www.kebs.org Issue No. 6

KEBS

Kenya Bureau of Standards

Quality Products for Quality Life

the Benchmark

The official magazine of the Kenya Bureau of Standards

A promise to push products' penetration in regional markets

New Standards set for the energy sector

KEBS fighter appointed to the Anti-Counterfeit Board

Industrialization progress in Kenya

Effects of climate change due to human activities

Kenya Bureau of Standards
Quality products for quality life

www.kebs.org

the Benchmark

Issue 6 09

The Benchmark, the official magazine of the Kenya Bureau of Standards, is published quarterly by the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

Popo Road, Off Mombasa Road
Behind Bellevue cinema
P.O Box 54974-00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 (02), 6948000, 605506
605550, 605573,605574, 605610
605634, 605642, 605673, 603476
603482 6948000/605490
Mobile:+254 722202137/8
+254 734600471/2
Fax: +254 (02) 604031
609660, 602213
Email: info@kebs.org
Website: www.kebs.org

All Benchmark correspondence should be channelled to; *communications@kebs.org*

Contents

Editorial

Of New Year and
Climate change!

Welcome to the sixth edition of the quarterly magazine, The Benchmark, an official newsletter of the Kenya Bureau of Standards!

We usher in a New Year – 2010- as the world is deeply embroiled in climate change talks for the past few months over the threat posed by the effects of climate change on the environment. Just last month, an agreement was reached during the landmark United Nations Climate Change Conference that took place in Copenhagen, Denmark. What a serious note to have ended the year on!

However, the real outcomes of the Copenhagen deliberations are eagerly awaited since any declaration that would compel nations to reduce green house emissions, increase forest cover, better environmental conservation or encourage better rewards for carbon credits, would do a lot of good to the world's citizenry.

Consequently, the magnitude of the environmental degradation in the past decade cannot wait to be postponed any further.

We hope, as a reader, that you are equally concerned as we are on the environmental issues in your locality since charity begins at home.

On the current issue of the Benchmark, we are happy to unravel a new face at the helm of KEBS who interestingly happens to have been among the pioneers during the setting up of the national standards institution. Meet KEBS Acting MD, Joel Kioko in our exclusive interview.

There is also a ray of hope as new standards are set to be rolled out for the energy sector. As KEBS has always emphasized, standardization contributes to the world's goals of sustainable development.

As we continue to vary and enrich content within this publication, we welcome feedback and contributions to the magazine as we work to rope in more sector players.

Additional good news includes the inclusion of a respected KEBS fighter, Raymond Michuki who was commendably and deservedly appointed to the Kenya Anti-Counterfeit Board recently. More news includes industrialization progress in Kenya & insights on African Industrialization Day.

Lastly, unwind with features on how to make your New Years' resolutions come to pass.

Have a Prosperous 2010!

Ms. Patricia Kimanthi

Benchmark Editor

Realizing Vision 2030 through Industrialization for Integration

Prof. Lonyangapuo
PS. Ministry of industrialization

As Kenya joins hands with other African States to celebrate the 10th Africa Industrialization day, the 2009 theme is "Industrialization for Integration". This year's celebration comes at a time when Kenya has implemented one year of the Medium Term Plan (2008-2012) towards the realization of the Kenya Vision 2030. The Vision 2030 seeks to transform Kenya into a globally competitive, newly industrializing middle income nation that offers high quality of life to all its citizens in a secure and healthy environment.

The Ministry of Industrialization, in carrying out its mission: "To facilitate an expanding, globally competitive and innovative industrial sector by creating an enabling environment," is spearheading the development of the Industrial Sector in this country. Towards this end, the ministry has organized this year's celebrations to showcase the achievements so far gained in the sector and the strategies of realizing the Vision 2030. The exhibition at Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC) brings together both large and the Micro, Small and Medium Industries (MSMIs) to showcase their products. It also provides a forum for creating linkages between the MSMIs and large industries.

This exhibition also brings together all the state corporations under the ministry who assist in the implementation of functions that include: quality control and standardization; industrial property rights policy and settlement of industrial property rights disputes; industrial research and development; cement production, industrial tooling and machining; and facilitation of access to short, medium and long-term financing for MSMIs.

The challenge facing Kenya today is how to transform the economy from a primary resource dependent country to a more dynamic and diversified industrial economy. The natural resource richness of our country must provide a sure foundation for resource-based industrialization.

Towards this end, the ministry is partnering with the private sector and development partners to implement several projects and programmes that, among other areas, are geared towards the development, growth, and graduation of the MSMI sector. MSMI growth offers the best prospects for job and wealth creation, and improving the standards of living for most Kenyans many of whom are based in rural areas.

These programmes include: the MSME Competitiveness Project that is being implemented through a public-private partnership with support from World Bank credit; One Village One Product that is being carried out through collaboration with the Japanese Government and Business Sector Programme Support being implemented through collaboration with Danish government. Among other programmes are Private Sector Development Strategy - Goal 4 – Improve Productivity that aims to improve labour and capital productivity, stimulate R&D activities and increase adoption of modern and appropriate technology; the 4 K MSE Initiatives (2007-2012) where KIRDI, KEBS, KIPI and Kenya National Jua Kali Association (KNFJKA) have set up an initiative to address issues of productivity, quality enhancement, competitiveness, standardization and mass production of MSE products.

Similarly, the Kenya Integrated Program Phase II is being implemented with support from UNIDO, whose main objective is to build capacities for competitive industrial development in Kenya. UNDP is also supporting Standards and Labeling, in the attainment of the broad objective of ensuring adequate, quality, cost effective and affordable supply of energy to meet development needs while protecting and conserving the environment. Other programmes include implementation of the Anti-Counterfeit Goods Act where the ministry is in the process of finalizing requirements for operationalization of the Anti-Counterfeits Agency; and the Economic Stimulus Package where the ministry in collaboration with Ministry of Finance is developing 210 Constituency Industrial Development Centres equipped with appropriate tools and machinery.

This year's theme of 'Industrialization for Integration' is most appropriate for the ongoing industrial activities especially for Kenya. The five East Africa partner states have signed the Common Market Protocol. This will provide market opportunities for manufactured products that dominate exports from Kenya to other EAC states. With free flow of goods and services, Kenya's ambition of becoming a regional economic hub will be enhanced.

The celebrations have also come at a time when the 4th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) has been held at Sharm El-Shiekh, Egypt, from 6th - 9th November 2009. The forum which is held every three year's was aimed at exploring business synergies; enhancing trade, investment and economic ties; and exchanging information on potential joint ventures projects. To this effect, the Chinese government has put aside US$ 100 billion for financing development projects in Africa.

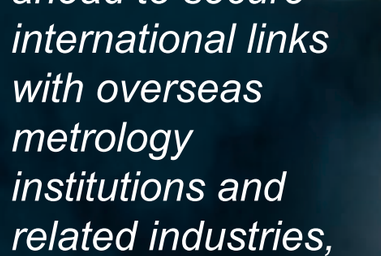
The theme is also ideal as it comes at a time that the EAC Partner states have forged a common position for negotiations under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU). Similarly, the 1st Tripartite Summit has been held towards institutionalizing cooperation between COMESA, EAC and SADC.

At industry level, integration is already taking effect in the Industrial Sector through value chain approaches, industrial clustering, sub-contracting, franchising and outsourcing. Indeed, the two flagship projects for the manufacturing sector as contained in the Medium Term Plan, that is, Development of two Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and five SME Parks are premised on an integrated approach. For the sustainable growth of the industrial development, integration is being forged with other sectors such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, education, environment, financial sector and the infrastructural sector.

As we celebrate and reflect over this year's theme, I want to encourage the private sector to take advantage of these emerging opportunities to increase investments in the industrial sector for sustained economic and accelerated growth of our economy.

For a man who has built the Metrology department from scratch and gone ahead to secure international links with overseas metrology institutions and related industries, he shares his dreams and insights upon taking helm of the country's standards and quality facilitator albeit in an acting capacity.

KEBS Acting Managing Director, Mr. Joel Kioko.



KEBS Acting MD takes charge with a promise to push products penetration in regional markets

When he joined Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) 30 years ago, Mr. Joel Kioko did not once imagine he would go on to attain the levels of success he now enjoys.

At the moment, he is the acting Managing Director at the country's national standardization body, the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

Before his appointment, he was in charge of the metrology department, which he has headed for over 25 years.

But as the acting MD is now finding out, the position also comes with its challenges as partisan interests and 'outside interferance' threatens to derail well intentioned standards and regulations.

But Mr. Kioko's prevailing and indeed strong defence remains adamant "If there are no standards, there is no good life".

Although, not very much is known about Mr. Kioko, those who have worked with him have describe him as a humble and ambitious leader.

In an exclusive interview with the Benchmark, the official KEBS newsletter, Mr. Kioko candidly reveals his vision for Kenya's internationally acclaimed standards body.

He told Benchmark recently that his focus at the helm will be to push for the creation of more standards and entrench quality in all sectors of the country. By so doing, he noted, it will help boost the country's revenue, create employment and wealth as a country.

The acting MD added that he will also push for product acceptance and recognition all over the world.

Indeed, KEBS has a bigger task at a time when the competition is intense and smuggling of counterfeits is at an all time high.

"We are set to enhance security in the borders and all entry points to minimize the smuggling of substandard products," he says.

KEBS, as a member of World Trade Organization is working hard to ensure that Kenyan products further penetrate neighboring markets in East Africa such as the Common Markets for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), both are inter-governmental organizations seeking to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among numerous African states, since all Kenyan goods bear the standard mark which makes it easier.

Mr. Kioko announced that efforts are in place to harmonize the markets so that the Kenyan products can be accepted in the world market.

"We have been going there to negotiate and we have already passed the conformity tests and we are in the frontline to ensure WTO embraces all our products," he added.

So far, KEBS has harmonized standards in East Africa making it easier for local producers to look for markets in those regions. SADC will be the next market, although he said that they are working to harmonize it.

To ensure all this is achieved, Mr. Kioko revealed that they are developing more standards and they have begun investing and fitting KEBS laboratory with the modern and latest technology.

The zealous acting MD says that although there is a strategic plan in place, he will be drafting one to remain on standby as the current one lapses. "This will ensure that there is a continuation of current and future investments", he added.

He said that conformity is dynamic and in order to catch up, the country needs to improve standards on a daily basis.

At the same time, KEBS is aggressively seeking to be distinguished as an international accreditation and standardization body.

"We have already laid down the foundation to facilitate this", he explained.

Currently, all KEBS work plans are moving on quite well despite the country requiring a lot of income, capacity building and good infrastructure.

Standards

Among the new standards, he said, will include the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

For now, political interference remains an never-ending threat for KEBS and to deal with this, Mr. Kioko said he will avoid confrontation and instead adopt an engaging approach.

"Politicians are sharp but they lack the technical know-how. We will respond to them by calling them and explaining to them", he said.

KEBS, he said, would strive to engage all industry players and involve the public in the development and improvement of standards.

Among the achievements Mr. Kioko implemented while at the Metrology department was to secure international links with overseas education institutions and related industries.

"I have built this department from scratch", he said.

Now, the department has partnerships and collaboration from all over the world. Some of the long term collaborations and partnerships include The China Government, Germany and Netherlands amongst others.

"The partnership is between institutions that are adding value to our department and programmes," he explained.

He revealed that the department is set to introduce chemical metrology in preparation of the future of the green energy.

We will be training our people to get capability to support all the work that we are doing and all the systems we are introducing, he reveals.

We will also collaborate with institutions of higher education as a measure to promote education for the future generation.

The acting MD says the kind of leadership he is practicing is composite which will include engaging all the employees, and consultative.

"We are using guidelines in the management of performance.

Leadership is like a journey which if you want to achieve the strategic plan as outlined in the National Standardisation Act you must take the correct steps," he added.

Mr. Kioko doesn't fear competition from any agencies as he stresses that KEBS is a reference body to all standardization institutions.

Today, the standards are being talked about from all the corners because it has been impacting Kenyans positively. He says that KEBS competitiveness and consistence in creating standards has brought trust to the market.

"We can't do without technology; we are investing heavily in ICT and automation of our services".

For now, KEBS budgets remain constrained since most of KEBS undertakings are supposed to be funded by the Government through the Exchequer. But he acknowledges that the Government has begun appreciating KEBS standardization work and has indeed increased the funding for most departments.

Industrialization Minister, Henry Kosgey plants a tree at KEBS. Trees remove carbon dioxide, the dominant greenhouse gas, from the atmosphere and the more there are, the better. But deforestation -- the current trend -- liberates additional carbon and worsens global warming.

Industrialization comes of age

Kenya today faces a major challenge of transforming from a primary resource dependent country to a more dynamic and diversified industrial economy

The Africa Industrialization Day celebrated in December 20 and 21 ended on a high note with Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Industrialization Prof John Longanyapuo encouraging the private sector to take advantage of emerging opportunities to increase investments in the industrial sector. This will encourage sustained economic and accelerated growth of the country's economy, he said.

Under the theme 'industrialization for integration', the conference brought together public and private sector players to discuss ways of enhancing the industrialization process in Kenya. "Integration is already taking effect in the industrial sector through value chain approaches, industrial clustering, sub-contracting, franchising and outsourcing," said the Permanent Secretary.

Indeed, he said the two flagship projects for the manufacturing sector as contained in the Medium Term Plan – development of two Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and five SME Parks – are premised on an integrated approach. For sustainable industrial development, integration is being forged with other sectors such as agriculture, forestry, tourism, education, environment, financial sector and the infrastructural sector.

Addressing the conference, Prof Longanyapuo explained that Kenya today faces a major challenge of transforming the economy from a primary resource dependent country to a more dynamic and diversified industrial economy. "The natural resource richness of our country must provide a sure foundation for resource-based industrialization," he said. Africa, the PS noted stands lucky because donor countries have given it their focus, to bring it at par with the developed world. Forums like the African Industrialization Day are usually dedicated at promoting investment in the continent. At the same time, the 4th Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was held in Egypt on November 6 to 9.

The forum, which is held every three years, aims at exploring business synergies; enhancing trade, investment and economic ties; and exchanging information on potential joint venture projects. To this end, the Chinese government has put aside US$ 100 billion for financing development projects in Africa.

The theme, Prof Longanyapuo noted was also ideal coming at a time when the EAC Partner states have forged a common position for negotiations under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), with the European Union (EU). Similarly, the 1st Tripartite Summit was also recently held, themed at institutionalizing cooperation between COMESA, EAC and SADC.

To enhance sustained growth, Mr Henry Kosgey the Minister for Industrialization said Africa needs to embrace industrialization and high value addition, especially on its exports, in order to reduce the high levels of poverty.

Mr Kosgey urged Kenyans to shift towards selling processed goods abroad, rather than raw materials. "Africa, which has the largest number of developing countries, is endowed with a large variety of resources, yet has the highest poverty prevalence," said the minister.

Among the achievements so far realized since the last industrialization day, he said are implementation of the ministry's strategic plan that include enactment and operationalization of the Anti-Counterfeit Goods Act, and finalization of the Industrial Master Plan. Others are the National Industrial Development Policy and the National Policy on Business and Technology Incubation which are at advanced stages.

To promote development, Mr Kosgey said KShs735 million has been set aside under the Economic Stimulus Package for the establishment of the Constituency Industrial Development Centers, currently underway.

For Kenya, the day coincided with the signing of the common market protocol with the five East Africa States, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda.

Already, the ministry of industrialization has adopted an Integrated Value Chain approach through industrial clusters.

