and embrace sustainable supply chain practices.

The trainings cut across all sectors including public sector through Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP). One approach KISM is using, is by partnering with Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) to conduct capacity development on SPP

The Institute is working with SIDA in planning and implementing a global capacity development program to support increased deployment of Sustainable Public Procurement practices. The overall objective is for Sustainable Public Procurement to be used as a strategic tool for sustainable development and the achievement of Agenda 2030.

For effective implementation of sustainable practices, legal backing and organizational policies are fundamental enablers. Discussions with The National Treasury and Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) are ongoing on how SPP can be embedded in the procurement regulatory frameworks and policies.

We invite you to review the articles shared by fellow practitioners, gain knowledge in the subject, and commit to undertake supply chain practices that promote sustainability.

Ag. Cs. Serah Okumu, Adv
Chief Executive Officer / Corporation
Secretary & Manager Legal Services

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THE COUNCIL



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Ag. Chief Executive Officer/Council Secretary**



Chillon Ogol

Supply Chain Diversity, Equity & Inclusion.

Diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) is a term used to describe policies and programs that promote the representation and participation of different groups of individuals. Supplier diversity (also known as 'inclusive procurement') is considered to be the proactive activity undertaken by contracting authorities to ensure that all relevant, potential suppliers have the fair and equal opportunity to compete for business within their supply chains. These inclusion programs normally are set for micro, small and medium enterprises.

2021 Supply Chain Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Survey Carried out by Gartner had the following findings Supply chain organizations report two times more diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) initiatives in 2020 than they had in 2019. Race/ethnicity and gender are the DEI dimensions most likely to be considered by supply chain organizations. 62% of respondents consider race/ethnicity and 59% consider gender, Of the full-time supply chain workforce in North America and Europe, 30% are people of color. There is a steep drop-off in representation as the management and leadership pipeline advances to senior leadership — only 9% of supply chain VPs are people of color.

According to access to government procurement to government Procurement opportunities on youth Women and Persons with disability. The highest number of these firms registered are owned by Youth, followed by Women and the persons with disability. In the private Sector Companies like the leading Telecommunication Company in Kenya have indicated that they have leveraged on their network, technology and solutions to promote equal access to opportunities to succeed, especially for those who face obstacles. Key



activities include expanding their diversity agenda, developing our Women in Business programme and enhancing access to their products and services the same can also be seen from their CSR activities and reports.

Supplier diversity and inclusion initiatives can make a significant difference to companies' revenues and to communities. The advantages include supplier development Initiatives ,Helps in increasing innovation and introducing new products to the Market ,Increasing and expanding the tax base is a plus for the government as well as the socio-economic impact of the programs

at the grassroots. The Challenges that come with Supply Chain Diversity, equity and inclusion programs are both for bidders, Companies and Practitioners and to a large extent include bidders inability to understand tender documents hence leading to high rates of failure, Lack of invoice financing opportunities and where available most of the financing companies charge very high rates, Lack of information to the rural communities leaving SME,s from Major towns to dominate the available opportunities, There is increasing number of large Companies that are currently transformed into Small and Medium enterprises as a strategy to compete the small ones.

For these Supply Chain Diversity and Inclusivity programme to work well in the long run there is need for all the industry players to understand their roles within the Supply Chain ecosystem to play their role, for the vendors/Suppliers there is need for more research and scanning of the Market to get the best products and reduce their sourcing costs, Innovation to new products, and process or service with the aim of improving efficiency ,Vendors should as well strive to access new Markets as well other sectors of the economy as well as increasing their networking skills.

Chillon Ogol is the Ag. Director Supply Chain Management at Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM).

There is a steep drop-off in representation as the management and leadership pipeline advances to senior leadership — only 9% of supply chain VPs are people of color.

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7. Sign and submit your application
8. You will receive communication on the application's progress.

For further enquiries please reach out to us through our email membership@kism.or.ke or call us on 0111024800

Environmental Sustainability in the midst of Supply Chain volatility



Doreen Akatuhwera Tiberonda



As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, global supply chains have become a vital component of modern economies. However, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and recent climate-related disasters have exposed the fragility and vulnerability of these supply chains. There have been disruptions in transportation, production, and labour, which has in turn affected businesses.

Environmental sustainability and supply chain volatility are two interconnected concepts. While supply chain volatility refers to the is the unplanned variation of upstream and downstream flows (product, information and financial flows), resulting in a mismatch of supply and demand at the focal firm. Environmental sustainability on the other hand, is the responsibility of conserving natural resources, and protecting global ecosystems to support health and wellbeing, now and in the future.

In this context, environmental sustainability has emerged as a critical concern for businesses and policymakers alike. The challenge now is how do

we promote environmental sustainability while ensuring that businesses remain competitive? In this article, we explore the challenges and opportunities associated with promoting sustainability in the midst of supply chain volatility, and discuss the potential benefits of adopting more resilient and environmentally conscious business practices

The Problem

On one hand, there has seen tremendous pressure on the environment in terms of resources exploitation and extraction for the production of goods and services. This coupled with unchecked supply chain practices has had negative effects to our environment. As a result, the world has been left grappling with climate change-related effects such as erratic weather patterns, water scarcity, and food shortages. These effects have had damaging effects on the traditional supply chain as we have previously been accustomed to. For the first-time, high-income economies have felt the wrath of climate change through world fires and floods which previously had not been witnessed before. As we

race towards net-zero carbon emissions, what effects will our interventions have on our supply chain and businesses?

On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of environmental sustainability, as lockdowns and reduced economic activity have led to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and pollution levels. This showed how much of a role we have to ensure environmental sustainability in our supply chain processes.

Initiatives

The challenge remains, how do organizations promote environmental sustainability in the midst of supply chain volatility, while ensuring that they remain competitive and resilient? Several multifaceted approaches have been made to ensure that environmental sustainability remains a key feature in supply chain activities. Legal frameworks and ratified international conventions that exist to mitigate the effects of climate change. These frameworks include: The United Nation Framework Convention on Climate



Challenges;

- Lack of adequate information on environmental sustainability
- Lack of availability of environmentally friendly products on the market
- Lack of commitment from the buyers to source green products
- Difficulty in changing User attitudes
- Complexity in assessing the “Cost-Benefit Analysis” for sustainable products
- Perception that the process and outcomes are more costly and time consuming
- Lack of culture of using resources sustainably/sparingly.

Conclusion

Overall, promoting environmental sustainability in the midst of supply chain volatility requires a holistic and long-term approach that considers both environmental and economic factors. By adopting sustainable practices, businesses can improve their resilience, reduce their environmental impact, and contribute to a more sustainable future for all. I call upon fellow practitioners to join hands and manage our supply chains since we have what it takes, including an enabling legal framework, political will and support to protect our mother earth by making sure that we walk the talk in “meeting today’s needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs”.

Doreen Akatuhwera Tiberonda - The Deputy Director in charge of Procurement at Kampala Capital City Authority -Uganda

Change (UNFCCC), The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Uganda, the NEMA Act 2019, The National Public Sector Procurement Policy of 2019, the PPDA Act, 2003, and the Local Content Act 2020.