KEY MESSAGES AGREED BY AFRICAN GROUP OF NEGOTIATORS

Addis Ababa, Ethoipia, 21st October 2009

These key messages are based on Africa's common position on climate change as adopted in Algiers on 21 November 2008 and updated by Special Session on AMCEN held in Nairobi on 29 May 2009 and endorsed by the Thirteenth AU Summit held in Sirte, Libya, 1 – 3 July 2009.

We also reaffirm that Africa, in the context of environmental justice, should be equitably compensated for environmental resources, economic and social loses. In this respect, Africa requires sustained and scaled up finance, technology and capacity building for adaptation and risk management.

We insist on developed countries historical responsibilities on climate change.

Africa recognizes the UNFCCC and reaffirms its principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and that these should form the basis for the post – 2012 regime. Given the uncertainties of the impacts of climate change, Africa's adaptation measures should be based on the principle of precautionary principle.

Copenhagen must produce a 2- track outcome :

(i). One track for the amendment of Annex B (All Developed Countries) of the Kyoto Protocol on further commitments by Annex 1 Parties for the 2nd and subsequent commitment periods (Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol).

(ii). A separate legal instrument, for the outcome of the negotiations under the Convention.

Africa will not accept any delay by developed countries to deeply cut their greenhouse gas emissions and support for Africa to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.

For positive and acceptable outcomes in Copenhagen, Africa insists that we must stick to the mandate of the Bali Action Plan under the Convention and to the mandate of Article 3.9 of Kyoto Protocol.

1. Bali Action Plan :

1. The shared vision

- Africa proposes a fair, inclusive, effective and equitable deal in Copenhagen that will benefit the climate and vulnerable countries and be undertaken in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development and the need for gender equity.

2. Adaptation

- Adaptation for Africa is the highest priority.
- Africa is the most vulnerable continent and has the right for full support to adapt to climate change. Africa has also contributed the least to the global greenhouse gas emissions, and stands to suffer the most.
- The provision of financial, technological and capacity building support by developed country Parties for adaptation in developing countries is a commitment under the Convention that must be urgently fulfilled, recognizing that climate change is an additional burden to sustainable development, and a threat to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

3. Mitigation

- The Copenhagen outcome must contain ambitious, quantified, legally binding and economy wide greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments for all developed country Parties, of at least 40% reduction below 1990 levels by 2020.
- Mitigation actions for Africa should be voluntary and nationally appropriate.
- A firewall must be maintained between mitigation commitments by all developed countries and mitigation actions by developing countries.

4 Means of implementation (finance, technology transfer and capacity building)

- For Africa, the Copenhagen outcome will not be possible without a commitment by developed countries to massively scaled up, stable and predictable finance, technology and capacity building.
- A financial commitment of at least 1.5% of global GDP of developed countries (IPCC, 2007) is required, to support and enable adaptation and mitigation action in developing countries.
- The Copenhagen outcome must provide new, additional, sustainable, accessible and predictable finance. For a comprehensive international programme on adaptation, that reduces vulnerability and increases resilience to impacts that are already occurring, and impacts that are likely to occur in the future.
- Institutional arrangements must be equitable and transparent, and must facilitate access by developing countries to the "means of implementation" in a coherent and enabling manner.
- An agreement on technology deployment, diffusion and transfer must ensure access by developing countries to affordable, appropriate and adaptable technologies for enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation that will address the immediate needs of Africa.
- Developed countries should commit to strengthening the institutional capacity in Africa, including through the establishment and enhancement of Regional Centres of Excellence for climate change, among which meteorological observation and services.
- Developed countries should fulfill their commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

II Kyoto Protocol Issues : -

- Africa will neither accept replacement of Kyoto Protocol nor its merger with any new agreement.
- Developed Countries must reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 80% to 95% below 1990 levels by 2050, in order to achieve the lowest level of stabilization assessed by the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report.

New standards for the energy sector

Eva Oduor, KEBS Director Standards Development and International Trade.

Eva Oduor, KEBS Director Standards Development and International Trade, explains why you may no longer have to deal with fake electronics.

An increase in consumers' awareness levels and the resultant demand in quality is the reason Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is often going back to the drawing board in a bid to improve its products and come up with new ones.

"We are continuing to maintain standards and developing new ones since they are there to provide solutions", said Eva Oduor, KEBS Director in charge of Standards Development and International Trade (SDIT).

Unlike in previous years, KEBS has now begun developing and designing quality standards for the service sectors.

This is to ensure that consumers of various services and products are guaranteed of their safety.

"Take, for instance, the health sector where majority of people complain of document mix up or air pollution," points out Ms. Oduor.

Data handling in hospitals has always been a mess due to the large volumes of information involved and cases of mishandling are rampant.

"By developing such standards, we want the consumers to be comfortable since their expectations are met," she added.

KEBS has recently developed and harmonized standards in medical and hospitality sectors, a move that Ms. Oduor said will promote trade both in the region and at the larger international level.

Ms. Oduor said that having completed the harmonization process successfully, KEBS is now focusing on the energy sector, which faces an increasing threat from sub-standard products and the attendant risks faced by consumers.

She said the move would help regulate dumping of electronic gadgets in the market.

Recently, the media has been awash with reports that fake solar inverters, bulbs and batteries have flooded the local market stifling growth of local industries and leaving consumers at the losing end.

"We are all importers and we need products that can last longer and are not harmful to our health. To do this, we are coming up with an energy management and efficiency system," she said.

Ms. Oduor revealed that they have been holding consultative meetings with the Energy Ministry as part of their preparations.

She further revealed that the initiative is set to bear fruits given that our market is saturated with second hands, or virtually all products.

The energy standard provision will cover verification of electronic products given that Kenya is not a producer but a net importer.

Although she foresees a tussle with industry players, Ms. Oduor says she is ready to fight for the implementation and harmonization of the energy standards till the end.

"So far the ministry of energy has been supportive on the issue and they are expected to come up with a regulation which will help us (KEBS) come up with the guideline".

Once implemented, the standards will protect consumers of computers who constantly face the numerous hazards.

Substandard transmitters, wind power or solar power equipment will be a thing of past, she said.

"A lot of energy needs to be used but can be worked out. This will also create a level playing field for both consumers and producers," she said

KEBS has also harmonized and strengthened climate change and air pollution framework to secure consumers in a move that puts the standards body on collision path with and producers of substandard goods.

"This year, we have managed to provide solutions to areas of climate change since there is too much carbon which is being emitted into our air and there is no enough trees to consume it", she explained.

Through this, the standards body can now measure carbon emission, including levels of environmental pollution and prescribe penalties.

Providing quality standards in the service sector is demand driven, Ms. Oduor explained, stressing that through climate standards KEBS is pressing the manufacturers and producers to be responsible in their production processes.

She revealed that soon KEBS would complete developing a standards guide for the hospitality sector, which will ensure hygiene in hotels.

The aim for this will be to safeguard tourism so that tourists can know what they expect from these hotels whether they are benchmarked on international quality standards.

KEBS has also begun issuing and harmonizing standards in the health sectors to ensure people are safe when they visit hospitals and their medical records are not interfered with.

These quality standards are now being implemented in clinics, dispensary and health centers.

"We are working closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation to also ensure that cereals, and foods sold in supermarkets are also fortified".

Besides, KEBS has ensured and maintained standards on air quality, complimenting National Environment Management Authority's efforts to regulate and curb pollution.

Recently, NEMA introduced air quality regulations through the Environmental Management and Coordination (Air Quality) Regulations, 2008, which will be hoping to decrease air pollution for a healthy nation.

NEMA is also going for noisemakers through the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution Control) Regulations.

Further KEBS is also ensuring that credit card and visa are of certain standards.

"We will continue coming up standard products, focus on any service and educate people about it," says Ms Oduor

Ms Oduor said that they are working toward achieving a Standardization Mark for the service industry like the one for manufacturers.

"People need to know about quality and always be conscious of what they buy".

"Majority of Kenyans are not aware about standards. However, KEBS will continue educating the public and balance the situation by bringing more users on board", she concluded.

Quality check up is on

As KEBS scales up crackdown on noncompliance of standards, it seeks to create a friendlier environment by creating a standardization mark for both large and small manufacturers

Industrialization PS, Prof Lonyangapuo looks on during the ball point pen destruction

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) Department of Quality Assurance and Inspection (QAI) is set to conduct another nationwide crackdown on quality compliance, following a similar successful one in October.

According to Mr John Abongs, the Department's Director, these inspections assists in bringing on board Small and medium size manufacturers. Common challenges the department is often faced with include doors closing on them when they visit these companies' premises, but Mr Abongs' says they are upbeat about the operation's success.

The crackdown is set to commence end of November, at a time the country's population is witnessing huge inflows of counterfeit and sub-standards goods. Mr Abongs' said their main focus when they visit these industries would be to educate and create awareness about standards.

"We need to work together. Closing industries would be unfortunate, as we want to them to stay on and we instead help them improve the quality of product they are producing," Mr Abongs' said. During the last inspection, the organization managed to bring many entrepreneurs on board. "Immediately we leave these companies there is usually that fear of the unknown, and people now understand that there is something wrong so they will have to come to us to avoid such circumstances where they are grounded," he explained.

The QAI works closely with other departments within KEBS and have managed to create a standard mark for both large and small manufacturers. Mr Abongs' says since the creation of the Standardization Mark for the small producers, compliance had grown to 82 percent within the SME manufacturers. "This is an indication that we are doing fine but it also gives us a challenge to create more standards that incorporate all sizes of manufacturers," he said.

KEBS also uses community leaders to create awareness, especially in changing attitude about compliance to standards. "We don't want them (business owners) to close their factories, but just to come closer," said Mr Abongs noting that negotiations as a good avenue.

Among the areas that they will give prominence in their upcoming tour include Kariobangi Lights Industries, Kamukunji Jua Kali, Westland's, Donholm, Kayole, Mombasa, Kisii and Nyeri.

Another challenge, rigging of KEBS marks by illegal traders is forcing the standards body to begin restricting printers. "Restricting printers will ensure that not many people are able to collude with our marks and it will reduce cases of illegal marks," says Mr Abongs.

This year's emphasis by the department has been to ensure availability of standards across all sectors. Through this campaign more than 10 cases are in court across the country of industries that have not complied with the standards.

"Once we establish there was a mishap in production we carry out our routine visits, test and bring the matter to attention and warn them," he said. Food industries are not however spared much due to the sensitivity of their business, and the factories are either closed down, or products recalled. "We always prefer solving the issue through civilized means. We are never happy taking people to court," said Mr

"Our emphasis to these companies is that they must know what is expected of them. Their requirements and how they should incarnate the quality on their service," he said.

KEBS fighter appointed to the Anti-Counterfeit Board

As the crucial Board gets to work, expectations are high that counterfeits will be rendered a thing of the past

Raymond Michuki KEBS Market Surveillance Manager

Finally there is light at the end of the tunnel. After years of debate on stringent ways of dealing with illegal trade of fake goods in Kenya, the Anti-Counterfeit Agency Board is finally here.

The Board, Gazetted last month, is charged with a main responsibility of enforcing and confiscating counterfeit products. Previously there has been tension between businesses, especially the manufacturing sector, and the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) over ways to stop proliferation of pirated goods.

The KEBS representative at the Board is Raymond Michuki, a fierce fighter of counterfeit products over the last years, and currently the standard body's Testing Manager. "I was given the opportunity to represent KEBS and I am quite happy about it," says a jovial Mr. Michuki.

Other stakeholders in the board include Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Kenya Police, Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI) and all government anti counterfeit agencies.

The main benefits of the new Act, in addition to it being very wide in its protection, is that the Anti-Counterfeit Agency will adopt a coordinated approach across the various government law enforcement agencies, each of which will have representation in the agency board. This system and approach is already applied at the Copyright Agency. The central agency will deal in a coordinated way with training, and other matters brought to its attention, including complaints of counterfeiting.

"Among priority areas we proposed is about the market surveillance department. We will implement several programs which will help us in confiscating counterfeit products," says Mr. Michuki. As the Board is inaugurated in December, all eyes will be on it to meet expectations; seizing and acting on substandard products.

KEBS incorporation in the central board was agreed upon during the negotiation process. Since the body may not have all the required personnel and technical skills, it was proposed that various government agencies that deal with inspection – therefore have inspectors – can be allowed to act as anti counterfeit officers.

Mr. Michuki has been actively involved right from the beginning when KEBS launched fight against counterfeit products. KEBS is the only government body with a larger role at the Board; being an institution mandated at enforcing standards. The body has been at the forefront in the battle against the vice.

Achievement

The council of Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute (KNDI) was appointed by the minister of Public Health and Sanitation, Hon. Mrs Beth Mugo following the professionals Annual General Meeting held on 3rd October 2009. Mr. Peter Mutua of Standards Development and International Trade who is also a registered Dietician/Nutritionist was appointed to the council for a period of three years.

The Institute is established under The Nutritionist & Dieticians Act 2007 of the laws of Kenya which was assented by the president on 22nd October 2009 and gazetted by the Minister of Public Health & Sanitation on 21st October 2008. An interim Council has been in place in accordance with the second schedule of the Act. Mr. Mutua is among the first council members to be elected in accordance to first schedule of the Act.

The institute is mandated in law to provide for training, Registration and licensing of Nutritionists and Dieticians; to provide for the regulation of standards and practice of the profession; ensure effective participation in matters related to nutrition and dietetics and for connected purposes.

This Act is intended to protect this important profession for the benefit of persons who would seek nutrition and dietetic services. Of particular emphasis, the Act outlaws any person practising under any name, title and style containing the words 'Nutritionists' or 'Dietician' unless that person is registered under the Act. It further bars any one from practicing either on his/her behalf or on behalf on a registered nutritionist/dietician unless when she/he is registered and licensed by the institute to do so. The Act outlaws employment of unregistered person as nutritionists/dieticians. The institute is mandated through its council to accredit institutions that may offers nutrition and dietetics training. Any person practicing while not registered or offers unaccredited courses is liable to be fined and or convicted as provided in the miscellaneous provisions of the Act.

In achieving the mission of the institute of setting gold standards for nutrition and dietetics, the council on behalf of all its 962 members (as at September 2009) aims at ensuring that unqualified person who have been presenting themselves as Nutritionists or Dieticians will be weeded out of the profession. Further the setting of standards will ensure the services provided will meet the expectations of the clients resulting to a win-win situation and improved health of the general population.

In emphasising the important role played by nutritionist and dieticians in general health of the population and programs during the AGM, the minister for public health and sanitation directed the establishment of Nutrition department under the ministry of public health and sanitation to the same levels as colleagues in medicine who are under the department of medical services.

Mr. Mutua on behalf of the council encourages qualified nutritionists/dietician to apply for their registration and familiarise themselves as well as the general populations with the Act.

Consumers urged to volunteer information on fakes

This year, KEBS was successful in netting counterfeits such as ballpoint pens, solar panels and batteries amongst others and the battle on counterfeits has just begun.

Indusrialization PS, Prof Lonyangapuo keenly follows the destruction activity of the ball point pens

As the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) laud supermarkets for being good watchdogs in ensuring products at their outlets meet required quality standards, it is also urging consumers to be more forthcoming with information on fakes.

Supermarkets are playing a crucial role of ensuring that products in their outlets carry the KEBS Standard Mark.

According to Mr. Raymond Michuki, Surveillance Manager at KEBS and KEBS representative at the newly formed Anti-Counterfeit Board, consumers should act as an eye to the country's standardization body by informing its officers and the police whenever they come across substandard products.

Among recent KEBS achievements in blasting counterfeiters, the body will be destroying substandard condoms confiscated a few months ago. Counterfeiting has continued to roar its head in Kenya, brought about by problematic businesspeople in search for a quick buck.

Mr. Michuki says KEBS has upped its game, and this year achieved good success, managing to net several counterfeit products such as ball point pens, solar panels and batteries amongst others.

"We are doing this to ensure that there is a level playing field in the market place," said Mr. Michuki. He is optimistic that the inception of the Anti Counterfeit Board, which he is serving as a board member, will manage to fight the vice out of the society. The Board begun its work last December.

Mr. Michuki says KEBS is committed and will continue to fight the anti counterfeit war, by leading education especially in areas proving to be most problematic. The ultimate goal is to ensure the society make a habit of purchasing the right quality products, and shunning cheap and sometimes disastrous counterfeits.

"We have also realized that not all business people are honest," said Mr. Michuki, explaining that these trades in fake products without caring about the impact they have on the end consumer. He said as a body concerned with standards, KEBS would continue to enforce and encourage compliance. Manufacturers are always encouraged to visit KEBS for any necessary information.

"We will continue holding goods in the ports," he said, adding however that KEBS is always ready to give any information whenever called upon to do so. At times, challenges will include slow-to-respond police officers whenever called upon to assist in capturing culprits or confiscating goods – which at times would lead to the illegal traders evading arrest.

Public education is a key element in eradicating counterfeiting, and bringing about culture change when it comes to usage of counterfeited products in the society. The Anti Counterfeit Board, Mr. Michuki is confident will address key issues, given that it has more muscle.

He says that Kenyan manufacturers should not view KEBS as an enemy, rather as a body willing to work with them.

"Consumers should always raise an issues if they suspect that a product is not up to standard so that we carry out investigations. The fight against counterfeits is long and we need to partner with all the stakeholders," said Mr. Michuki.

KEBS certifier pursues Accreditation

In a bid to remain steadfast amid stiff competition, KEBS is pushing its certification body to grow muscle

In its endeavor to become the certifier of choice for industries, manufacturers, producers and personnel, the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) Certification Body (CB) is set to receive accreditation by June next year.

"The accreditation may come early but not after June 2010," says the CB Manager, Ms. Carol Outa.

CB offers certification services to companies. It has five certification products including ISO 9001 Quality Management systems, ISO 14001 Environmental Management systems, HACCP, ISO 22000 Food safety Management systems and OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.

"There are many bodies offering certification, and for companies to prefer us we need to get certain things right," Ms. Outa told Benchmark. CB's journey to accreditation began two years ago but numerous challenges along the way led to delays in achieving the coveted accreditation before the specified time.

She said, "Being a body that deals in certifying companies, we thought it good to have an international body accredit us, and be associated with us, since we cannot be our own assessor." After a rigorous tendering process, KEBS finally zeroed on three companies – and finally picked one.

"We have gone Dutch, RVA (Dutch Accreditation Council) is the accreditation body for Netherlands and they have confirmed to us that they will be sending an assessor in February next year," said Ms Outa. "We wanted (the assessor) to come in December but he was not available."

It appears Ms Outa's passion to have CB accredited is unstoppable. She for instance vows to Benchmark that CB will be quick to respond with the requirements of the assessor. Already the department is on its toes implementing the finer details. Unlike the standardization mark, which is mandatory, certification is a management system, which is voluntarily. After a company identifies what they want, the KEBS CB designs and develops the requirements.

Although CB is facing cutthroat competition from other certification bodies, mainly from Europe, Ms. Outa is convinced that accreditation will take them a firm step ahead. The plan she says is to put nothing for granted, and be inspired by a vision to be a global leader in provision of certification services that deliver quality and confidence.

In preparation for the accreditation, CB has implemented key measures among others, improving and training their auditors to be more conversant and competent at work. "We have nine auditors at the CB department, and the other are from KEBS countrywide," said Ms. Outa. There are many benefits accrued to accreditation, one of them being a sign of integrity and excellence, as well as gaining trust in the market, she said.

Despite the countless preparation measures for the accreditation, Ms. Outa says CB has also continued to develop new certifications. These include Certification of Person's Scheme and Non Destructive Test (NDT) Personnel Scheme. The Person's scheme will assist in evaluating persons to know if they are fit to be auditors. For the NDT scheme, auditors will include the non-skilled personnel. Ms. Outa says the NDT scheme is good for the country especially with the recent advent of collapsing buildings as a result of poor workmanship. This scheme will allow only registered people to take part at construction sites.

"Another development that we have begun to establish is a certification of information technology. This will control the kind of information people need," she explained. By 2011, CB anticipates to have moved out from KEBS to be an independent body so as to counter their competitors in the sector. The body will however still remain under KEBS. "This is to ensure that we are given an opportunity to grow," says Ms. Outa.

This year CB has accredited a substantial number of corporate organizations; and targets to top 180 companies by end of the year. Ms. Outa confirms they have so far covered 88 percent of this, meaning they could surpass the target.

Most of the standards are developed according to the demand and happenings in the market, she said.

At the end of the fast-paced road of electronic innovation lies a mountain of electronic waste, or "E-waste." (Kovacs, 2001)

The rapid increase in and changing needs of customers for electrical and electronic devices and information technology on a global scale has resulted in a significant rise in electronic and electrical products.

These products are being bought and sold daily and global demands are expanding. Coupled with the commercial demand for new products with new functions and properties is the increase in the turnover and disposal of such products.

While the use of electronic and electrical products reflects today's lifestyle, the amount of used and end-of-life equipment is growing at a drastic rate. Electronic waste is a global issue because it affects everyone. E-waste can harm human health and the environment. The presence of various potentially toxic or hazardous components in e-waste is the key reason that it is a concern, especially if processed improperly. Up to thirty-six separate chemical elements are incorporated into e-waste items.

Health and Environmental Impact of E-Waste

Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEEs) are made up of a multitude of components, some containing toxic substances that may have an adverse impact on human health and the environment if not handled properly. Often, these hazards arise due to the improper recycling and inappropriate disposal processes.

Potentially toxic chemicals in a computer include the following:

1. Lead: Lead exerts toxic effects on various systems in the body such as the central (organic affective syndrome) and peripheral nervous systems (motor neuropathy), the hemopoietic system (anaemia), the genitourinary system (capable of causing damage to all parts of nephron) and the reproductive systems (both male and female).

2. Mercury: Mercury causes damage to the genitourinary system (tubular dysfunction), the central and peripheral nervous systems as well as the foetus in expectant mothers. When inorganic mercury spreads out in water, it is transformed into methylated mercury, which bio-accumulates in living organisms and concentrates through the food chain, particularly by fish.

3. Cadmium: Cadmium is a potentially long-term cumulative poison. Toxic cadmium compounds accumulate in the human body, especially in the

... continuation on page 32

International standards bodies announces new procedures in a move to allay fears on laboratories accredited to ISO 15189:2007

A joint communiqué issued by three top member bodies states that accredited medical labs to be assessed only once.

By Sammy K Milgo

part of a larger organization certified to ISO 9001 should only need to be assessed once according to ISO 15189, and these results accepted as meeting the principles of the management system requirements (ISO 9001:2008).

This recognition will reduce redundant, costly and time-consuming audits and, at the same time, enable medical laboratories to better meet their customers' needs.

The Kenya Accreditation Service (KENAS) is a statutory organization of Government and the sole National Accreditation Body (NAB) for Kenya that was established vide Presidential Order Legal Notice No. 55/2009 is charged with the responsibility of providing accreditation services to medical/clinical laboratories, veterinary laboratories, General testing laboratories, Inspection Bodies (IB's) and certification bodies for management systems, Products and personnel in all fields in both the private and public sector within Kenyan borders and beyond i.e. the East African Community etc.

Statistics has it that about 70% of all misdiagnosis is tied to wrong medical clinical test results leading in some instances to death of patients or prolonged recovery or deterioration of health condition, loss of productivity, high cost of treatment and medication etc.

Sub-Saharan Africa carries a huge burden of disease. It is estimated that the continent has more than 2 million deaths annually from AIDS, nearly 2 million deaths from tuberculosis, and roughly 1 million deaths from malaria.

If laboratories function properly, doctors and nurses will not only make correct diagnoses of diseases and an indication of when and how to begin treatment, but they will also know when drugs fail and when people develop resistance to medications.

Laboratories are also a critical component of monitoring patients infected with HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria, as well as a host of other diseases that include water borne diseases such as cholera that has now become a national pandemic. In addition, an efficient laboratory can dramatically reduce waiting time to get results, allowing who often travel a day or more for testing to receive the laboratory results sooner. We cannot afford to lose lives from preventable and or curable diseases such as cholera, typhoid, malaria, dysentery and diabetes among other curable, treatable and manageable diseases because of misdiagnosis emanating from

... contiuned on page 18

cal and clinical laboratories is meant to demonstrate the technical competence of such a laboratory to perform specific types of testing and measurements. This competence is in regard to the personnel, equipment, methods, and the infrastructure used by the laboratory to undertake the various tests and or measurements it performs.

Accreditation of medical laboratories is based on international standard ISO 15189:2007 Medical laboratories-Particular Requirements for Quality and competence, applicable statutory and or regulatory requirements issued by relevant regulatory authorities as well as customer requirements i.e. clinicians/ physicians, patients etc.

Based on the new procedures, medical laboratories accredited to ISO 15189 will now be recognized as meeting the management systems principles of ISO 9001:2008. Accredited medical laboratories that are

... continuation from page 17

wrong test results.

It is therefore critical that laboratories should provide accurate test results so that physicians can make right diagnosis of diseases afflicting patients hence provide right treatment to patients that will lead to timely recovery. In other words the effectiveness and efficiency of the whole process of patient care will be improved.

It is in light of this that if labs implement management systems that conform to the said standard as well as the other requirements mentioned above, they will be able to support the effective and efficient provision of services to the patients and the Kenyan citizenry making it in line with the Government's Vision 2030.

Advantages accruing from accreditation in medical laboratories include:-

- Third party attestation and hence recognition of competence to perform medical tests taking into account the various scopes of testing
- Cost savings considering the effectiveness and efficiency that will be realized
- Improved service delivery to the customers i.e. physicians, patients etc.
- Increased level of business, profits hence creation of wealth and employment
- A benchmark for performance that will provide marketing advantage and International recognition of your laboratory.
- Acceptance of medical test results across borders under the principle of "one test accepted everywhere". This is in view of the fact that the accreditation will be recognizable across borders
- Reduced waiting time for medical test results
- Faster movement of services across borders
- Contribution to the desirable improved economic growth of the country.
- A laboratory that is accredited to ISO 15189 will also have fulfilled the requirements of ISO 9001:2008- Quality Management System-Requirements

Only a few medical/ clinical laboratories are now accredited in Kenya. It's time for Laboratories in Kenya and the rest of Africa to pursue accreditation it is the surest way for a laboratory to demonstrate its good laboratory practice. We cannot provide high quality care, no matter what type of disease we're fighting, without competent laboratories. Accreditation of medical/ clinical Laboratories will greatly strengthen our health systems both in the short term and long term. It is all about building sustainable health systems for our beloved country for now and the future.

The writer is the current Director of the Kenya Accreditation Service (KENAS)

Natural Gas could be the savior in global warming fight

An unlikely source of energy has emerged to meet international demands that the United States do more to fight global warming: It's cleaner than coal, cheaper than oil and a 90-year supply is under our feet.

It's natural gas, the same fossil fuel that was in such short supply a decade ago that it was deemed unreliable. It's now being uncovered at such a rapid pace that its price is near a seven-year low. Long used to heat half the nation's homes, it's becoming the fuel of choice when building new power plants. Someday, it may win wider acceptance as a replacement for gasoline in our cars and trucks.

Natural gas' abundance and low price come as governments around the world debate how to curtail carbon dioxide and other pollution that contribute to global warming. The likely outcome is a tax on companies that spew excessive greenhouse gases. Utilities and other companies see natural gas as a way to lower emissions — and their costs. Yet politicians aren't stumping for it.

In June, President Barack Obama lumped natural gas with oil and coal as energy sources the nation must move away from. He touts alternative sources — solar, wind and biofuels derived from corn and other plants. In Congress, the energy debate has focused on finding cleaner coal and saving thousands of mining jobs from West Virginia to Wyoming.

Utilities in the U.S. aren't waiting for Washington to jump on the gas bandwagon. Looming climate legislation has altered the calculus that they use to determine the cheapest way to deliver power. Coal may still be cheaper, but natural gas emits half as much carbon when burned to generate the same amount electricity.

Today, about 27 percent of the nation's carbon dioxide emissions come from coal-fired power plants, which generate 44 percent of the electricity used in the U.S. Just under 25 percent of power comes from burning natural gas, more than double its share a decade ago but still with room to grow.

But the fuel has to be plentiful and its price stable — and that has not always been the case with natural gas. In the 1990s, factories that wanted to burn gas instead of coal had to install equipment that did both because the gas supply was uncertain and wild price swings were common. In some states, because of feared shortages, homebuilders were told new gas hookups were banned.

It's a different story today. Energy experts believe that the huge volume of supply now will ease price swings and supply worries.

Gas now trades on futures markets for about $5.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. While that's up from a recent low of $2.41 in September as the recession reduced demand and storage caverns filled to overflowing, it's less than half what it was in the summer of 2008 when oil prices surged close to $150 a barrel.

Oil and gas prices trends have since diverged, due to the recession and the growing realization of just how much gas has been discovered in the last three years. That's thanks to the introduction of horizontal drilling technology that has unlocked stunning amounts of gas in what were before off-limits shale formations. Estimates of total gas reserves have jumped 58 percent from 2004 to 2008, giving the U.S. a 90-year supply at the current usage rate of about 23 trillion cubic feet of year.

The only question is whether enough gas can be delivered at affordable enough prices for these trends to accelerate.

The world's largest oil company, Exxon Mobil Corp., gave its answer last Monday when it announced a $30 billion deal to acquire XTO Energy Inc. The move will make it the country's No. 1 producer of natural gas.

Exxon expects to be able to dramatically boost natural gas sales to electric utilities. In fact, CEO Rex Tillerson says that's why the deal is such a smart investment.

Tillerson says he sees demand for natural gas growing 50 percent by 2030, much of it for electricity generation and running factories. Decisions being made by executives at power companies lend credence to that forecast.

Consider Progress Energy Inc., which scrapped a $2 billion plan this month to add scrubbers needed to reduce sulfur emmissions at 4 older coal-fired power plants in North Carolina. Instead, it will phase out those plants and redirect a portion of those funds toward cleaner burning gas-fired plants.

Lloyd Yates, CEO of Progess Energy Carolina, says planners were 99 percent certain that retrofitting plants made sense when they began a review late last year. But then gas prices began falling and the recession prompted gas-turbine makers to slash prices just as global warming pressures intesified.

"Everyone saw it pretty quickly," he says. Out went coal, in comes gas. "The environmental component of coal is where we see instability."

Nevada power company NV Energy Inc. canceled plans for a $5 billion coal-fired plant early this year. That came after its homestate senator, Majority Leader Harry Reid, made it clear he would fight to block its approval, and executives' fears mounted about the costs of meeting future environmental rules.

"It was obvious to us that Congress or the EPA or both were going to act to reduce carbon emissions," said CEO Michael Yackira, whose utilty already gets two-thirds of its electricity from gas-fired units. "Without understanding the economic ramifications, it would have been foolish for us to go forward."