What other interventions exist? For example, reducing carbon footprint in supply chain, increasing supply chain resilience etc.

Whereas the flows of the supply chain occur at the 3 main stages of strategy, planning and operation, with two critical segments; the upstream (raw material extraction, manufacturing, transportation and storage) and the downstream (distribution, consumption and disposal), therefore the environmental sustainability initiatives employed should recognize these critical segments, and MUST cut across all stages of the procurement process; (project conceptualization, planning & budgeting, development of statements of requirements, development of bidding documents, evaluation of bids, awarding of contracts, contract monitoring, process auditing, supplier performance appraisal, and contract management)



Environmental sustainability in the context of textile supply chain in Kenya

Environmental sustainability has generated much interest following increased human activities, such as unsustainable use of land, energy, and water on the one side and climate change on the other. According to the United Nations (UN), environmental sustainability is the capacity to meet today's needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs. Therefore, environmental sustainability requires selflessness in considering the needs of the future. Based on the planetary boundary (PB) concept introduced in 2009 to define operating parameters consistent with environmental constraints, environmental sustainability ensures that humans operate within ecological borders. Consequently, this discussion recognizes the ecological, economic, and human dimensions as sustainability indicators in the textile supply chain.

Supply chains contribute significantly to national economies by facilitating operations, product development, marketing, distribution, and customer service. However, with these functions, supply chains threaten environmental sustainability. Green logistics is emerging as a supply chain practice that lessens supply chain environmental impacts.

The global supply chain has emerged as an effective way of investment, production, and trade in national economies. Through the supply chain, nations, particularly developing ones, have realized social and economic development by creating employment opportunities. Reliable supply chains have specifically been associated with increased productivity and socioeconomic growth of nations. One supply chain that features global importance is the textile supply chain. This textile supply chain is critical to most nations' economic growth by contributing to high employment levels, foreign exchange revenue, and human welfare.

Indeed, several national economies are reliant upon the textile supply chain. Mauritius, at 32%, ranks as the country with the largest contribution of textiles to total manufacturing. Other nations that notably rely on textiles for their economies

include Alabama (30%), Macao (25%), Eritrea (16%), Moldova (16%), Hong Kong (16%), Vietnam (15%), Mongolia (14%), Bulgaria (13%) and Romania (11%) in that order. Although Kenya does not feature among these top ten nations, the cotton, textiles, and apparel (CTA) industry is the second-largest manufacturing industry after food processing.

Despite its importance in the economic growth of nations, addressing the environmental sustainability of the textile supply chain is crucial. Research shows that large volumes of textiles are being produced and consumed, leading to more textile waste being generated and poorly disposed of. This textile waste damages the environment and harms the health of the supply chain stakeholders. Besides, the textile supply chain engages in processes such as manufacturing, spinning and dyeing, packaging and disposal that harm the environment.

With the current focus on sustainability, a shift to circular models may be crucial in ensuring the sustainability of the textile industry, albeit in the Kenyan context. This shift could be achieved by leveraging green logistics at all levels of the textile supply chain. Green logistics, which relates to the attempt to lessen the environmental impacts of supply chain logistics, is emerging as a supply chain practice capable of mitigating supply chain environmental impacts. It incorporates modern transportation technologies and targets sustainable development in the environment, economy, and society. According to the theory of inclusive Green Economy (IGE), green logistics components of procurement, production, warehousing, and transportation respond to persistent poverty, overstepped planetary boundaries and inequitable sharing of growth in prosperity challenges that face humanity. From the Polish SMEs context, green logistics has been branded as the avenue toward environmental sustainability for supply chain. Similarly, evidence from Lithuanian logistics companies demonstrates that green logistics practices, including green management, green warehousing, green transportation, and sustainable waste management are critical

to sustainability. In the Asian Continent, Malaysian Manufacturing Companies and the PLS-SEM approach indicates that green logistic practices were antecedents to sustainability in the companies.

From the African continent, empirical evidence demonstrates that green logistics impacted environmental sustainability and social sustainability positively in manufacturing firms in Greece's Agri-food supply chain; that green logistics maximizes profitability by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing operating costs, and improving communication technologies and that green logistics practices could enable developing nations to overcome trade barriers by addressing international environmental concerns.

The textile industry is deemed a significant contributor to pollution, with evidence showing that the sector accounts for between

4% to 10% of global emissions. In Kenya, it has been reported that the manufacture of garments generates approximately 400,000 tons of cotton waste annually. Moreover, anecdotal evidence shows that 40% of clothes imported into Kenya end up as textile waste because of their deplorable state. Yet, the Textile and Apparel sector currently contributes 0.6% to Kenya's GDP and has opportunities to create over 200 000 direct jobs. The Kenyan textile and apparel supply chain belongs to the Ministry of Trade, Investment and Industry and has the support of private sector associations and training institutes. The chain subsumes input providers, yarn spinning companies, weaving/knitting/dying/finishing plants and mills, and firms involved in design and sewing. Consequently, Kenya's textile and apparel supply chain is represented as shown below.

The writer is Dr. Enock Gideon Musau (Ph.D.)

Despite its importance in the economic growth of nations, addressing the environmental sustainability of the textile supply chain is crucial. Research shows that large volumes of textiles are being produced and consumed, leading to more textile waste being generated and poorly disposed of.



Ethical Procurement Practices to Foster Kenya's Economic Growth.



Chillon Ogol

Public procurement is referred to as the purchase by government agencies and state-owned enterprises of goods, services and works. These procurements and requisitions are carried out using public or donor funds allocated to these agencies. All the Procurement entities are required by the Supplies Practitioners Management Act 2007 and The Public Procurement Disposal act 2015 and attendant regulations to engage the Services of qualified and Licensed Practitioners to carry out the business of procurement for the entities, These Public officers hold these offices In trust of Citizens and the Government and are therefore expected to serve the public diligently, Manage the resources allocated fairly and be able to meet the objective of the government and the entities efficiently.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 sets new standards with regard to procurement. Article 227 requires public procurement systems to be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective manner and further creates a framework under which the Public Procurement is carried out, Hence The public Procurement and Disposal Act and 2020 regulations, Public Finance Act and other acts, regulations and cabinet Memos. Hence it important to take note that procurement does not take place in a vacuum,

Supply Chain in bad Practices and activities take place through various forms tender prenuers ,Business Men, Politicians ,Brokers and Various players with the supply Chain colluding to defeat the very process that has been put in place to create an opportunity for fair competition, to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency within the process ,This has been documented to take place inform of Bid rigging, Bid collusion, Falsification of bidding information or documents, dishonesty carried out by bidders and Many other different forms. These actors normally have to collude normally in order to influence the final outcome of the process.

Statistics from Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission indicate that the commission received and investigated 6021 cases of corruption, 2020 Corruption Report by Transparency International Places Kenya at Position 34 out of 124 Countries a similar report in in 2017, Kenya ranked 143 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's (TI) corruption index. Hence corruption from various sectors of the economy is hindering development and endangering democracy.