Even with an expected jump in demand from utilities, gas prices won't rise much beyond $6.50 per 1,000 cubic feet for years to come, says Ken Medlock, an energy fellow at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University in Houston. That tracks an Energy Department estimate made last week.

Such forecasts are based in part on a belief that the recent spurt in gas discoveries may only be the start of a golden age for gas drillers — one that creates wealth that rivals the so-called Gusher Age of the early 20th century, when strikes in Texas created a new class of oil barons.

XTO, the company that Exxon is buying, was one of the pioneers in developing new drilling technologies that allow a single well to descend 9,000 feet and then bore horizontally through shale formations up to 1 1/2 miles away. Water, sand and chemical additives are pumped through these pipes to unlock trillions of cubic feet of natural gas that until recently had been judged unobtainable.

Even with the big increases in reserves they were logging, expansion plans by XTO and its rivals were limited by the debt they took on to finance these projects that can cost as much as $3 million apiece.

Under Exxon, which earned $45.2 billion last year, that barrier has been obliterated.

The wells still only capture only about a quarter of the gas locked in the shale formations. Future improvements could double that recovery rate. Bottom line: this new source of gas supply in Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, New York and other states holds out the promise of as much as 2,000 trillion cubic feet of supplies. It is estimated that the U.S. sits on 83 percent more recoverable natural gas than was thought in 1990.

"The question now is how does this change the energy discussion in the U.S. and by how much?" says Daniel Yergin, a Pulitzer Prize winning author and chairman of IHS CERA, an energy consultancy. "This is domestic energy ... it's low carbon, it's low cost and it's abundant. When you add it up, it's revolutionary."

A critical look at Kenya's hand weaving textile sector

KEBS Acting Managing Director, Mr. Joel Kioko (centre) admires some of the products on display during the 'Conference on Hand Woven Textile Products'. With him is KEBS Corporate Communications Manager, Ms. Patricia Kimanthi (Left) and Mr. Ephraim Githinji, Assistant Manager Textiles Department at KEBS.

The Kenya Bureau of Standard (KEBS) will be organizing a conference on hand-woven textile products, whose theme is "Hand Woven Textile Products: Issues and Challenges in the National, Regional and International Context." Here is an analysis of the local sector and priority areas.

An overview of the hand weaving industry in Kenya

The hand weaving sector in Kenya is growing, although very minimally compared to countries like India where it is booming and with a large domestic market. In contrast, the local hand weaving industry relies very much on exports, as the domestic market is persistently small. The range of manufactured products includes Kikoys, mats, and shawls among others.

The Hand Weavers Association (HAWESA) is trying to tackle the challenges faced by its members, through collaborations with other organizations like KEBS, Kenya Industrial Research Institute (KIRDI), Kenya Textile Training Institute (KTTI) and universities. The organization has a membership of about 30 hand weavers and this could grow if challenges of availability of raw materials and market are tackled comprehensively. Under Kenya's Vision 2030, small manufacturers are expected to grow and produce quality goods that are acceptable to both local and export markets, and ultimately eradicate poverty.

Key priorities to be addressed by the conference

From March 2009 it has become mandatory that all goods manufactured in Kenya must bear the standardization mark; and in order to issue the mark, standards are checked. The conference will address this issue along with innovation and production of better hand looms through research by such bodies as KIRDI; training of operators by KTTI; and provision of quality and adequate raw materials with the help of cotton market regulator, Cotton Development Authority (CODA). Property matters have become important in the sector as we understand among other cases, the local product Kikoy has been patented in the UK. The conference will therefore assist small manufacturers to appreciate that they can also patent their products, unique to the Kenyan market.

Expectations of those in attendance

The conference is being organized for the benefit of hand weavers in Kenya and hopes to fulfill the following expectations:

- Draft industry driven standards for hand woven products
- Provide cheap and efficient devices for the production of hand woven products through research coordinated by KIRDI and other relevant institutions
- Availability of cheap fiber as raw material for the hand weaving sector through the efforts of CODA and other stakeholders
- Acquisition of property rights by being aware of the property rights of hand weavers in Kenya with help of the local property rights regulator, KIPI

Challenges facing the hand weaving sector in Kenya

The challenges facing hand weaving manufacturers are generally similar to those of the Jua Kali sector. They include:

- Market
- Quality of goods through standards that are practical and relevant
- Availability of cheap credit
- Availability of practical and useful technology that help the manufacturer produce quality goods at minimum cost
- Availability of cheap but trained labor in the Kenyan market

These challenges are addressed through research, standardization, and relevant local training of artisans and other key personnel within the hand weaving industry.

Role of the engineering department at KEBS to entrench the culture of quality within the hand weaving sector

KEBS through its engineering department is organizing this conference to benefit small textile manufacturers. The textile and leather section of the engineering department will come up with a work plan for the hand weaving sector; by drafting practical standards that help stakeholders uplift the level of quality in their manufactured goods.

Benchmarking with the international market

HAWESA members have been able to attend exhibitions in Europe and even in the East Africa Community (EAC) region. Through these exhibitions, they are able to sensitize the international market about what hand weavers in Kenya produce. They are also able to build business contacts through such interactions.

KEBS plans for the industry

The body's desire is that all goods sold in Kenya be of the set high standards. This includes products made by hand weavers. With the introduction of the s-mark the consumer has an assurance that products he buys from the Kenyan market will serve the intended purpose and guarantee value for money.

KPA attains world class quality services with the much coveted ISO 9001-2008 certification

Containers being off loaded at the Mombasa Port. The process of implementing the Quality Management System at the port started two years ago.

"We feel proud to join the select few that have embraced best practices for efficiency and customer satisfaction through provision of quality service."

KPA Boss,
James Mulewa

KPA has become the latest organization to get certification of the much coveted ISO 9001-2008 certification.

Established on 20th January 1978 through an act of parliament, the port of Mombasa is the second largest port in terms of tonnage and containers handled after Durban. Total cargo traffic through the port averages 14 million tones a year.

This recognition is a result of the Authority having satisfied the certifying body, the Kenya Bureau of Standards. "Not a mean feat considering the size and magnitude of our port business," said an elated KPA managing director, James Mulewa. Among the guest present were The KPA chairman Mr Shukri Baramadi.

According to him, the process of implementing the Quality Management System at the port started two years ago when management made a decision to implement the International Safety Management (ISM) code in the management of its newly acquired Harbour Tugs.

During the same function, the chief guest, KEBS acting managing director rooted for the standardization in products, processes and management systems leads to sustainable development and trade facillitation through the promotion of safety, quality, health and environmetal protection. "Standards also enable markets to operate effectively, increase competitiveness, provide opportunities for technology transfer and trade," said Mr Kioko.

Kenya Standards aim to ensure that goods and services offered for sale to consumers, do not endanger their health, safety and the environment. In order to adequately meet this requirement, KEBS has adopted both Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVoC) and destination inspection services. To complement and strengthen import inspection processes mentioned above (PVoC and destination inspection), KEBS has made a deliberate effort/arrangement through its market surveillance department to carry out planned surveillance on goods being offered for sale in the local market.

The result of the market surveillance exercise is fed back into the inspection process. Substandard products netted in this process are removed from the market through product recalls and or removal from the market in a coordinated manner through KEBS market surveillance system.

Prior to the KPA certification, the Authority enlisted the services of a re-known British firm to implement the best management system on the tugs leading to its certification with the prestigious ISM Code. It was then only logical that the Authority pursues ISO certification which embraces the whole organization and spreads benefits to all departments and professions.

"Our mission remains that of facilitating sea borne trade in the most efficient manner by progressively benchmarking our operational targets to internationally acceptable standards. It was with this in mind that the rigorous development of 360 departmental procedures and corporate manuals began.

Operational targets were developed as key processes for the efficient running of the port. It involved harmonization of documents to attain proper standardization, conformity and compliance with the Quality Management System.

The process entailed training of the entire KPA workforce of 7300 employees and conducting intensive and extensive awareness campaigns. Several audits were also conducted by internal audit teams and Kenya Bureau of Standards experts to ensure that the Authority was fully and correctly implementing the procedures. These audits will continue regularly to guarantee compliance.

"As an Authority we are committed more than ever before to observing quality standards in whatever we do bearing in mind that we will now be judged in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9001:2008," said Mr Mulewa. He thanked his Chairman and Board of Directors, Management and staff of KPA for their commitment and hard work and reminded the entire KPA staff that the certification is not an end in itself; but the beginning of a thousand miles' journey!

Pictorial

KEBS officials on a market surveillance assignment

Mr. Prateek Ghose, Finance Manager JIK, Mr. John Abong's, Georgina Gachanja Brand Manager JIK

George Onyango, The Chief Executive Officer Numerical Machining Complex Ltd explains some features of some of the products that the company makes.

Delegates follow the proceedings of celebration the Africa Industrialization Day at KICC

Eng. Musonik, UNIDO officials and Charles Moturi, tour Incas stand during the celebration of Africa Industrialization Day.

Mrs Ida Odinga flagging off the Paraplegic wheel walk

UNIDO officials sample some of the merchandise prepared by beneficiaries of a training offered by Ministry of Industrialization through the Kenya Industrial Estates.

Mrs. Eva Oduor, Mr. Joel Kioko and Industrialization Minister Henry Kosgey during the World Standards Day celebrations.

KEBS participants F. Kane, Kizito, J.Bosire and P. Onjala during the wheel walk

Mr. Joel Kioko receives a token of appreciation from Zimbabwe Bureau of Standards Managing Director

Prosecution Trainees poses for a group photo

Mr John Abong's cuts a cake during the world Aids day 2009

New guidelines to end buildings' collapse

The standards will guide civil engineers and help weed out constructors of substandard buildings Kenyan construction companies have been recklessly flouting safety regulations, a factor blamed as the reason for the recent collapsing of buildings, especially those under construction.

KEBS Employee demostrate to a visitor how the new technology to protect collapse of building

A month ago in Kiambu town, at the outskirts of Nairobi, close to 12 people lost their lives after a building under construction came tumbling down. Several other incidences have been reported after the infamous Nyamakima building that toppled, killing at least 10 people and injuring 70 others. Other cases have been reported in Kisii and Mombasa, where a big number of lives have been lost.

According a survey released by the Kenya Architectural Association (KAA), 65 percent of the country's buildings do not meet required standards.

After the collapse of Sunbeam Supermarket in 1996 that killed 16 people, the government stepped up efforts and assured Kenyans of its commitment to maintain quality standards in construction. This seems be reversing in the recent past. Nairobi is currently experiencing a construction boom, and companies are often criticized for cutting corners and failing to enforce safety measures. The motivation for profitability has often been seen to surpass safety measures.

The national standardization body Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) Non Destructive Testing Department (NDT) has expressed concerns about this buildings collapse.

An officer at NDT, Mr Wilberforce Abunya told Benchmark that although there are standards in place to govern the sector, they are never followed. KEBS is involved in developing standards for the different sectors in the market. "There is a technical team somewhere failing us," says Mr Abunya. KEBS can only expose the constructors, as it does not carry out prosecutions.

At the same time, the KEBS Certification Body (CB) is coming up with standards that will regulate the sector, by ensuring that human skills employed in the construction sites are accredited, to entrench standards. According to CB Chief Manager Ms Carol Outa, the construction scheme is urgent, for intervention to be done before this destructive culture entrenches itself.

The new standards in the offing, she said will play a fundamental role in guiding civil engineers and thwarting construction of substandard building.

The NDT department has a capacity to stop further construction of buildings but is barely involved when new buildings are being put up. "We have to be invited to carry out inspection," says Mr Abunya. "We have officers on the ground that ensures that the material used is standardized."

The department uses radiography solutions to test whether building materials used are of required standards, especially if they can hold weight. The material is taken to NDT laboratory for testing, where it is passed through an X-rays process and a picture captured. A message is relayed back and fed in the system then the status communicated.

KEBS as a standard developer is committed to intervening and pressuring for enforcement of standards. "We can order for altering in construction of any building which has not complied with the standards," said Mr Abunya citing vices such as greed and ignorance as the main factors behind collapse of buildings. Technical teams want to take shortcut, while constructors fail to take standards seriously, he says.

As a department, Mr Abunya says they are looking at the possibility of putting in place new guidelines on construction materials, requiring them to be in line with recent technology. Already the department has automated its operations in an effort to get immediate test results.

An additional factor, AAK chief executive Mr Steven Oundo told Benchmark, is that City Hall lacks capacity to approve or supervise developments to acceptable standards. Regular inspection of buildings would ensure developments that do not meet safety standards are demolished, with those that can be salvaged reinforced. Controversial developments are still under construction even as the Physical Planning Act empowers local authorities to vet building plans.

The Kenya Federation of Master Builders (KFMB) prepared a position paper for the creation of the NCA Bill. The Federation also proposed the formation of the Contractors Registration Board similar to the Contractors Registration Board of Tanzania.

Mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa

GS1 Kenya Chief Executive officer, Joseph Nyongesa, explains the process that products go through before being given the bar code that identifies in the market. Looking on is John Abong's (left)

This day, Africa Industrialization Day celebrated recently, was set aside by the UN General Assembly in 1989 to be celebrated in all African states every year, with the intention of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa. The continent, which has the largest number of developing countries, is endowed with a large variety of resources yet has the highest prevalence of poverty.

Since 2000 the average economic growth for Africa has averaged 6.1 percent mainly from resource-rich countries, yet Africa has continued to be an exporter of raw materials. To enhance sustained growth acceleration, Africa needs to embrace industrialization and high value addition, especially on its exports in order to reduce the high levels of poverty. This day, therefore, provides an opportunity for the African continent to take stock of its industrialization initiatives with an aim of improving efficiency in the utilization of resources, and shifting towards exports of processed goods. Africa should also strategize and take advantage during this period that the international community is refocusing its approach from aid to trade and investment.

In Kenya, this day comes at a time when the global economy is beginning to recover from the financial crisis and the effects of the post elections violence of 2008. The day is equally significant as it comes at a time when the Ministry of Industrialization has just completed its first year of existence and the country is in the second year of implementing the Medium Term Plan (2008 – 2012) for the realization of the Kenya Vision 2030.

Under the Vision 2030, Kenya aspires to be a middle income rapidly-industrializing country, with the aim of becoming "a globally competitive and prosperous nation, offering a high quality of life to all its citizens" in a secure and healthy environment. Further, the role of the manufacturing sector in the Kenya Vision 2030 is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by creating jobs, generating wealth, and encouraging both local and foreign investments. The ministry is therefore spearheading the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030, by delivering its new vision "To be a leader in catalyzing a diversified, globally competitive and sustainable industrial sector in Kenya" as contained in the Ministry's Strategic Plan 2008 – 2012.

... continued on page 25

... continuation from page 25

The ministry's strategic plan seeks to develop Kenya's industrial sector through the implementation of five key strategic objectives that include: capacity building for industrial development and quality service delivery; establishing the policy, legal and institutional framework for industrialization; attracting local and foreign investments; promotion of the development of Micro, Small and Medium Industries (MSMIs); and promotion of research and development (R&D), innovation and technology adoption.

The achievements so far realized in the implementation of the ministry's strategic plan include the enactment and operationalization of the Anti-Counterfeit Goods Act and finalization of the Industrial Master Plan. The National Industrial Development Policy and the National Policy on Business and Technology Incubation are at advanced stages. To promote regional industrialization, the ministry in collaboration with Ministry of Finance, through budget speech 2009 – 2010 provided 150 per cent investment allowance for investment in any satellite town around the major cities. Similarly, to promote the development of MSMIs Kshs735 million was set aside under the Economic Stimulus Package for the establishment of the Constituency Industrial Development Centres and is currently being implemented.

This year's theme "Industrialization for Integration" is most appropriate as it fits well with the ongoing integration efforts in Africa. For Kenya, this day also marks a major milestone in regional integration as the five East Africa states of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi have already signed the Common Market Protocol. Kenya has also adopted an Integrated Value Chain approach through industrial clusters. The two flagship projects of developing two (2) Special Economic Zones and five (5) SME Parks are also geared towards an integrated approach to industrialization.

This year's celebrations at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC) involved a two-day exhibition and a conference. The exhibition provide an opportunity to showcase the activities of the industrial sector, with special emphasis on what the ministry's agencies are doing for the development of the industrial sector; whereas the conference bring together the public and private sector players to discuss methods of enhancing the industrialization process in Kenya.

In celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Africa Industrialization Day, I take this opportunity to thank our partners, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the state corporations under the ministry; the private sector players, the development partners; the ministry's staff; and to all individuals who have contributed to the development of the industrial sector in Kenya. Together, let's forge in the match towards making Kenya a Newly Industrializing Country by the year 2030.

UN secretary-general Ban Ki-Moon:

An essential beginning

UN climate chief Yvo de Boer: "The challenge is now to turn what we have agreed politically in Copenhagen into something real, measurable and verifiable."

By Rie Jerichow and Nanet Poulsen

After the climate summit in Copenhagen last month agreed to "take note" of the Copenhagen Accord, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (photo above left) concluded that "finally, we sealed the deal," BBC reports.

According to the Associated Press, he added that he was aware this was just the beginning of a process to craft a binding pact to rein in greenhouse gas emissions, but pointed out that the agreement would have "an immediate operational effect."

"It may not be everything we hoped for, but this decision of the Conference of Parties is an essential beginning ... The importance will only be recognized when it's codified into international law ... We must transform this into a legally binding treaty next year," he said according to British Broadcasting Corporation.

The background of the talks stems from Over a decade ago when most countries joined an international treaty -- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) -- to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. More recently, a number of nations approved an addition to the treaty: the Kyoto Protocol, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures. The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the COP, the subsidiary bodies and their Bureau.

Head of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat, Yvo de Boer, was not that enthusiastic.

In a press release from UNFCCC he stated: "We must be honest about what we have got. The world walks away from Copenhagen with a deal. But clearly ambitions to reduce emissions must be raised significantly if we are to hold the world to 2 degrees."

Because the pledges listed by developed and developing countries may, according to science, be found insufficient to keep the global temperature rise below 2 degrees or less, leaders called for a review of the accord, to be completed by 2015.

The review would include a consideration of the long-term goal to limit the global average temperature rise to 1.5 degrees.

119 world leaders attended the Un summit in Copenhagen, the largest gathering of heads of state and government in the history of the UN. "Climate change is the permanent leadership challenge of our time,"

... continued on page 27

Kenya voted most outstanding stand at the 17th Uganda International Trade Fair

Export Promotion Council (EPC) coordinates Kenya's participation at the Fair to showcase and enhance the visibility of it's products in Uganda and neighboring markets.

By Margaret Ng'ang'a

The Kenya pavilion won the trophy for displaying the most outstanding exhibition at the just concluded 17th International Uganda Trade fair. The Fair was held in Kampala on 6th-12th October 2009.The theme was 'Continuous improvement a prerequisite to global competitiveness'

The Trade Fair had over 900 exhibitors showcasing products ranging from modern technologies, agricultural, textiles , household, personal items, food, engineering and telecommunications technology .Exhibitors were drawn from Africa ,Asia , Europe and Middle East. The countries participating were Kenya, Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Indonesia, Germany, Thailand ,and Britain among others

The international exhibitors' main purpose was to seek investment and business opportunities in Uganda and the East African region. With the inclusion of Rwanda and Burundi in the EAC, the region is now one of the strongest trading blocs with a population of 130 million and a Gross Domestic Product of $41 billion.

The Export Promotion Council (EPC) coordinated Kenya's participation at the Fair. It was a chance

... continued on page 27

... continuation from on page 26

for Kenya to showcase and enhance the visibility of it's products in Uganda and neighboring markets. Kenya and Uganda are strong trading partners and with the East African union coming soon trade within the union is expected to grow.

Kenya had eleven exhibitors. Among these were KEBS ,Del Monte, East African Portland, Premier Foods ,Brookside Dairies, Nairobi Hospital, KPA and Pwani Oil Products .Brookside won the best prize in the Kenya Pavilion.
The KEBS role was to support and partner with the Kenyan industry at the Fair and showcase the importance of standardization in trade in accordance to the theme of the Fair 'continuous improvement a prerequisite to global competitiveness'

The Trade Fair was ready and raring to go on the first day of the show. The public started streaming in slowly and greatly increased as the days progressed .Many visitors were impressed with the Kenya Pavilion and goods on sale were sold out. At the KEBS stand, the most frequently asked questions were on the role we can play to prevent the influx of counterfeit goods that are damaging consumer confidence especially in Uganda. These include expired food and drugs, shoes, textiles among others.

A member of the public voiced concern on skin lighteners which are on sale in the Ugandan market but remain banned in Kenya. A number of visitors wanted contacts in Kenya in order to import some raw materials for their industries and they were directed to the right contacts.

One visitor complained that he had come across some substandard products with a label 'made in Kenya' and yet the importer had sourced them directly from China. A Dr. Farouk from Dubai paid a visit to our stand to complain that he had wanted to sell Biros in Kenya but was denied the permit after his samples failed laboratory tests in KEBS. He wondered why his product failed in Kenya yet it sells in Europe and Asia. A teacher from western Uganda had a wonderful poem on 'where are the Standards 'and promised to email it so that we can feature it in the Benchmark Magazine.

Uganda celebrated its Independence day on October 9th 2009.This day marked the highest turnout of over 100,000 people on a single day . The crowds jammed the Trade Fair and every hall was filled to capacity. The KEBS stand was thronged and it was hectic meeting the public and answering their questions. It was also a day when many schools and colleges attended the Fair.

The overall turnout of the Trade Fair was estimated at 450,000 people. And so the Fair ended on 12th October 2009 as the Kenya pavilion took their well deserved trophy home.

continuation from on page 25

said Ban Ki-moon. "I therefore urge world leaders to remain engaged," he said.

"We now have a package to work with and begin immediate action," said Yvo de Boer. "However, we need to be clear that it is a letter of intent and is not precise about what needs to be done in legal terms. So the challenge is now to turn what we have agreed politically in Copenhagen into something real, measurable and verifiable,"

The next annual UN Climate Change Conference will take place towards the end of 2010 in Mexico City, preceded by a major two week negotiating session in Bonn, Germany, scheduled 31 May to 11 June.

What Can Be Done

Current measures are heavily dependent on teamwork and political will -- can slow the rate of global warming and help the world cope with the climate shifts that occur.

Reducing emissions - Burning oil and coal more efficiently, switching to renewable forms of energy, such as solar and wind power, and developing new technologies for industry and transport can attack the problem at the source.

Expanding forests - Trees remove carbon dioxide, the dominant greenhouse gas, from the atmosphere. The more we have, the better. But deforestation -- the current trend -- liberates additional carbon and makes global warming worse.

Changing lifestyles and rules - The cultures and habits of millions of people -- essentially, whether they waste energy or use it efficiently -- have a major impact on climate change. So do government policies and regulations.

Coping - Steps have to be taken -- and the sooner the better -- to limit damage from consequences of global warming that are now inevitable.

Technology versus politics and economics

*** Between 1990 and 2000, the total greenhouse-gas emissions of industrialized countries actually declined slightly (by 5.6 per cent)** -- but that reflected unusual circumstances. Because of the steep and painful drop in economic output of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, which were shifting from centrally planned to market economies, emissions in those nations fell by 37 per cent. That more than compensated for an 8.2 per cent increase in emissions among developed countries elsewhere. But now the Eastern European "economies in transition" are growing again, and their emissions are rising. The real work, what is really needed -- worldwide economic progress combined with reduced emissions -- has yet to be accomplished. It will not be easy.

* The good news is that **technology already exists that could stabilize and even reduce greenhouse gas levels within a few decades**. The problem is that getting such technology in place -- installing and paying for more efficient procedures for burning fossil fuels and for using renewable energy sources such as solar power and wind power -- is politically and economically difficult.

* Economic systems and governments currently **aren't arranged for accomplishing greenhouse-gas reductions.** The costs of cutting emissions tend to be immediate and specific -- they can carry an economic sting, for example, for businesses, automobile owners, and electrical-generation facilities. The benefits, such as fewer severe storms, floods, and droughts, not to mention and a cleaner and safer environment, will occur gradually in the future and will benefit people everywhere, whether they pay for the relevant technology or not. It is hard to put a price on these positive outcomes. The system has to be adjusted so that the burdens as well as the benefits are fairly distributed.

* There also are **competitiveness problems**: if laws and regulations around the world aren't equally demanding, businesses in countries that don't require greenhouse-gas reductions will be able to operate more cheaply and sell their products at lower prices (at least in the short term) than businesses in countries that require more climate-friendly behavior. Multinational corporations may shift their factories to places where regulations are less restrictive.

* Some technologies and policies, called **"no-regret options,"** can reduce emissions and pay for themselves through greater efficiency and lower operating costs. . . but even those require investments up front which some businesses may not be able or willing to pay, especially if they don't receive credits or loans from governments.

* While useful technology may be bought and shared, in the end **"no regrets" methods won't be enough to stabilize or reduce worldwide greenhouse-gas levels** -- governments, businesses, and people are going to have to make difficult choices and take painful steps. That will call for political will. . . and the world, of course, is facing many other problems that require attention and sacrifice.

At KEBS, online banking takes shape

An automated system, whose installation commenced two years ago, is paying off handsomely as KEBS moves to align its performance with international standards.

A model of online banking

In line with its automation strategy, the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has partnered with a local bank to facilitate online banking.

The partnership with National Bank of Kenya (NBK) brings to a happy conclusion, the KEBS finance department's automation process that began two years ago. With the automated system so far, the department is able to speedily execute its duties, and play a big part in helping KEBS achieve its strategic goals.

"The online banking system is important since it will bring efficiency to the department and KEBS in general," says the standard body's Chief Finance Officer (CFO), Mr. Joseph Kamochi.

Through the new service, KEBS customers will receive instant messages whenever they complete a transaction; simplifying the previously complex process. To KEBS it will also reduce calling costs to the bank and customers, to confirm if transactions have gone through.

At the corporate level, Mr. Kamochi says, the financial management system is expected to achieve various goals set by the company at any given time. Generally, businesses seek to generate substantial profits by following a particular set of financial processes, he added.

"As financial managers, our aim is to boost the levels of resources at our disposal," says Mr. Kamochi. "We also safeguard money put in by external investors. Providing investors with sufficient returns on their investments is one of the goals every organization tries to achieve. Efficient financial management ensures that this becomes possible."

The new system at KEBS will work by relaying back information of an already deposited cherub, or amount withdrawn from the company account. Mr. Kamochi says plans are to gradually phase out all manual activities in the department, and replace them with the new technology.

Among the automated services include credit as payment, cherub issuance, impress application process, revenue collection and monitoring, fixed assets and procurement processes.

"Only one system, payroll, remains manual; but we hope to have completed that too by April 2010," said Mr. Kamochi.

One major challenge the department currently faces is internet fluctuations; which is brought about by the fact that the system in place currently cannot accommodate heavy data the department wishes to automate. But Mr. Kamochi stresses that his team is ready to implement and fully embrace new technology.

"As a department, we are headed to a position where a transaction happening in our upcountry offices is transmitted and reaches us almost instantaneously. We will also make sure access of information in those (rural) areas is made easy," he said.

After accomplishing full automation of the finance department, next will be to bring in technology that can boost interfacing between various departments, key of them, accounts and finance offices across the country, said Mr. Kamochi.

Through this automation, which has been implemented in phases, the CFO hopes that integrity and transparency will be strengthened at KEBS.

He lauds his departmental staff for their contribution to the positive changes in the department.

Watching from outside, one gets the impression that the automation process is proving the ideal investment at a time many organizations are struggling to sustain themselves, at the height of the ongoing global downturn. While many companies are folding up or recording dwindling revenues, KEBS managers are able to call a celebration over this wise investment.

"The KEBS finance department's aim is to accomplish tasks in the least time possible, by bringing in good accounting processes as well as accuracy in financial reporting," said Mr. Kamochi. He says the organization is looking at emulating examples of best practices.

KEBS is also sending the finance department's staffers for further training. With relevant modern skills it anticipates that the employees will be a key asset at benchmarking the organization's performance with international standards.

"As we race towards 2010, and with the pace of corporate change ever increasing, we need to take stock and decide how we will build on the foundation of the past without being backward focused and clinging to archives of outdated thinking," concludes Mr. Kamochi.

Create more industrialization synergies, ministry urged

Well harnessed, industrialization could be the next frontier for Kenya's development, conference is told

Engineer Charles Moturi, an engineer from the Ministry of Industrialization during the Africa Industrialization Day conference recently

The manufacturing sector has potential to grow its contribution to Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the current 10 to 30 percent, if proper strategies are implemented.

According to Engineer Charles Moturi, an engineer in the Ministry of Industrialization, with most business activities in Africa trade oriented, there is an urgent need for change of mindset and inculcation of industrial culture in the society.

"For a long time Kenya has relied on agriculture but with population growth, pressure on land has increased, leading to subdivisions. There is therefore a need for industrialization for employment and wealth creation," Eng Moturi told the Africa Industrialization Day conference held recently at Kenyatta International Conference Centre (KICC).

Time has come for Kenya to borrow from newly industrialized nations by prioritizing manufactured products. It would be a way to brand the country, he said. Increased competition from other African countries indicates that there is urgency to hasten the industrialization process. Eng Moturi however says this can only be achieved when enablers such as science, technology, innovation, law and regulation, research and development, human resource development, security, finance and market development are incorporated in the industrial process.

Speaking to participants at the industrialization conference, Eng Moturi urged Kenya Industrial Research Institute (KIRDI) and Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) to assist MSMEs through technology transfer and quality improvement; and raise exports to the East Africa Community (EAC) from 7 to 15 percent by the year 2012. "It is only through transfer of knowledge that R&D (Research and Development) output can be relevant to society," he said.

Patenting of innovations is critical to commercialization of research findings.

Eng Moturi says in order for Kenya to attract large numbers of investors, a couple of laws and regulations need to be put in place. "Investors look for countries where Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection is effective as a key investment decision. Knowledge based economy is heavily dependent on protection of IPR and the industrialization process should embrace this emerging trend," he said.

On standards, Eng Moturi urged KEBS to continue engaging Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) in order to ensure that their goods meet required standards. He said the spirit of entrepreneurship should be encouraged, and the Jua Kali sector learns to embrace mathematical and scientific operation to add value to their products.

"Packaging and bar coding is the last step to value addition and provides the interface between the product and consumer. It is the link between production, distributing and marketing. Bar coding is necessary for Kenya to be globally integrated and is also key to addressing counterfeits," said Eng Moturi.

For industrialization to become a continuous process he recommended ministries and state corporations to create strong linkages with universities for science, technology and innovations. Kenya must attract, train and retain high caliber scientists and engineers to drive the process of industrialization; as well as establish technology service centers to serve as hubs for technology identification, outsourcing, negotiation and technology acquisition.

There is a need to mobilize Kenyans, particularly in the rural areas, to engage in industrial activities and utilize locally available raw material, therefore curbing rural-urban migration.