Hence, it's important that the players, Actors and Interest groups understand how this is affecting the growth of our economy. Slowing down government Projects and affecting the Economic blue prints that are being implemented. To promote ethical practices and accountability behavior within our Supply Chains Colleges and universities must create Integrity Clubs that teach anti-corruption lessons to students, develop courses in Ethics which must be taken by all students helping them become more active citizens who promote good values, it's also important that Professional bodies and Regulators engage procurement practitioners actively on Ethical issues and Implement various codes of conducts and Ethics, Engaging citizens in the fight against corruption is important by having them understand budgetary issues of the government, Having the attend Barazas to obtain information as well as understand. Procurement professionals a role to engage the public and make them understand the issues around the Supply Chain Process and Regulation

We therefore can only demand for accountability of public funds by participating in the budgeting process for our various counties and Political Jurisdictions and organizations of interest, Kenyans must to scrutinize implementation status of various projects and see whether we are getting value for money and More importantly create environment that discourages Corruption.

Chillon Ogol is the Ag. Director Supply Chain Management at Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM). He can be reached on chillon@kism.or.ke

*Statistics from **Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission** indicate that the commission received and investigated 6021 cases of corruption, 2020 Corruption Report by Transparency International Places Kenya at Position 34 out of 124 Countries a similar report in in 2017, Kenya ranked 143 out of 180 countries on Transparency International's (TI) corruption index.*

Talent Management in Supply chain

Talent management strategies focus on five primary areas: attracting, selecting, engaging, developing and retaining employees.

(a) Attraction

Organizations need to make a fair reflection of their reputation in the competitive talent markets by responding to these critical questions. Can the best people find you? In a competitive market, how do you sell yourself to potential employees counts. Think of your value position as an employer and reflect on what you stand for and what it means to work for you.

(b) Recruitment (selecting)

Our recruitment processes tend to simplify the process by going for skills and experience, but forget to look at the cultural fit. It is very important to consider the workforce environment, the culture of the organisation, job diversity and giving employees opportunity as critical requirement to retain talent within the organization.

(c) Engaging (onboarding)

A major challenge is how to make sure the recruited staff hit the ground running. You may need to prepare well the working environment, equipment and ensure

you keep them efficient and productive. Conducting inductions or orientations to hired staff is an effective way to ensure that they have the right footing in the organisation.

(d) Development

Rather than prioritizing external recruitments, organizations can build internal capacities through training investments to ensure their employees are up-to-date on the best practices surrounding the supply chain, including, environmental sustainability, circular economy and emerging technology. Skill is insulation that wrap neural circuits and grows according to certain signals (Daniel Coyle).

It is worth noting that top candidates are drawn towards an organization if they see strong leadership with a commitment to professional development and growing individual careers, and at the edge of 4IR top talent, especially those in the millennial generation, will not choose to work in an organization that is

significantly behind the latest trends and technologies.”

(e) Retention

There is a very close relationship between development and retention, while attracting people is about trying to get them to form an emotional connection, retaining them is about maintaining that emotional connection. always remember people leave managers, not organisations especially those who manage today's realities with yesterday's instruments.

(f) Separation

It is worth noting that all good things must come to an end, and at some point, you're likely to lose someone you wish would stay (Dalai Lama and Arch Desmond Tutu and Douglas Abrams An amicable exit or separation from an employer, might present an opportunity of rehiring them in future.



Group photo of the KISM Council and the Secretariat during the Annual General Meeting held on 28th April 2023 at the Bomas of Kenya

How to develop engaging newsletter articles in supply chain management?

Supply chain management (SCM) is a critical component of any business, as it ensures the seamless flow of goods and services from the point of origin to the point of consumption. To effectively communicate about SCM to stakeholders, it is crucial to develop engaging newsletter articles. In this article, we will discuss how to develop engaging newsletter articles in supply chain management, including tips and tricks, examples, and best practices.

1. Identify your audience

To create engaging newsletter articles in SCM, it is important to identify your target audience. Consider the readers' knowledge level, interests, and goals to tailor the article to their needs. An article that is too technical may not be suitable for the average reader, while a simplistic article may not provide enough depth for those with more experience. Therefore, it is important to find the right balance between technicality and accessibility.

2. Choose an engaging topic

To capture your readers' attention, choose a topic that is relevant and interesting. Consider the latest trends, issues, and innovations in the supply chain industry. For example, you could write about the impact of blockchain technology on supply chain transparency, or the use of drones in delivery services. By choosing a topic that is both timely and intriguing, readers will be more likely to engage with the article.

3. Provide valuable insights

Provide valuable insights in your newsletter article by including relevant data, case studies, and examples. This will help readers to better understand the topic and its relevance to the supply chain industry. For example, if you are discussing the use of drones in delivery services, you could include statistics on the number of packages delivered by drones in a particular region, or a case study on how a company successfully implemented drone delivery.

4. Use engaging language

To make your article more engaging, use language that is easy to read and understand. Avoid using technical jargon that may be difficult for the average reader to comprehend. Use active voice

and write in short, concise sentences. Additionally, using a conversational tone can help to make the article more relatable to readers.

5. Include visuals

Visuals such as infographics, charts, and images can help to make the article more engaging and easier to understand. For example, you could include a chart that illustrates the impact of supply chain disruptions on customer satisfaction. Visuals not only make the article more visually appealing but also help to break up the text and make it more digestible.

6. Provide actionable tips

To make your article more valuable, provide actionable tips that readers can use in their own businesses. For example, if you are discussing the use of blockchain technology, you could provide tips on how to implement blockchain in supply chain management. This will not only make the article more valuable but also provide readers with actionable insights that they can apply to their own business practices.

7. Tell a Story

One effective way to engage readers is by telling a story. Use real-world examples or case studies to illustrate your points and create a narrative that readers can follow. This will not only make the article more interesting but will also help readers to better understand the practical applications of the concepts you are discussing.

8. Focus on Benefits

When discussing topics in supply chain management, it can be easy to get bogged down in technical details. However, it is important to focus on the benefits of the concepts you are discussing. How will implementing a new technology or process improve efficiency, reduce costs, or increase customer satisfaction?

9. Provide a Call to Action

At the end of your article, provide a call to action that encourages readers to take the next step. This could be as simple as providing a link to additional resources or encouraging readers to share their own experiences in the comments section.

By providing a clear call to action, you can engage readers and encourage them to take action based on the information you have provided.

Example of a Supply Chain Management Newsletter Article

Title: The Importance of Sustainability in Supply Chain Management

In this article, we discuss the importance of sustainability in supply chain management and its impact on the environment, society, and business. Sustainable supply chain management involves reducing waste, minimizing carbon emissions, and promoting ethical labor practices.

By implementing sustainable practices, businesses can reduce their environmental footprint, improve social responsibility, and create long-term value for their stakeholders.

To engage readers, I have included a case study on how a large retailer implemented sustainable supply chain practices and achieved significant cost savings while reducing their environmental impact. We have also highlighted the benefits of sustainable supply chain management, including:

- Improved brand reputation and customer loyalty
- Reduced costs through increased efficiency and waste reduction
- Improved risk management by reducing dependence on scarce resources

To encourage readers to take action, we have provided a call to action that encourages them to evaluate their own supply chain practices and consider implementing sustainable practices. We have also provided links to additional resources and best practices for sustainable supply chain management.