"There is need for further development of incentives and policies to promote subcontracting and increase local content of manufactured products," said Eng Moturi. "There is also need for capacity building in packaging and bar coding for government ministries and regulatory bodies driven by the ministry of industrialization."

Industrialization Progress in Kenya

Eng. Musonik from the Industrialization Ministry toured the KEBS stand and thanked them for the good work of assisting traders accessing the diamond mark of quality as required by law

The establishment of the Ministry of Industrialization and its recognition in the Kenya Vision 2030 as the vehicle for driving the manufacturing sector is seen as an important opportunity, especially considering the emerging focus on value addition activities in the manufacturing sector; the availability of key domestic raw materials for local industries; and the strategic geographical location that makes Kenya a regional hub for investment. The situational analysis recognises the threats to industrialization in Kenya, including the poor physical infrastructure in the country and the high energy costs. Others are the proliferation of counterfeit and contraband goods, weak corporate governance as well as the unfavourable legal and regulatory framework for Micro, Small and Medium Industries (MSMIs).

The Ministry has identified various strategies to achieve its mandate which include: capacity building for industrial development, both in the public and private sectors; the need for quality service delivery by the public sector; the establishment of the policy, legal and institutional framework for industrialization; attraction of local and foreign industrial investments; the promotion of the development of MSMIs; as well as research and development, innovation and technology adoption.

The overall goal of the manufacturing sector, as envisaged in the Medium Term Plan (2008-2012), is to increase the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by at least 10 per cent per annum. This is to be achieved by pursuing four key objectives, namely: strengthening the production capacity and local content of domestically-manufactured goods; increasing the generation and utilization of Research and Development (R&D) results; raising the share of products in the regional market from 7 to 15 per cent; and developing niche products for existing and emerging markets.

The main objective of the Ministry is therefore to map out its strategic direction towards making Kenya an industrialized middle income country by 2030. To achieve these objectives the Ministry of Industrialization is undertaking the following initiatives:

1.0 The Strategic Plan (2008-2012)

The Ministry of Industrialization recently launched its Strategic Plan. The Plan, to be implemented between 2008 and 2012, marks a major step by the Ministry to map out its strategic direction towards making Kenya an Industrialized middle income country by 2030. In line with the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012, the Ministry intends to implement several flagship projects which include:

(i) Development of industrial and manufacturing zones;

(ii) Development Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) industrial parks and Specialized Economic Zone in key urban centres;

(iii) Value chain analysis programme. This will be done by undertaking a value chain analysis for the Agro-subsector, Chemicals subsector, Metals and Allied subsector and Mining and Quarrying subsector. Incentives will also be provided to promote linkages in the value chain;

... continued on page

(iv) Product and market diversification and development programmes;

(v) Capacity building for technology adoption and standards conformity;

(vi) Research development and commercialization programmes. These will be undertaken through improvement of the tanneries' capacity and upgrading of technology that will result in the uptake of hides and skins;

(vii) Business and technology incubation programmes;

(viii) One village one product;

(ix) Industrial linkage, subcontracting, outsourcing and franchise development programmes;

(x) Entrepreneurship development, product development, standardization, prototyping and patents development programme;

(xi) Placement apprenticeships and internship programmes;

(xii) Create an MSME research and development, risk and venture capital fund; and

(xiii) Create a Business and Technology Incubation Fund.

2.0 National Industrial Policy

The Ministry has developed a draft National Industrial Policy for guiding, stimulating and managing industrial activities in Kenya. The Industrial Policy aims to contribute towards the achievement of the long- and medium-term goals of Vision 2030 by facilitating Kenya's industrial competitiveness domestically, regionally and internationally. This will be realized through product value addition and diversification; technological advancement and appropriate human capital (through training, research and development, technological transfer and adoption); appropriate incentives; promotion of rural industrialization; optimal utilization of production capacity of existing plants; and development and protection of intellectual property. The quality standards, environmental management and protection will always be part of the Ministry's policy agenda for industrial growth to be sustainable.

3.0 Master Plan for the Industrial Development

The Ministry, with the help of technical assistance from Japanese Government and in collaboration with various stakeholders, has completed the formulation of a Master Plan for the Industrial Development in Kenya. The Master Plan identifies several flagship projects whose implementation has already started. These include Promoting graduation of Informal Sectors in Value addition, Rehabilitating Industrial Roads, Promoting easy access to Industrial Information, Setting up Funding Scheme for Commercialization of Research & Development Activities, One Village One Product Project, Creation of an Integrated Economic Zone in Athi River, and Strengthening collection and disclosure of Industrial Statistics among others.

4.0 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Competitiveness Project

The project is being implemented through credit from World Bank as a Public/Private sector partnership. The aim of the project is to increase productivity and employment in participating MSMEs through three components namely: Access to finance, Strengthening Entrepreneurial Skills and Market Linkages, and Improving the Business Environment. The project is implementing the on-going JITIHADA Business Plan Competition under the management of Kenya Institute of Management (KIM).

5.0 Business Sector Programme Support (BSPS)

This is a five year DANIDA funded programme. The development objective is to assist Kenya in alleviation of poverty by creating an enabling environment for the private business sector to facilitate economic growth, to improve competitiveness and to ensure long term employment creation as a means of sustainable poverty alleviation. The project is supporting various initiatives in the country which include: improving the designs and quality of commercial crafts produced by communities in North Rift and Eastern regions of Kenya in order to meet the current international market preferences to create market-led products; Commercialization of fish leather as a component of the technology transfer, innovation and commercialization project which is being spearheaded by the Ministry through Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI); the 4K (KIRDI, KIPI, KEBS and KNFJA) project which aims at improving the quality of various Jua Kali products to improve efficiency and meet international standards.

6.0 Promotion of Local Investment

The Ministry is mandated to promote industrial investments as a measure to accelerate industrial growth and development in our country in line with the Vision 2030. Several programmes are being implemented to achieve this purpose. One such programme is the promotion of investment opportunities in urban and rural areas which the ministry has been holding investment fora in selected towns in the country. The main objective of the investment fora is to create awareness on existing investment opportunities to the communities and potential investors. The investment fora have also served as a platform to disseminate and share information with key stakeholders such as industrialists, business community, government and non-Governmental organisations, group representatives, financial Institutions and other Service providers.

7.0 Enactment of the Anti-Counterfeit Goods Act 2008

The Anti-Counterfeit Goods Bill which had been pending finalization for some time became an Act following its accent by the President Mwai Kibaki at the beginning of this year 2009. The Act proposes the formation of an Anti-Counterfeits Agency in the Ministry of Industrialization. The Ministry is in the process of operationalizing the Anti-Counterfeits Agency with setting up of offices on 23rd floor, Telposta Towers, with officers seconded to initiate the process.

8.0 Establishment of Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDCs) under the Economic Stimulus Programme

The Ministry of Industrialization's responsibility under the economic stimulus programme is to expand economic opportunities in rural areas for employment creation and Regional Development. The main activity is the construction and equipping of Jua Kali sheds (Constituency Industrial Development Centers) in every Constituency. The estimated cost for construction of the sheds is Kshs 525 million (Kshs 2.5 million per constituency) and another Kshs 210 million (Kshs 1 million per constituency) to equip these sheds with appropriate tools and equipments.

The CIDCs will provide facilities to support start up enterprises in various industrial subsectors. The centre will also provide business development services (BDS) to the start-up enterprises to ensure their growth. In addition, the project will provide incubation for entrepreneurs using the common manufacturing facilities.

The following has so far been achieved:

- Establishment of a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Secretariat for CIDCs Component.
- Design of the Master Plan of the CIDCs by the Ministry of Public Works has been completed, approved and submitted to the Ministry of Finance.
- The Secretariat prepared a project document and submitted it to the PSC for approval and onward transmission to the Ministry of Finance.
- Official launching of the ESIF programme by H.E. the President and the Prime Minister at Hola Irrigation Scheme using Food Production Component as the platform.
- The Secretariat held a three day retreat and compiled an in-depth project document on project management and sustainability and a list of tools and equipment for the CIDCs.
- Tender Notice for the construction of 210 CIDCs was published in daily newspapers by the Ministry of Finance.

... continued from page 15

At the end of the fast-paced road of electronic innovation lies a mountain of electronic waste, or "E-waste." (Kovacs, 2001)

kidneys. There is evidence of the role of cadmium and beryllium in carcinogenicity.

4. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH): These affect lung, skin and bladder. Epidemiological studies in the past on occupational exposure to PAH provide sufficient evidence of the role of PAH in the induction of skin and lung cancers.

The Basel Convention

The theme of the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, held in Nairobi in November 2006, was Creating Innovative Solutions through the Basel Convention for the Environmentally Sound Management of Electronic Waste. At this meeting, the Nairobi Declaration on the Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste and Decision VIII/2 were adopted, mandating actions to address the issue of electronic waste under the auspices of the Convention. It is these that guide the CFSK electronic waste management process.

As a fundamental core value, CFSK runs an environmentally friendly operation. We are committed to the efficient, safe and conservative disposal of electronic waste. It is these principles that informed the establishment of the CFSK eWaste Management Centre at Embakasi in Nairobi. The centre implements the Best Management Practices (BMP) for handling e-waste entailing e-waste reuse of serviceable electronic equipment and components, recycling through material recovery, management for energy recovery, and finally, disposal of materials that cannot be safely handled locally by re-export to competent partners overseas.

Goal and Objectives of the CFSK eWaste Management Programme

The CFSK eWaste Management Programme at this time focuses on safe and environmentally friendly disposal of computer and related hardware. The programme has four fundamental objectives:

1. To work with local, national, regional and international initiatives to divert end-of-life equipment from garbage dumps towards sustainable reuse and recycling to protect public health and the environment

2. To promote the development and implementation of national policies for reuse, repair, refurbishment and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment with a view to protecting the environment and public health and promote nation al development.

3. Explore and promote opportunities for youth and community entrepreneurship offered by the responsible and conservative management of electronic waste.

4. To raise public awareness on the environmentally sound management of used and end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment

Our Services

The CFSK eWaste management processes entails reuse, recycling and re-export.

Both metals and plastics derived from decommissioned computers and parts of the same are recycled locally while functional electronic parts and components are reused for CFSK's own extensive maintenance and support programmes or availed to local electronics repair shops.

Decommissioned monitors are converted into quality affordable television sets while parts that cannot be recycled or reused locally (printed circuit boards and unconvertible monitors) are re-shipped overseas to various partners who have the capacity to safely dispose of them.

Our e-waste management process is carried out by competent technical personnel using appropriate tools and protective gear, and ensures that no parts of the computers we handle end up in garbage dumps or landfills, over and above generating employment and micro-business opportunities.

1. Electronic Waste Dismantling and Sorting: As part of the de-manufacturing process, our personnel disassemble each machine into its component parts, separating plastics, metals, circuit boards and other components. Once the materials have been sorted and dismantled, we then commence step-by-

2. Cathode Ray Tube recycling: CFSK provides an environmentally friendly solution for decommissioned CRT monitors, converting them into quality, affordable, high-resolution TV sets. This is a green alternative to landfill disposal, given the potentially toxic elements in CRTs. Lead, mercury, cadmium and phosphorous are just a few of these elements. Lead has particularly been shown to leach into the soil when disposed of in landfills or garbage dumps, posing a serious threat to public health and the environment. CRT that can neither be repaired nor converted are shipped to recyclers overseas who have the technical capacity to handle them in an environmentally sound way.

3. Refurbishing for reuse: CFSK refurbishes complete computers that no longer meet the service needs of current owners and redeploys the same in educational and training institutions and community information access and resource centres that can still make valuable use of them. Such refurbishment includes complete erasure of data and protected from the previous owner and reconfiguration of the equipment to ensure it meets the needs of the new users. This extends the useful life of the equipment by as much as six years, and provides affordable access to information and communication technology to youth and communities that may otherwise nor have such access.

4. Large-scale e-waste management for manufacturers and businesses: This service is designed specifically for the electronics industry and other large clients. Through this service CFSK will be contracted to collect and manage electronic waste on behalf of these clients in keeping with their custom specifications and established laws and regulations. This will include corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Partners

CFSK is working with various partners in this electronic waste management initiative.

We have partnered with FAIR Norway as a take-back partner, with the first 25 tonnes of decommissioned equipment sent to Norway earlier this year and subsequent ones followed later on. Similar arrangements with Computer Aid International and Digital Links International, both British organisations are on going as well as NTS Computer Technologies-Netherlands

CFSK also has a Memorandum of Cooperation with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). Under this memorandum, CFSK and NEMA are to work closely to ensure proper management of electronic waste, including the development of a policy, statutory and regulatory framework for the same.

CFSK is also an active member of the Kenya eWaste Network, which brings together various industry players.

Conclusion

In 2006, the CFSK e-waste management programme received special mention at the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention held at the United Nations Environment Programme Headquarters in Nairobi for its innovative and proactive approach to the management of electronic waste.

The then Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources subsequently made a grant to CFSK in recognition of this to enable the organisation develop the programme further. The establishment of the CFSK eWaste Management Centre is a culmination of this. We will remain in the vanguard in this important area, and avidly welcome fresh partners to work with us as we move forward.

Renewable energy to lower industrial costs

UNIDO is challenging the Government to tap into the vast energy resources that go unexploited, as renewable energy projects it is spearheading show good prospects

Eng. Mushonik (left) with UNIDO representatives, Mr. Sange (right) of KIPI and Mr.Charles Moturi center during Africa Industrialization Day.

The United Nations Industrialization Development Organization (UNIDO) has commenced the second phase of Kenya Integrated Programme, expected to phase out use of expensive energy. The project is looking at transforming Kenyans dependent on Kerosene for home lighting to use 'Made in Kenya' LED lamps, recharged by renewable energy sources.

"This is no longer a dream or wishful thinking, but a reality," said UNIDO Country Director Mr Alexander Varghese. Access to affordable energy is the central determinant of economic growth and poverty reduction efforts. Where there is no energy, there is no development, says Mr Varghese.

The energy sector in most African countries is characterized by lack of access, low purchasing power, low energy efficiency, and over dependence on the traditional biomass for meeting basic energy needs. Whereas the Ministry of Higher Education is advocating education institutions to train in nuclear energy and the government is set to open a nuclear plant by 2011, the UNIDO Director challenged the government to tap into the vast energy resources that go unexploited.

Through UNIDO's 'Lighting up Kenya' programme, he said the organization's plans are to achieve speedier electrification and empower Kenya's rural populations. Those living far away from electricity grids are helped through local technologies that make use of renewable energy resources, as well as sensitized on applying energy primarily for lighting and productive applications. Renewable energy centers are also established for business promotion. The centers are community managed and powered by renewable energy technologies. Electricity made available in these centers is from renewable sources – either a single source of system or a combination resource.

In these centers various activities that promote use of renewable energy for productive applications can be carried out. These include processing activities such as juice processing, grain milling, saw milling, welding, powering of ICT centers and entertainment centers, amongst others.

Speaking at the fourth annual Africa Industrialization Day, Mr Varghese said focus of the second phase of the UNIDO country programme is to support selected industrial subsectors to increase their competitiveness and strengthen Kenya's connections to global trade and investment. "We will mobilize skills, knowledge, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment to accomplish its goals of transforming Kenya into a middle income country," he said.

Industrialization will help Africa increase its share of global output and trade, and become a part of the global economy more fully and meaningfully. Greater integration of regional markets on the continent itself can also foster industrial development by making it easier to produce at economies of scale.