By following these additional tips, Kenya institute of supplies management can create engaging newsletter articles in supply chain management that not only provide valuable insights but also engage and motivate readers to take action.

By Jackson M Karanja

East Africa Vision 2050 on Promoting the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals

The development of the EAC Vision 2050 was inspired, by among other considerations, the need for i) enhanced inclusiveness in development and socio-economic transformation, ii) economic empowerment of the citizens to spur growth and fast track poverty reduction, and iii) job creation to provide for future needs of the youth. The necessity of a regional commitment to a planned long-term development trajectory that recognizes and links to the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was also a crucial factor that informed the development of the EAC Vision 2050. So, how will the EAC Vision 2050 contribute to the attainment of the UN SDGs over the next three decades or so?

The East African Community, one of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) implementing the UN SDGs, prioritizes medium and short term economic and social sector programmes and projects that closely speak to the seventeen (17) UN SDGs. The major EAC Vision 2050 initiatives for the economic sector over the next thirty years target i) improvement of agricultural production and farm incomes to ensure availability and access to food by all households to address issues of food insecurity and poverty reduction, and ii) development of resilient infrastructure and promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

On the social front, the EAC Vision 2050 has outlined interventions towards i) improving the distribution and access to safe and affordable health services, water, sanitation, and reduction in infant mortality rates, and ii) achievement of universal access to primary education and education beyond primary school level. By 2050, primary and secondary school enrolment rates are expected to reach 100 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. Adult literacy rate is projected to rise from 69 per cent in 2015 to 89 per cent by 2050.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls is a very important aspect of socio-economic development in the EAC region and Africa as a whole. The EAC Vision 2050 recognizes that no society can reach its full potential, unless it



empowers women and removes all obstacles to women's full participation in all areas of human endeavours. The Vision therefore stresses the need for harmonization of gender policies to realize the SDG on gender equality and women's empowerment.

According to the UN SDG goal number eleven, member states are required to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In line with this, the EAC Vision 2050 underscores the need for a holistic approach to urban development to include human settlements that provide for affordable housing and infrastructure, as well as slum upgrading and urban regeneration. During the period of Vision 2050, the East African region will promote economic transformation and development policies that support inclusive housing and social services, a safe and healthy living environment for all, affordable and sustainable transport, energy, water and sanitation. The balanced development between the cities and rural regions will be factored into the region's sustainable development agenda.

In addition, member states are expected to attain SDGs number 13, 14, and 15 which guarantees the protection, restoration and

promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss" and "conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development". The EAC Vision 2050's goal, as stated, is to ensure the sustainable utilization of natural resources, environment management and conservation with enhanced value addition. The Vision's specific focus is on the sustainable use of the environment and natural resources, green economy, blue economy and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

In line with the UN SDG (16) on the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provision of access to justice for all and building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, the EAC Vision 2050 focuses on the attainment of a peaceful and secure East Africa and entrenchment of democratic values, human rights, access to justice and the rule of law in all East African Partner States.

Article by Maurice O. Danje

Quarterly Pictorials of the Institute Activities



Council Induction by the Institute of Certified Secretaries in February 2023



Courtesy call on the Chief of Staff and Head of Public Service Mr. Felix Koskei



Media briefing by the Chief of Staff/Head of Public Service at KISM Towers



Mr. Koskei receiving his membership card after renewing his annual subscription



KISM Council & KISEB Board group photo with the Chief of Staff/Head of Public Service Mr. Felix Koskei



KISM Council discussing pertinent issues regarding supply chain professionalism with Dr. Chris Kiptoo, Principal Secretary of the National Treasury



KISM Staff during a training on protocol and customer service



KISM Change Team on sustainable procurement after being trained by Ms. Jane Njoroge under the SIDA initiative



A courtesy visit to the Law Society of Kenya by the Secertariat



KISM Council taking a group photo with the CS. National Treasury, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u



Appreciating Prof. Jonathan Anan for donating the first books towards the KISM library



Sign off on the collaboration agreement between KISM and Chartered Institute of Arbitrators



John Karani, Chairman of the Council

KISM supports Sustainable Public Procurement in Kenya as a pathway to attaining Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Supply Chain Management



The Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM) is the National body for professionals in the practice of Procurement and Supply Chain Management in Kenya. The Institute draws its Mandate from the “Supplies Practitioners Management Act No.17 of 2007. This Act provides the legal framework within which the Institute is established and operates as a corporate body promoting learning, development of best practices, and application of the same to the practice of procurement and supply chain management. KISM is mandated by the Act to license and

regulate the Procurement and Supply Chain Management (PSCM) professionals in Kenya i.e., for individuals to practice P&SCM in Kenya, they must be registered by KISM and pay the subscription and license fees.

The Constitution 2010 included a provision for the protection and management of the environment and natural resources. Since then, the government has developed several policies and initiatives aimed at promoting sustainability initiatives, such as the National Adaptation Plan and the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan.

The Government of Kenya recognised the important role that public procurement could play, as a tool to work towards sustainable development goals.

The Government of Kenya recognised the important role that public procurement could play, as a tool to work towards sustainable development goals. On this premise, the Government introduced the preference and reservation clauses within the current public procurement legislative framework. These provisions seek to give positive bias towards the marginalized and disadvantaged groups in the society, as well as to local companies and SMEs. This positive bias has the knock-on effect of boosting Kenyan business and employment, as well as stimulating job creation for young people, women, and those with disabilities.

The Government has also recognised the important role of public procurement policy as means to encourage innovation and sustainability amongst the private sector. This can be achieved by incorporating environmental, social, and ethical criteria into public procurement requirements for suppliers to comply with. This can help reduce the environmental impact of public sector activities and promote the development of new, innovative solutions to public sector challenges.

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) is a process whereby organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization but also to society and the economy while minimizing damage to the environment.

Kenya's strategic development areas, such as the economic transformation and job creation, human and social development and the environmental sustainability are closely matched by the three pillars of economy, society and the environment addressed through SPP. Working with SPP, the Government

will ensure that a conducive and stable environment is established with the aim of enhancing certainty and instilling confidence among citizens, businesses, and investors.

With the introduction of the preference and reservation clauses, the Government of Kenya took a first and most remarkable initiative towards implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement in Kenya. But the focus has not stopped here. Recently, KISM partnered with the Global Capacity Development Programme on SPP implemented for Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) by a Joint Venture of FCG Swedish Development and Crown Agents Ltd. This is a multi-country programme to support increased deployment of sustainable public procurement practices in Sida's partner countries. Other Kenyan partners taking part in this programme are the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, (PPRA), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC). KISM and the other programme partners will now be playing a crucial role in implementing and upholding SPP in Kenya and ultimately working towards the achievement of sustainable development goals.

It is important for KISM that the implementation of SPP in Kenya brings together the business sector in Kenya and the Supply Chain Practitioners to have a serious dialogue, since it is only through intentional collaboration that the sustainability goals of the country can be achieved. By ensuring dialogue between the practitioners, business markets and procuring entities, the possibilities for relevant sustainable solutions can be clarified and amplified. The supplier market can gain a better understanding of what the public sector wishes for, in terms of SPP compliance. This could be in relation to new technologies, innovation, skills within the labour market,

green technologies etc. At the same time the procuring entities can obtain knowledge from the private sector on what is actually feasible.