According to Mr Varghese however, the current global financial crisis has somewhat impeded the integration trend and many African countries continue to witness the danger signs of rising unemployment, while poverty remains a challenge; and now the occurrence of social instability from crisis.

The African Industrialization Day is a day set aside by African leaders to take stock, annually, of the achievements in sustainable industrial and development in the continent. "Africa remains heavily dependent on the production of primary commodities with manufacturing, accounting for a small proportion of the GDP," said Mr Varghese.

Poor infrastructure and unsupportive macroeconomics environment, he said makes Africa one of the highest cost locations for industrial production. Therefore this situation calls for urgent renewal efforts to foster sustainable industrialization, using manufacturing and related services as dynamic forces.

At the continental level, the African Union has adopted a plan of action expected to achieve desirable structural transformation of Africa's economy, if effectively implemented. The action plan outlines a clear set of programmes, projects and activities to stimulate a competitive and sustainable industrial development process.

Standards guarantee sustainable business practices

As KEBS develops more service standards, businesses and consumers are key targets, expected to reap the benefits.

Participants during the paraplegic wheel walk. KEBS supported celebral palsy fund raising dinner to build rehab facilities last year.

As a measure to enable smooth business operations, the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) led by its Standards Office is always coming up with guidelines for the market players.

At the moment, it is drafting standards geared at making multinational companies setting up office in Kenya, more accountable. And at the centre of it is an ISO in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

"These practices represent a continuing commitment by a company to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of its workforce, family members, local community and society at large," says KEBS Standards Manager Mr Titus Oyoo.

Mr Oyoo says the standard will be harnessed through ISO 26000 in order to ensure that communities where these projects get implemented are not defrauded. He explains, "For instance a foreign company that invests in Nairobi has to do something for the residents. This is what this standard is all about."

It is common to see multinationals establishing in Kenya, where they make good profits then leave unceremoniously.

Mr Oyoo says these companies should be compelled to leave among others, the environment clean and culture intact. They should also develop and invest in other facilities like schools, infrastructure and water, among others – meeting certain set standards.

"CSR social accounting has been applied in many parts of the world," he said "And this way, we will be contributing to national development, at a time when the country is looking at achieving Vision 2030." Taking responsibility for its impact on society means, in the first instance, that a company accounts for its actions. Social accounting, a concept describing the communication of social and environmental effects of a company's economic actions to particular interest groups within society, and to society at large, is thus an important element of CSR.

When completed, the CSR accounting will emphasize the notion of corporate accountability. In this sense, Mr Oyoo explains it will basically be about reporting a firm's activities; which stress the need for the identification of socially relevant behavior, determination of those to whom the company is accountable for its social performance, and development of appropriate measures and reporting techniques.

The standard is just one among others the Standard Office is currently developing; most of which are voluntary rather than mandatory. The department Mr Oyoo said is set to establish over 65 service standards by the end of this year. The demand and need to develop service standards began after the 2002 elections, he says, adding that there is need to develop more service standards.

With the market growing bigger every day, the standard office will be creating and developing guidelines for among others, the hotel industry, education and financial service sectors.

In the education sector for instance, Mr Oyoo says it will be about ensuring that the quality of education offered by both public and private institutions contributes to human development. This need to design education standards has been contributed by rapid growth of the number of schools across the country, he said. The standards will cut across all levels of education including elementary, primary, secondary, colleges and universities.

"We are happy to announce that even the Commission of Higher Education is on the technical committee," said the Standards Manager.

In the financial services sector, the areas to be looked at include insurance, banking and capital markets; and the result is expected to be increased investor confidence. This has been plummeting, brought about by collapsed institutions and malpractices in the sector. Mr Oyoo expresses confidence that there will not be any conflicts when developing the guidelines.

The future for service standards is bright. And KEBS has not even gone half way in creating the required spread of standards.

Mr Oyoo says Kenya is trying to catch up with other well performing nations, and the game is only halfway done.

KEBS ushers 2009 World Aids Day in style

Among this year's surprises was a new circumcision device, the launch of a HIV/ AIDS workplace policy under the theme 'Universal Access & Human Rights'

Kenya Bureau of Standards acting Managing Director, Mr. Joel Kioko leads KEBS staff team from the front in a tag of war during a warm up session in commemoration of the World AIDS Day at the KEBS headquarters.

As the rest of the world joined hands to celebrate the World's Aid Day, Kenya's standards regulator was also revealing additional measures to eliminate the deadly scourge from the face of the earth.
Kenya Bureau of Standards announced the introduction of a new male circumcision device known as the 'Clamp', currently in test for standards at the institution.

KEBS Service Standards Development Manager Titus Oyoo praised the device 'effective, safe and fast.' Among the benefits of the device s its lack of adverse effects like shock from bleeding as there is no bleeding involved. Clamp is painless as anaesthesia is introduced, and drastically eliminates infections, including AIDS and HIV.

Mr. Oyoo noted that once approved into the Kenyan market, the device is expected to draw more people to circumcision further entrenching the African culture, as opposed to the traditional ways of the procedure which people shun as they find them gruesome.
For patients undergoing the rite, the 'Clamp' is taken off after five days and it takes approximately seven to ten days of complete healing with no bandaging involved. Further, he reiterated that there are no accidents of gland amputation when using the device as opposed to other surgical procedures.

At the moment, the 'Klamp' is currently in use around Africa in Malaysia, Botswana, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

At the same time, KEBS Acting Managing Director, Mr. Joel Kioko reiterated the need to address AIDS and HIV to people, as they are the future to invest in. The KEBS boss said that HIV/AIDS presents a great challenge to KEBS management, which has suffered both social and economic loss due to low productivity for HIV infected/affected and increase in health care costs.
Sub-Saharan Africa carries a huge burden of disease, it is estimated that the continent has more than 2 million deaths annually from AIDS, nearly 2 million deaths from tuberculosis, and roughly 1 million deaths from malaria.
Mr. Kioko speech read on his behalf by his representative, John Abong's was delivered during the World AIDS Day Celebrations which were coupled with the launch of KEBS HIV/AIDS Workplace policy and Staff End of Year party – the carnival like activity filled event enhanced and brought to life the theme 'Universal Access and Human Rights' in commemoration of the World Aids Day at the KEBS headquarters.

He said KEBS recognizes and supports the commitments made by the Government to respond positively by establishing legislative reforms and policies, which are responsive to the needs of the infected and affected.

During the same ceremony, the KEBS Acting MD demonstrated what it meant to lead by example. Mr. Kioko led KEBS senior management staff at the Liverpool VCT centers at the venue to serve as examples to the rest.
Additionally, he also urged staff to embrace KEBS core values and professionalism in all activities to enhance KEBS public perception as a trade facilitator and in the promotion of KEBS corporate brand. He reiterated that they must all aim to eradicate incidences of indiscipline and enhance their integrity.

SAC DECEMBER 2009

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

A. CHEMICAL STANDARDS

1. **KS 1474-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts — Classification Part 2: List of substances which must not form part of the composition of cosmetic products, Fourth Edition**

CONFIRMATIONS

2. KS 794: 1999 Kenya Standard — Specification for formulated powder hair dyes, aryl diamine based
3. KS 801-1: 2003 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 1: terminology
4. KS 801-3: 2003 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetics industry — Method of test Part 3: Determination of insoluble impurities
5. KS 801-4: 2003 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic Industry — Method of test Part 4: Determination of acid value and free fatty acids
6. KS 801-5: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 5: Determination of unsaponifiable matter
7. KS 801-6: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 11: Determination of melting point
8. KS 801-7: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 7: Determination of refractive index
9. KS 801-8: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 8: Determination of specific gravity
10. KS 801-9: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 9: Titre test
11. KS 801-10: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 10: Determination of colour
12. KS 801-11: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 11: Determination of iodine value (WIJS)
13. KS 801-12: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 12: Determination of saponification value
14. KS 801-13: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry Methods of test Part 13: Determination of acetyl value and hydroxyl value
15. KS 801-14: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 14: Determination of allyl isothiocyanate
16. KS 801-15: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 15: Determination of reichert — Meissl value
17. KS 801-16: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 16: Determination of polenske value
18. KS 801-17: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 17: Determination of peroxide value
19. KS 801-18: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 18: Determination of flash point by pensky -martens closed cap tester
20. KS 801-19: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 19: Determination of rancidity
21. KS 801-20: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 20: Determination of viscosity by capillary method
22. KS 801-21: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 21: Determination of ash content
23. KS 801-22: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 22: Determination of cloud-point
24. KS 801-23: 2004 Kenya Standard — Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test Part 23: Determination of relative density for liquids oils (Capillary stoppered pyknometer)
25. KS 917-1: 2000 Kenya Standard — Specification for after shave preparations Part 1: Lotions
26. KS 1474-4: 2003 Kenya Standard — Cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts— Classification Part 4: list of colouring agents
27. KS 1509: 1999 Kenya Standard — Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry
28. KS 1768: 2003 Kenya Standard — Talc for cosmetics industry — Specification
29. KS 91: 1985 Kenya Standard — Specification for Liquified Petroleum Gases (LPG)
30. KS 382: 1982 Kenya Standard — Power alcohol — Specification
31. KS 515: 1990 Kenya Standard — 10%(V/V) gasohol — Specification
32. KS 1289: 1996 Kenya Standard — Illuminating kerosene — Specification
33. KS1309-2: 1996 Kenya Standard — Diesel fuels — Specification Part 2: Industrial Diesel Oil (IDO)
34. KS 1310: 1996 Kenya Standard — Fuel oils — Specification

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

A FOOD STANDARDS

35. KS 232: 2009 Kenya Standard — Fat spreads and blended spreads — Specification, Second Edition
36. KS ISO 12193: 2004 Kenya Standard — Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of lead by direct graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy, First Edition
37. KS ISO 17189: 2003 Kenya Standard — Butter, edible oil emulsions and spreadable fats — Determination of fat content (Reference method), First Edition
38. KS 28-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cheese — Specification Part 1: General, Second Edition
39. KS 28-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cheese — Specification Part 2: Cheddar, Second Edition
40. KS 28-3: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cheese — Specification Part 3: Gouda, Second Edition
41. KS 28-4: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cheese — Specification Part 4: Tilsiter, Second Edition
42. KS 28-5: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cheese — Specification Part 5: Cottage, Second Edition
43. KS CAC RCP 52: 2003 Kenya Standard — Fish and fishery products — Code of practice, First Edition
44. KS ISO 8156: 2005 Kenya Standard — Dried milk and dried milk products — Determination of insolubility index, Second Edition
45. KS ISO 707: 2008 Kenya Standard — Milk and milk products — Guidance on Sampling, Second Edition
46. KS ISO 5738: 2004 Kenya Standard — Milk and milk products — Determination of copper content — Photometric method (Reference method), Second Edition
47. KS 868: 2009 Kenya Standard — Macadamia kernels — Specification, Second Edition
48. KS 227-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — Cashew kernels — Specification Part 2. Roasted cashew kernels, Second Edition
49. KS 344: 2009 Kenya Standard — Honey –Specification, Third Edition
50. KS ISO/TS 22004: 2005 Kenya Standard — Food safety management systems — Guidance on the application of ISO 22000:2005, First Edition
51. KS ISO 22005: 2007 Kenya Standard — Traceability in the feed and food chain — General principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation, First Edition
52. KS CAC GL 68: 2008 Kenya Standard — Guideline for food safety assessment of foods derived from recombinant-DNA animals, First Edition
53. KS 2182: 2009 Kenya Standard — Handling, transfer and use of genetically modified organisms and derived products — Code of practice, First Edition
54. KS 59-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — Sausages — Specification Part 1: Raw or cooked red meat sausages, Fourth Edition

B AGRICULTURE STANDARDS

55. KS 61: 2009 Kenya Standard — Compounded poultry feeds — Specification, Third Edition
56. KS 62: 2009 Kenya Standard — Dairy cattle feed supplements — Specification, Third Edition
57. KS ISO 7218: 2007 Kenya Standard — Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — General Requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations, First Edition
58. KS ISO 27085: 2009 Kenya Standard — Animal feeding stuffs — Determination of calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, Manganese, cobalt, molybdenum, arsenic, lead and cadmium by ICP-AES, First Edition
59. KS ISO 7514: 1990 Kenya Standard — Instant tea in solid form — Determination of total ash, First Edition
60. KS ISO 7516: 1984 Kenya Standard — Instant tea in solid form — Sampling, First Edition
61. KS ISO 7513: 1990 Kenya Standard — Instant tea in solid form — Determination of moisture content (Loss in mass at 103oC), First Edition
62. KS ISO 11286: 2004 Kenya Standard — Tea — Classification of grades by particle size analysis, First Edition
63. KS ISO 6079: 1990 Kenya Standard — Instant tea in solid form — Specification, First Edition
64. KS ISO 1572: 1975 Kenya Standard — Tea — Preparation of ground sample of known dry matter content, First Edition

STANDARDS FOR WITHDRAWAL

1. KS 1316: 2006, Kenya Standard Fats Spreads — Specification
2. KS ISO 5738: 1980: Kenya Standard ISO copper content - Photometric (reference method)
3. KS ISO 707: 1997 Kenya Standard ISO Milk and milk products - Guidance on sampling
4. KS ISO 8156: 1987: Kenya Standard ISO -Dried milk and dried milk products - Determination of insolubility index

... Continued on page 38

5. KS 1487: 2000 Kenya Standard Code of practice for aquaculture
6. KS-62:1990 Dairy Cattle Feed Supplements –Specification
7. KS-61:1994 Compounded Poultry Feeds -Specification
8. KS-59-1 2000 Specification for Beef and Pork Sausages

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

65. KS 9-3: 2009 Kenya Standard — Gas cylinders — Refillable welded low carbon cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) exceeding 5-litre water capacity Part 3: Code of practice for filling, distribution and retailing of liquefied petroleum gas in cylinders, Third Edition
66. KS 2175: 2009 Kenya Standard — Fire fighting equipment — Components of underground and aboveground hydrant systems — Specification, First Edition
67. KS 2189: 2009 Kenya Standard — Low pressure liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) regulator for use with unified valve — Specification, First Edition
68. KS ISO 4481:1977 Kenya Standard — Cutlery and flatware – Nomenclature, First Edition
69. KS ISO 8442-1: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs -- Cutlery and table holloware Part 1: Requirements for cutlery for the preparation of food, First Edition
70. KS ISO 8442-2: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 2: Requirements for stainless steel and silver-plated cutlery, First Edition
71. KS ISO 8442-3: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 3. Requirements for silver-plated table and decorative holloware, First Edition
72. KS ISO 8442-4: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 4: Requirements for gold plated cutlery, First Edition
73. KS ISO 8442-5: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 5: Specification for sharpness and edge retention test of cutlery, First Edition
74. KS ISO 8442-6: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 6: Lightly silver-plated table holloware protected by lacquer, First Edition
75. KS ISO 8442-7: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 7: Requirements for table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals and their alloy, First Edition
76. KS ISO 8442-8: 2000 Kenya Standard — Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs — Cutlery and table holloware Part 8: Requirements for silver table and decorative holloware, First Edition

B TEXTILE AND GENERAL CONSUMER ENGINEERING STANDARDS

77. KS 274: 2009 Kenya Standard — Sisal agricultural baler twines — Specification, Third Edition
78. KS 642: 2009 Kenya Standard — Sisal packing twines — Specification, Third Edition
79. KS ISO 10722: 2007 Kenya Standard — Geosynthetics — Index test procedure for the evaluation of mechanical damage under repeated loading — Damage caused by granular material, First Edition