The Kenyan private sector is increasingly recognizing the importance of a focus on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles in their activities and practices. The sector is today contributing to a more equitable and sustainable society, economic development and improving the environment. KISM has partnered with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) in entrenching SPP in the private sector organizations as a key pillar of this partnership.

Working together with all actors involved in supply chain management will lead us all to innovate new, smarter and more sustainable products and services and with lower costs over time, benefiting both businesses and public institutions. A strong business sector focus on the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) principles and increased use of SPP in the public sector will, when it goes together, create significant sustainable development not just for the public and private sector alone but for Kenya as a whole. In this case, Kenya will benefit from a greener environment as well as long-term economic and social advancement.

KISM is committed to ensure that procurement and supply chain practice in Kenya supports the Government's efforts towards improving the lives of Kenyans, spurring economic development while reducing negative impacts to the environment and significantly contribute to achievement of our country's Sustainable Development Goals!

John Karani, MKISM, MCIPS
The writer is the Chairman,
Kenya Institute of Suppliers Management



Cs. Serah Esendi Okumu
Ag. Chief Executive Officer/Council Secretary

Supply Chain Practitioners offer lessons to Kenya on electronic voting

Worldwide, technology has served to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of electoral processes. Kenya's Election Act 2011 allows the Electoral Commission "to use such technology as it considers appropriate in the electoral process". Kenya has embraced technology in three key electoral processes: voter registration, voter verification, and the transmission of results. This means that despite the progress in embracing technology, Kenyans have to walk to a polling station to elect leaders of their choice in every election.

The just concluded elections of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), the national body for supply chain management professionals established by the Supplies Practitioners Management Act (SPMA) of 2007, offer lessons that could hopefully reduce electoral disputes as witnessed in the recently disputed August 2022 general election.

Section 4(1A) of the SPMA provides that the Chairman and the members of the Council, except for the Director General of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority and the

Representative of the National Treasury, shall be elected by the members of the Institute in a manner prescribed by regulations. The Supplies Practitioners Management (Council Elections) Regulations, amended in 2022 through Legal Notice 94 of 2022 on 17th June 2022 provide for electronic voting.

The previous regulations under Legal Notice 247 of 2015 had provided for manual voting as in the case of the Kenyan election, requiring all members to converge at the headquarters in Nairobi in an annual general meeting to cast their votes in the abovementioned council elections.

The case for revocation of the 2015 regulations to provide for electronic voting was premised on the need to accord members the right to vote from the comfort of their desired location at any time within the 48-hour voting timeframe. After the close of the voting time frame indicated in the Regulations, tallying of the results is done through a click of a button in the presence of candidates, with the same streamed live to all members. In a split second, all members knew who their chairman was as well as the votes

garnered by all candidates.

As the supply chain practitioners celebrate the convenience of the electronic voting system that yielded the highest voter turnout since the establishment of KISM: from 1,556 in 2020 to 3,698 in 2023, many lessons can be drawn from the process to inform ongoing debates about how to balance efficiency outcomes of technology adoption, public interest in credible elections, and the rights to personal data protection.

First, was the need to continuously and aggressively sensitize members on the electronic voting process. This was important to demystify any myths surrounding the electronic voting process such as unauthorized access to servers and results manipulation thereby subverting the will of the members. These fears were well justified considering the sour pill from the hotly disputed 2022 August general election. The election regulations provided a 48-hour voting window, and some members were concerned about the live transmission of results in real-time as the voting happened.

The just concluded elections of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), the national body for supply chain management professionals established by the Supplies Practitioners Management Act (SPMA) of 2007, offer lessons that could hopefully reduce electoral disputes as witnessed in the recently disputed August 2022 general election.

It was ascertained that there was a discord between the electronic transmission of results and electronic voting. The former being after tallying and the latter being the voting process in itself. It was therefore prudent to not only provide more sensitization forums, and voter sensitization material but to accord the members an opportunity to interact with the voting system by conducting a mock election to enable them to appreciate the difference in comparison to the national elections. Continuous sensitization of members in the voting process was critical to enhancing voter assurance in the system which inadvertently affects the legitimacy of elected officials.

Second, the KISM election process pointed to the need to prescribe and enforce guidelines concerning campaigning and the conduct of candidates during the campaign period. This would be prescribed by an electoral code of conduct that would encourage and promote positive discourse and further enhance the reputation and dignity of the Supply Chain profession and electoral discipline. The lack of the requisite guidelines left the electoral arena open to negative rhetoric and the use of unprofessional gimmicks in efforts to secure the vote of the members. The said code of conduct will be critical in maintaining the standards set in the profession and ensuring that candidates conduct themselves appropriately in line with the positions they purpose to hold.

The third lesson learned was the strict timelines of compliance required to operationalize the council elections. Once the regulations were published in the Kenya Gazette, the Institute had to ensure that the requisite bodies had been engaged to facilitate the electoral process which included but was not limited to appointing the Electoral Body, setting up the Election Dispute Committee, and ensuring that the register of voters was submitted on time to the Electoral body.

This required a lot of man-hours by Secretariat staff to meet the set timelines in efforts to facilitate the elections. The take-home here is the need to revisit the timelines prescribed to provide adequate time to fulfil the statutory requirements to facilitate a smooth electoral process.

Last, was the need to dedicate more time and avail more platforms in which members interacted with candidates. Though the Institute provided virtual platforms where members tuned in to listen to candidates' manifestos and ask questions, the said platforms did not accord members enough time to engage with the candidates.

Though through the campaign period candidates traversed the country speaking to members, there was the need for further and more virtual and physical forums in which candidates would meet with members to engage them and hence provide them with an opportunity to make a more informed

decision while voting. The supply chain practitioners just affirmed that electronic voting is possible in Kenya and holds the potential to increase voter turnout in the ever decline of voter turnout in general elections. That said, there remain more challenges that need to be addressed, before rolling out electronic voting on a broader scale as far as a general election is concerned. That said, I take this opportunity to congratulate all candidates who participated in the elections, the members who voted and the Council members elect who I believe will steer the Institute to greater heights.

Serah Esendi Okumu is the Ag. Chief Executive Officer of Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM)





WANUNUZI SAVINGS AND CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

HEAD OFFICE, KISM Towers, 13th Fr, Ngong Road | P.O Box 30400 - 00100, Nairobi

Mobile: +254 769 343 662 | E-mail: admin@wanunuzisacco.or.ke

INTRODUCING TO YOU, WANUNUZI BENEVOLENT SCHEME

WANUNUZI BENEVOLENT (LAST EXPENSE) INSURANCE

Wanunuzi SACCO is a trusted partner for all supply chain practitioners, readily available for you at that time that you need us most.

We assist supply chain families to leave memories and NOT Bills when one is bereaved.

Wesave KISM members, supply chain families, KISEB students' alumni, and chamas including supply chain welfare groups, money on funeral costs:

Our Wanunuzi benevolent package, among others, pays for funeral expenses arising from natural or accidental death within 48 working hours after receipt and admission of complete and valid claim documentation.

Scheme provides free session of professional Grief and Counselling Therapy treatment in the event of nuclear family member.

Wanunuzi SACCO members can join after filing the form and paying kes.200 while non-SACCO members supply chain practitioners will join after filing SACCO membership form and paying kes 1200.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TABLE PER FAMILY

CATEGORY MAIN PACKAGE		OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	OPTION 5	OPTION 6	OPTION 7
Currency		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Principal Member		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000
Spouse (max 1 per member)		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000
Parents & Parents in law (max 4 per member)		50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000
Children (Max 4 per member for package price)		50,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Annual Premium Per Family		2000	3,500	5,200	8,100	11,500	17,900	23,000
Monthly premium		170	250	450	700	1,000	1,500	2,000
Additional premium								
Per extra Child		250	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Individual Principal								
Members Age 21-3 years(ANB)		300	500	750	1,200	1,800	2,800	4,000

ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

MEMBER & BIOLOGICAL PARENTS	MIN AGE AT ENTRY	MAX AGE AT ENTRY	MAXIMUM COVER AGE
		(Age Next Birthday)	
Principal & spouse	18 years	70 years	For life subject to no breaks in cover
Parents & parents in law	31 years	85 years	For life subject to no breaks in cover
Children	2 weeks	24 years	Up to 25 years

*****GRIEF & COUNSELLING- ONE SESSION FOR NUCLEAR FAMILY*****



MANDATORY DOCUMENTS (COPIES OF) OF

- Duly filled proposal/application form
- Member's ID or valid Kenyan passport
- Member's KRA pin
- Member spouse's ID or valid passport
- Member' parents & parent/in-laws: ID or valid passport each
- Member's children: Birth certificate/or notification each

COVER NOTES

- Cover does not exclude among others HIV/AIDS, COVID, Passive political violence & terrorism and suicide.
- Minimum entrants - 10 group members.
- Group must fill an excel template provided and provide all supporting documents before payment is accepted.
- Valid claims will be paid within 48 working hours after submitting full documentations.
- Five (5) claims per year per family without reinstatement premium.
- Waiting period is one month for nuclear family and three months for parents & parents in law.
- No waiting period for accidental death.
- Scheme members joining after third month will pay annual premiums but enjoy cover only for Remaining months

Application forms can be requested from Wanunuzi SACCO offices at KISM towers top floor or by emailing admin@wanunuzisacco.or.ke



2023 CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD) TRAINING PROGRAM

MONTH	CODE	TRAINING THEME	DATE	NO. OF DAYS/HOURS AND VENUE.	CPD POINTS	CHARGES (All prices are VAT exclusive) KSHS.		TARGET GROUP
						Member	Non Member	
JANUARY	SCW1/23	How to use framework contracting to simplify your procurement processes.	17 th January	2 Hrs. Virtual (2-4PM)	2	1500	1500	Supply chain directors; managers; staff involved in contract management including procurement, finance, project managers, and administrators.
	SCW2/23	Ethical Dilemmas at the Workplace. A supplies practitioners' guide to upholding professional ethics.	20 th January	2 Hrs. Virtual (3-5PM)	2	FREE	FREE	All procurement and supply chain management practitioners; accounting officers; heads of departments; vendors and other staff involved in procurement.
	SCWS1/23	Records management and archiving in supply chain processes. An in-depth guide on the statutory requirements and the use of information technology.	23 rd – 26 th January	4 DAYS Mombasa Hybrid – virtual and in-person training	24	VIRTUAL 20,000 IN-PERSON 50,000	24,000 55,000	Procurement specialists; operational staff involved in implementing procurement and supply chain policies and strategies; administration and contract managers; and all other staff involved in procurement.
	MF1/23	Membership forum	26 th January	Mombasa	2	FREE	FREE	All supply chain practitioners
	SCW3/23	Emerging issues in procurement and logistics management.	27 th January	1 Day Virtual	6	3000	3000	Procurement managers, officers & buyers; materials management officers; import/export managers & officers; shipping / transportation & logistics officers international contract administrators; international customer service staff, in-house legal officers, among others.
	SCW4/23	Emerging trends in supply chain management.	31 st January	2 Hrs. Virtual (2-4PM)	2	1500	1500	Senior and mid-level managers involved in procurement, production planning, and supply chain management; finance managers, administrators and all staff involved in supply chain.
FEBRUARY	SCWS5/23	Integration of ICT in warehousing and inventory management	3 rd February	1 Day Virtual	6	3,000	3,000	Inventory control professionals; manufacturing and production control managers, industry engineers, plant managers; customer/technical service officers; warehouse administrators and support staff.
	SCWS2/23	Strategic procurement planning and budgeting. How to implement a timely, effective and efficient process.	6 th – 10 th February	5 Days Kisumu	30	60,000	65,000	Senior and mid-level managers involved in procurement, production planning, supply chain management; finance managers, administrators and operations managers.
	MF2/23	Membership forum	10 th February	KISUMU	2	FREE	FREE	All supply chain practitioners.
	SCWS3/23	Procurement for World Bank financed projects	13 th – 24 th February	10 Days MOMBASA	30	160,000	180,000	Senior, mid-level and other officials involved in implementation of projects funded directly or indirectly by the World Bank. Accounting officers, procurement and supply chain management staff; members of committees involved in procurement processing, contract implementation teams, and user department staff involved in planning and managing procurement activities; project accountants and finance personnel supporting procurement processes in donor funded projects.
	SCW6/23	A step-by-step guide on the use of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) Public Procurement Information Portal (PPIP) Portal for Supplies Practitioners in the public sector.	15 th February	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Procurement director; procurement managers; supply chain managers and staff supporting procurement and supply policies and decisions.
	SCW7/23	Overview of PPADA (amendment), 2022	28 th February	2 Hrs. Virtual (2-4PM)	2	FREE	FREE	Procurement practitioners; administrators; departmental heads; members to various committees in the procurement process.
MARCH	SCW8/23	How to develop engaging newsletter articles in supply chain management	6 th March	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Public and private supply chain sector practitioners, and other professionals with interest in writing supply chain articles.
	SCWS4/23	Effective inventory planning and stock control. Making use of technology in the process.	8 th – 10 th March	3Days Nairobi	18	48,000	53,000	Inventory control professionals; manufacturing and production control managers, industry engineers, plant managers; customer/technical service officers; warehouse administrators and support staff.
	SCW9/23	Essentials of logistics and fleet management	17 th March	2 Hrs Virtual (2-4PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Procurement managers, officers and buyers; materials management officers; import/export managers & officers; shipping / transportation & logistics officer; international contract administrators; international customer service staff in-house legal officers, among others.
	SCWS5/23	Contract management through effective dispute resolution. An in-depth guide to negotiations, mediation and arbitration. Collaboration with Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb) and National Centre for International Arbitration (NCIA)	20 th – 24 th March	5 Days Kisumu	30	60,000	65,000	Supply chain directors, managers, staff involved in contract management including procurement, finance, project managers, and administrators.
	MF3/23	Membership forum	24 th March	Kisumu	2	FREE	FREE	All supply chain practitioners
	MF4/23	KISM member induction	29 th March	2 Hrs. Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	All supply chain practitioners
APRIL	SCWS6/23	Effective management of tendering, bid evaluation process and the revised standard tender documents	3 rd – 6 th April	4 Days Eldoret	24	50,000	55,000	Managers; user departments; procurement committees; internal auditors; technical staff and contract managers on evaluation teams; finance managers and administrators.
	MF5/23	Membership forum	6 th April	Eldoret	2	FREE	FREE	All supply chain practitioners
	SCW10/23	Green procurement as a means to sustainable supply chains.	11 th April	1 Day Virtual	6	3,000	3,000	Supply chain practitioners in the manufacturing, processing and service industries; public and private sector supply chain managers, officers, and all staff involved in the procurement processes.
	SCW11/23	Mental health. How our personality influences our interaction as supply chain practitioners.	14 th April	2 Hrs. Virtual (2-4PM)	2	FREE	FREE	Private and public sector supply chain practitioners.
	SCWS7/23	Risk management in procurement & supply chain processes.	18 th – 20 th April	3 days KISM Towers	18	18,000	20,000	All levels of procurement and supply staff; procurement auditors; financial auditors; technical auditors; policy makers and regulators; logistics managers, and others interested in procurement risk management.
	MF6/23	Annual General Meeting	21 st April	Nairobi Hybrid	3	FREE	FREE	ALL members of the Institute.





2023 CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD) TRAINING PROGRAM

MONTH	CODE	TRAINING THEME	DATE	NO. OF DAYS/HOURS AND VENUE.	CPD POINTS	CHARGES (All prices are VAT exclusive) KSHS.		TARGET GROUP
						Member	Non Member	
	SCWS8/23	Strategic procurement training for executives	26 th – 28 th April	3 Days Naivasha	18	48,000	53,000	Board members; directors; chief executive officers; county chief officers; CECs; finance managers; and all heads of departments.
	MF7/23	Membership forum	28 th April	Naivasha	2	FREE	FREE	All supply chain practitioners.
MAY	MF8/23	How to participate in KISM Spurs SCM Excellence Awards	4 th May	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	FREE	FREE	All supply chain practitioners.
	SCWS9/23	Preparation of tender documents in line with recent revisions in the PPADA.	9 th – 12 th May	4 Days Nakuru	24	50,000	55,000	Procurement and supply chain management managers, officers, assistants, and specialists; user departments; consultants; administrators; departmental heads and staff involved in procurement.
	SCWI2/23	Sourcing from international markets. How to get it right.	16 th May	2 Hrs Virtual (2-4PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Senior managers and mid-level procurement specialists; operational staff involved in implementing procurement and supply chain policies and strategies; professional consultants; administration and contract managers; departmental heads and purchasing personnel and all other staff involved in procurement.
	SCWS10/23	Use of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) Public Procurement Information Portal (PPIP) Portal for Supplies Practitioners in the public sector.	23 rd – 26 th May	4 Days Mombasa	24	50,000	55,000	Procurement officers; managers & buyers; materials management officers, import/export managers & officer; shipping / transportation & logistics officers; international contract administrators; international customer service staff; in-house legal officer among others.
	MF9/23	Women in supply chain forum	26 th May	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Public and private sector practitioners.
JUNE	SCWS11/23	Procurement for World Bank financed projects	29 th May – 9 th June	10 Days Mombasa	30	160,000	180,000	Senior, mid-level and other officials involved in implementation of projects funded directly or indirectly by the World Bank. Accounting officers; procurement and supply chain management staff; members of committees involved in procurement processing; contract implementation teams, and user department staff involved in planning and managing procurement activities; project accountants and finance personnel supporting procurement processes in donor funded projects.
	SCWS/A1/23	Enhancing Ethics in Public Procurement	12 th – 16 th June	5 Days Mombasa	30	60,000	65,000	Heads of Procurement, Procurement Managers & Officers; Members of Audit Committees, Heads of Audit, Heads of Finance, Corruption Prevention Committees, Integrity Assurance Officers, Procurement Practitioners, and Heads of Departments/sections/units.
	SCWS12/23	Enhancing compliance to prevailing statutory requirements in the public procurement process. A case study approach.	14 th – 16 th June	3 Days Naivasha	18	48,000	53,000	Managers; user departments; procurement committees; internal auditor; technical staff and contract managers on evaluation teams; finance managers, and all staff involved in procurement.
	SCWI3/23	Use of mediation in dispute Management. How to get it right. A collaboration with CIARB	22 nd June	2 HRS Virtual (2-4PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Supply chain directors, managers, staff involved in contract management including procurement, finance, project managers, and administrators.
	SCWS13/23	Supply Chain Management for Non-Governmental organizations.	26 th – 28 th June	3 days KISM Towers	18	18,000	20,000	Senior & mid level managers in supply management, logistics & warehousing officers, production officers, suppliers, operations managers and administrators and staff involved in procurement committees
	MF10/23	Membership forum	30 th June	NAIROBI	2	FREE	FREE	KISM members and aspiring members
JULY	SCWI4/23	Appraising suppliers. How to ensure you have the right fit for the organizational needs.	6 th July	2 Hrs. Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Senior & mid level managers in supply chain management; logistics officers; production officers; suppliers; operations managers and administrators and staff involved in procurement committees.
	SCWS14/23	Negotiating and managing commercial contracts.	12 th – 14 th July	3 days KISM Towers Hybrid	18	5,000 18,000	6,000 20,000	Senior managers and mid-level procurement specialists; operational staff involved in implementing procurement and supply chain policies and strategies; professional consultants; administration and contract managers; departmental heads and purchasing personnel and all other staff involved in procurement.
	SCWI5/23	Managing your workload. How to effectively prevent a burnout.	21 st July	2 Hrs Virtual (2-4PM)	2	FREE	FREE	Supply chain practitioners in public, private and third sectors.
	SCWS15/23	A critical review of project management and Public Private Partnerships (PPP's). How to achieve the desired objectives and outputs.	24 th – 28 th July	5 Days Mombasa	30	60,000	65,000	Project managers; officers and administrators; finance managers; county project management committees; procurement managers; development and planning manager; professional consultants.
AUGUST	SCF/CEO/A3/23	CEO Breakfast	1 st August	Nairobi	4	FREE	FREE	Accounting Officers from public private and third sectors, CEC's, and Board Directors
	SCWS16/23	Contract preparation and implementation for specialized and complex projects	7 th – 11 st August	5 Days Kisumu	30	60,000	65,000	Procurement and supply chain directors; senior managers; auxiliary staff supporting procurement and supply policies and decisions; administration and contract managers; departmental heads, project engineers; architects; contractors, quantity surveyors, consultants and contractors involved in implementation of construction projects.
	MF11/23	Membership Forum	11 th August	Kisumu	2	FREE	FREE	Supply Chain Practitioners
	SCWS/A2/23	Infinity-KISM Supply Chain Logistics Forum	17 th – 19 th August	3 Days Nairobi	18	48,000	53,000	Procurement managers, officers & buyers; materials management officers; import/export managers & officers; shipping / transportation & logistics officers international contract administrators; international customer service staff, in-house legal officers, among others.





2023 CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD) TRAINING PROGRAM

MONTH	CODE	TRAINING THEME	DATE	NO. OF DAYS/HOURS AND VENUE.	CPD POINTS	CHARGES (All prices are VAT exclusive) KSHS.		TARGET GROUP
						Member	Non Member	
SEPTEMBER	SCW16/23	Pre-qualification of suppliers. How to get it right.	18 th August	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	FREE	FREE	Senior & mid level managers in supply chain management; logistics officers; production officer; suppliers; operations managers and administrators and staff involved in procurement committees.
	SCWS21/23	HOP Forum: in partnership with PPRA, NT, CoG	23 rd - 25 th August	5 Days Mombasa	30	60,000	65,000	Supply chain directors; managers; heads of departments in public private and third sector organizations.
	SCWS18/23	Graduate meets practitioner; A mentorship & coaching forum	31 st August	1 Day KISM TOWERS	6	2,000	2,000	Supply Chain Management graduates and practitioners in public, private and third sectors & SACCOS.
	SCW/A1/23	Practical Factory training on Circular economy and build Kenya Buy Kenya. This is a training in partnership with KAM, KEPISA and KNCCI	1 st September	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Supply chain, directors, managers, officers and buyers; materials management officers; import/export managers & officers; shipping / transportation & logistics officers; international contract administrators
	SCW17/23	Supply chain audit and systems reviews	7 th September	2 Hrs Virtual (2-4PM)	2	FREE	FREE	All levels of procurement and supply staff; procurement auditors; financial auditors; technical auditors; policy makers and regulators.
	SCWS19/23	Supply market analysis and supplier relationship management	4 th - 8 th September	5 Days Kisumu	30	60,000	65,000	Managers; supply chain officers and assistants; programs/projects officers; administrative officers/assistants. Procurement managers, category buyers and all other staff initiating, driving or supporting supply chain management activities in public, private and non-governmental organizations.
	SCWS20/23	Procurement training for committees, CECs, user departments and procurement professionals.	18 th - 22 nd September	5 Days Mombasa	30	60,000	65,000	Senior & mid level managers in supply chain management; logistics officers; production officers; suppliers; operations managers and administrators.
OCTOBER	MF12/23	Membership Forum	22 nd September	MOMBASA	2	FREE	FREE	KISM members and aspiring members
	SCWS23/23	Executive/Leadership Conference	2 nd - 6 th October	5 Days, Dubai	30	170,000	180,000	Chief executive officers; board directors; procurement and supply chain directors, managers, finance, administration and audit managers, policy makers, and all heads of departments
	SCW/A2/23	Sensitization Webinar on Procurement Agents	11 th October	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Supply chain practitioners from public, private and third sectors; supply chain consultants; auxiliary staff supporting procurement and supply policies and decisions; administration and contract managers
	SCW18/23	Inventory management systems. Adopting current information technology practices in inventory management.	17 th October	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Inventory control professionals; manufacturing and production control managers; industry engineers; plant managers; customer/technical service officers; warehouse administrators and support staff.
	SCWS22/23	Use of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) Public Procurement Information Portal (PPIP) Portal for supplies practitioners in the public sector.	24 th - 27 th October	4-Days Kisumu	24	50,000	55,000	Procurement managers; officers; buyers; materials management officers; import/export managers & officer; shipping / transportation & logistics officer; international contract administrators; international customer service staff; in-house legal officers, among others.
NOVEMBER	SCW19/23	Supply chain dynamics	3 rd November	2 Hrs Virtual (2-4PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Supply chain practitioners in private and public sector organizations.
	SCHWS17/23	National Dialogue	6 th - 10 th November	5 Days Mombasa	30	40,000	45,000	Procurement and supply chain practitioners; policy makers; executives; professionals working in regulatory functions; contractor and vendor representatives.
	SF1/23	Students' forum	10 th November	MOMBASA	2	FREE	FREE	Supply chain management students in mid-level colleges and universities.
	SCWS24/23	Managing construction contracts effectively	20 th - 24 th November	5 Days Mombasa Hybrid - virtual and in-person training	30	25,000 60,000	30,000 65,000	Procurement and supply chain directors; senior managers; auxiliary staff supporting procurement; project engineers; architects; contractors; quantity surveyors; consultants and contractors involved in implementation of construction project.
DECEMBER	SAD4/23		1 st December		2	TBC	TBC	
	SCWS25/23	Procurement fraud masterclass course in collaboration with DCI, DAG, PPRA & AG & ODPP.	4 th - 8 th December	5 Days Mombasa	30	60,000	65,000	Procurement and supply chain practitioners; policy makers; executives; professionals working in regulatory functions; contractor and vendor representatives.
	SCW20/23	International logistics and the regulating laws; including INCOTERMS	7 th December	2 Hrs Virtual (3-5PM)	2	1,500	1,500	Procurement and supply chain professionals working in NGO's, private and public sectors; policy makers, and executives.
	MF13/23	Membership forum	8 th December	Kisumu	2	FREE	FREE	KISM members and aspiring members
	SCWS26/23	Procurement training for water sector companies	13 th - 15 th December	3 Days Mombasa Hybrid - virtual and in-person training	18	16,000 48,000	19,200 53,000	Procurement and supply chain managers and officers, user departments, finance and administration and all staff involved in supply chain in the water Sector.
SCW21/23	Procurement audit and investigations	18 th December	2 Hrs. Virtual (2-4PM)	2	FREE	FREE	Procurement and supply chain practitioners, policy makers, executives, professionals working in regulatory functions, contractor and vendor representatives.	



KISM Prayer


**KENYA INSTITUTE OF
SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT**
Promoting Professionalism in Supply Chain Management...

SUPPLY CHAIN PRAYER

Our Almighty God,

We commit ourselves to be honest, ethical and transparent and behave in the best interests to provide quality and reliable services to the public. That is why we have accepted to be answerable and liable for our conduct. In so doing, we embrace ideas that drive learning and positive changes, which add value, improve procurement, and supply chain management.

So help us God

OMBI LA WANUNUZI NA UGAVI

Mungu wetu, tumedhamiria kuwa waaminifu, waadilifu, wawazi na kutoa huduma inayoaminika na yenye ubora kwa umma wa wakenya. Ndiyo maana tumekubali kuwajibika kwa matokeo ya kazi na matendo yetu.

Kwa kufanya hivyo, tunapokea mawazo yanayochochea kujifunza na kufanya mabadiliko chanya yatakayoongeza tija ili kuboresha mnyororo wa thamani katika tasnia ya ununuzi na ugavi

Tunaomba Mungu utusaidie

 @kismgt

 Kenya Institute of Supplies Management

 Kenya Institute of Supplies Management

REACH US


Email: programs@kism.or.ke
Website: www.kism.or.ke



KISM Towers, 12th Fr, Ngong Road
P.O Box 30400 - 00100, Nairobi



+254 111 024 800



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Kenya Institute of Supplies Management
KISM TOWERS, 12th Floor – Ngong Road, Nairobi

Phone: +254 111 024800

Email: admin@kism.or.ke