C ELECTROTECHNICAL STANDARDS

80. KS EAS 495-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — 13 A plugs, socket-outlets, adaptors and connection units Part 1: Specification for rewirable and non-rewirable 13 A fused plugs, First Edition
81. KS EAS 495-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — 13 A plugs, socket-outlets, adaptors and connection units — Part 2: Specification for switched and unswitched socket outlets, First Edition
82. KS EAS 495-3: 2009 Kenya Standard — 13 A plugs, socket-outlets, adaptors and connection units — Part 3: Specification for adaptors, First Edition
83. KS EAS 495-4: 2009 Kenya Standard — 13 A plugs, socket-outlets, adaptors and connection units — Part 4: 13 A fused connection units: Switched and unswitched, First Edition
84. KS EAS 496: 2009 Kenya Standard — General purpose fuse links for domestic and similar purposes (primarily for use in plugs) — Specification, First Edition

STANDARDS FOR WITHDRAWAL

1. KS 04-246:1987 Specification for 13A fused, switched and unswitched socket outlets
2. KS 04-310-1:1986 (CONFIRMED 1999) Specification for adaptors- General requirements
3. KS 04-310-2:1987 (CONFIRMED 1999) Specification for adaptors-Supplementary requirements
4. KS 04-305:1984(CONFIRMED 1999) Specification for general purpose fuse links for domestic and similar purposes (primarily for use in 13Aplugs)

D CIVIL ENGINEERING

85. KS 2129: 2009 Kenya Standard — Tile adhesive for marble, granite, ceramic and porcelain — Cement-based — Specification, First Edition
86. KS 2183: 2009 Kenya Standard — General concrete works — Code of practice, First Edition
87. KS 2023: 2009 Kenya Standard — Natural stone masonry units — Specification, First Edition
88. KS ISO 6935-2: 2007 Kenya Standard — Steel for the reinforcement of concrete Part 2: Ribbed bars, Second Edition
89. KS ISO 12944-1: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 1: General introduction, First Edition
90. KS ISO 12944-2: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 2: Classification of environments, First Edition
91. KS ISO 12944-3: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 3: Design considerations, First Edition
92. KS ISO 12944-4: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 4: Types of surface and surface preparation, First Edition
93. KS ISO 12944-5: 2007 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 5: Protective paint systems, First Edition
94. KS ISO 12944-6: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 6: Laboratory performance test methods, First Edition
95. KS ISO 12944-7: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 7: Execution and supervision of paint work, First Edition
96. KS ISO 12944-8: 1998 Kenya Standard — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 8: Development of specifications for new work and maintenance, First Edition

SERVICES DEPARTMENT

97. KS 2185: 2009 Kenya Standard — Basic human body measurements for technological design — Statistical summaries of body measurements, First Edition
98. KS ISO 6196-1: 1993 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 1: General terms, First Edition
99. KS ISO 6196-2: 1993 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 2: Image positions and methods of recording, First Edition
100. KS ISO 6196-3: 1997 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 3: Film processing, First Edition
101. KS ISO 6196-4: 1998 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 4: Materials and packaging, First Edition
102. KS ISO 6196-5: 1987 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 5: Quality of images, legibility, inspection, First Edition
103. KS ISO 6196-6: 1992 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 6: Equipment, First Edition
104. KS ISO 6196-7: 1992 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 7: Computer micrographics, First Edition
105. KS ISO 6196-8: 1998 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 8: Use, First Edition
106. KS ISO 6196-10: 1999 Kenya Standard — Micrographics – Vocabulary Part 10: Index, First Edition
107. KS ISO 20022-1: 2004 Kenya Standard — Financial Services — Universal Financial Industry message scheme Part 1: Overall methodology and format specifications for inputs to and outputs from the ISO 20022 repository, First Edition
108. KS ISO 20022-2: 2007 Kenya Standard — Financial services – Universal financial industry message scheme Part 2: Roles and responsibilities of the registration bodies, First Edition
109. KS ISO/TS 20022-3: 2004 Kenya Standard — Financial services – Universal financial industry message scheme Part 3: ISO 20022 modeling guidelines, First Edition
110. KS ISO/TS 20022-4: 2005 Kenya Standard — Financial Services — Universal Financial Industry message scheme Part 4: ISO 20022 XML design rules, First Edition
111. KS ISO/TS 20022-5: 2005 Kenya Standard — Financial Services — Universal financial industry message scheme Part 5: ISO 20022 reverse engineering, First Edition

... continued on page 39

A poem

WHERE ARE THE STANDARDS?

Planted in farm gardens
moving in the integration of transporters
seeking in the counterfeit turbulence
hospitalised by intellectual property rights
where are the standards?

Are they at the altar spot-kicked by the entrepreneurs
Scrambled by the technologies
Centered amidst raw materials
Accounted with financial statements
Where are the standards?

Are they established by public debates
Inspected by the environmentalists
Managed in complex laboratories
Assessed by the professional auditors
Where are the standards?

Are they hidden with journalistic trade
Journals of education in institutions of higher learning
Earning mushrooming procurement businesses of the global world
In cultural heritage of royal empires
Where are the standards?

Are they in financial granaries invested by corruption
In decentralized units of energy sector
In fragmented blocks of industrialization
In marginalized micro hidden enterprises
Where are the standards?

Are they in proficient information systems
Rebuilt by the engineering firms
Masterminded by the research units
Kept in constant testing
Where are the standards?

Are they designed by the forces of nature
Accredited by the constitution
Protected like an endangered species
Memorized like a poem
Where are the standards?

Albert Mukundane
Kampala , Uganda

Standards

... Continuation from on page 36

112. KS ISO 19092: 2008 Kenya Standard — Financial services – Biometrics – Security framework, First Edition
113. KS ISO 21188: 2006 Kenya Standard — Public key infrastructure for financial services – Practices and policy framework, First Edition
114. KS ISO 15782-2: 2001 Kenya Standard — Banking – Certificate management Part 2: Certificate extensions, First Edition
115. KS ISO 9144: 1991 Kenya Standard — Securities — Optical character recognition line – Position and structure, First Edition
116. KS ISO 15022-1: 1999 Kenya Standard — Securities – Scheme for messages (Data field dictionary) Part 1: Data field and message design rules and guidelines, First Edition
117. KS ISO 15022-2: 1999 Kenya Standard — Securities — Scheme for messages – (Data field dictionary) Part 2: Maintenance of data field dictionary and catalogue of messages, First Edition
118. KS ISO 9001: 2008 Kenya Standard — Quality management systems Requirements, Fourth Edition
119. KS ISO/TR 10013: 2001 Kenya Standard — Guidelines for quality management system documentation, First Edition
120. KS ISO 11843-5: 2008 Kenya Standard — Capability of detection -- Part 5: Methodology in the linear and non-linear calibration, First Edition
121. KS ISO 21747: 2006 Kenya Standard — Statistical methods -- Process performance and capability statistics for measured quality characteristics, First Edition
122. KS ISO 22514-3: 2008 Kenya Standard — Statistical methods in process management -- Capability and performance Part 3: Machine performance studies for measured data on discrete parts, First Edition
123. KS ISO/TR 22514-4: 2007 Kenya Standard — Statistical methods in process management -- Capability and performance Part 4: Process capability estimates and performance measures, First Edition
124. KS ISO/TR 8550-1: 2007 Kenya Standard — Guidance on the selection and usage of acceptance sampling systems for inspection of discrete items in lots Part 1: Acceptance sampling, First Edition
125. KS ISO/TR 8550-2: 2007 Kenya Standard — Guidance on the selection and usage of acceptance sampling systems for inspection of discrete items in lots - Part 2: Sampling by attributes, First Edition
126. KS ISO/TR 8550-3: 2007 Kenya Standard — Guidance on the selection and usage of acceptance sampling systems for inspection of discrete items in lots - Part 3: Sampling by attributes, First Edition
127. KS ISO 8423: 2008 Kenya Standard — Sequential sampling plans for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming (known standard deviation), Second Edition
128. KS ISO/TR 22971: 2005 Kenya Standard — Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results -- Practical guidance for the use of ISO 5725-2:1994 in designing, implementing and statistically analysing interlaboratory repeatability and reproducibility results, First Edition
129. KS ISO/TR 29901: 2007 Kenya Standard — Selected illustrations of full factorial experiments with four factors, First Edition
130. KS 2181-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — Tourism services — Hotels and related establishments grading requirements Part 1: Limited and fully serviced hotels, First Edition
131. KS 2186: 2009 Kenya Standard — Accommodation facilities — Sustainability management system — Requirements, First Edition

STANDARDS FOR WITHDRAWAL

1. KS ISO 9000:2000 Quality management systems -- Fundamentals and vocabulary
2. KS ISO 9000:1987 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Guidelines for selection and use
3. KS ISO/TR 13352:1997 Guidelines for interpretation of ISO 9000 series for application within the iron ore industry
4. KS ISO 9000-2:1993 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Part 2: Generic guidelines for the application of ISO 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003
5. KS ISO 9000-3:1991 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Part 3: Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001 to the development, supply and maintenance of software
6. KS ISO 9000-1:1994 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Part 1: Guidelines for selection and use
7. KS ISO 9000-4:1993 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Part 4: Guide to dependability programme Management
8. KS ISO 9000-3:1997 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Part 3: Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:1994 to the development, supply, installation and maintenance of computer software
9. KS ISO 9000-2:1997 Quality management and quality assurance standards -- Part 2: Generic guidelines for the application of ISO 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003 KS ISO 9001:2008 Quality management systems -- Requirements

EAC STANDARDS

132. KS EAS 255-1:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing
133. KS EAS 255-2:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures
134. KS EAS 255-3:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 3: Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)
135. KS EAS 255-4:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)
136. KS EAS 255-5:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)
137. KS EAS 255-6:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)
138. KS EAS 255-7:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acid)
139. KS EAS 255-8:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)
140. KS EAS 255-9:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 9: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)
141. KS EAS 255-10:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)
142. KS EAS 255-11:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 11: Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (method using sulfuric acid)
143. KS EAS 255-12:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 12: Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)
144. KS EAS 255-13:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)
145. KS EAS 255-14:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 14: Mixtures of acetate and certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)
146. KS EAS 255-15:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)
147. KS EAS 255-16:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres and certain other fibres (method using xylene)
148. KS EAS 255-17:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 17: Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)
149. KS EAS 255-18:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid)
150. KS EAS 255-19:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)
151. KS EAS 255-21:2009, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)

STANDARDS FOR WITHDRAWAL

1. KS 127: 1979 (Confirmed 2005), Methods for the quantitative chemical analysis of binary fibre mixtures

SAC SEPT 2009

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

A. CHEMICAL STANDARDS

1. KS 2170-4: 2009 Kenya Standard — Medical Gases — Specification Part 4: Medical carbon dioxide, First Edition
2. KS 2203: 2009 Kenya Standard — Compressed air for breathing apparatus — Specification, First Edition
3. KS 2202-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — Breathing gases for diving and hyperbaric applications — Specification Part 1: Breathing oxygen, First Edition
4. KS 2201: 2009 Kenya Standard — Breathing oxygen for airborne application — Specification, First Edition
5. KS 2200-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — Nitrogen — Specification Part 1: High purity nitrogen, First Edition
6. KS 2200-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — Nitrogen — Specification Part 2: Industrial nitrogen, First Edition
7. KS ISO 2812-1: 2007 Kenya Standard — Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to liquids Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water, First Edition
8. KS ISO 13736: 2008 Kenya Standard — Determination of flash point — Abel closed-cup method, First Edition
9. KS ISO 21227-4: 2008 Kenya Standard — Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of defects on coated surfaces using optical imaging Part 4: Evaluation of filiform corrosion, First Edition
10. KS ISO 20340: 2009 Kenya Standard — Paints and varnishes — Performance requirements for protective paint systems for offshore and related structures, First Edition

B ENVIRONMENT STANDARDS

11. KS 2162: 2009 Kenya Standard — Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Inorganic supporting and filtering materials — Definitions, First Edition
12. KS 2163: 2009 Kenya Standard — Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Inorganic supporting and filtering materials — Methods of test, First Edition
13. KS 2067-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — Specific industrial effluent standards Part 2: Sugar industry, First Edition
14. KS ISO 14644-1: 1999 Kenya Standard — Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments Part 1: Classification of air cleanliness, First Edition

CONFIRMATIONS

15. KS 1454: 1998 Kenya Standard — Specification for shoe cream
16. KS 1426: 1997 Kenya Standard — Specification for paraffin wax
17. KS 820: 1997 Kenya Standard — Methods of test for waxes and polishes
18. KS 821: 1995 Kenya Standard — Definitions of terms relating to polishes and related materials
19. KS 1800: 2003 Kenya Standard — Black finger printing ink — Specification
20. KS 1801-1: 2003 Kenya Standard — Waterproof drawing ink — Specification Part 1: Black waterproof drawing ink for architectural, engineering and survey use
21. KS 1801-2: 2003 Kenya Standard — Waterproof drawing ink — Specification Part 2: Coloured waterproof drawing ink for architectural, engineering and survery use
22. KS 1805: 2004 Kenya Standard — Gallic acid for use in the ink industry — Specification
23. KS 1806: 2004 Kenya Standard — Tannic acid for use in the ink industry —Specification
24. KS 1799-1: 2003 Kenya Standard — Indelible ink — Specification Part 1: Indelible ink for use on marking voters' fingers
25. KS 1799-2: 2004 Kenya Standard — Indelible ink — Specification Part 2: Indelible ink for use on marking textile fabrics

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

A FOOD STANDARDS

26. KS 229: 2009 Kenya Standard — Edible salt — Specification, Third Edition
27. Amendment to KS 38: 2007 Kenya Standard — Plantation (mill) white sugar — Specification, Sixth Edition
28. Amendment to KS 1702: 2009 Kenya Standard — Brown sugar — Specification, Third Edition

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STANDARDS

29. KS 2177: 2009 Kenya Standard — Weld mesh — Specification, First Edition
30. KS 2197: 2009 Kenya Standard — Brackets for eaves gutters — Requirements and testing, First Edition
31. KS 2198: 2009 Kenya Standard — Eaves gutters and fittings made of PVC-U — Definitions, requirements and testing, First Edition
32. KS 2199: 2009 Kenya Standard — Plastics rainwater piping systems for above ground external use — Unplasticized poly (Vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) Part 1: Pipes, fittings and the system — Specification, First Edition
33. KS ISO 6224: 2005 Kenya Standard — Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications — Specification, First Edition
34. KS 2190: 2009 Kenya Standard — Motor vehicle used spare parts — Code of practice, First Edition

CONFIRMATION

35. KS 149-3: 1987 Kenya Standard — Specification for UPVC pipes for cold water services Part 3. Nominal diameters, wall thicknesses and nominal pressures (inch series), First Edition

B TEXTILE AND GENERAL CONSUMER ENGINEERING STANDARDS

36. KS 1056-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — Woven wrapping cloth — Specification Part 2: Jute cloth, Second Edition
37. KS 2187: 2009 Kenya Standard — Determination of cuprammonium fluidity of cotton and certain cellulosic man-made fibres — Test method, First Edition
38. KS 2188: 2009 Kenya Standard — Differential dyeing behaviour of cotton — Test method, First Edition

C ELECTROTECHNICAL STANDARDS

39. KS 2109: 2009 Kenya Standard — Closed circuit television (CCTV) — Management and operation — Code of practice, First Edition
40. KS 2110-1: 2009 Kenya Standard — Installation and remote monitoring of detector activated CCTV systems Part 1: Code of practice, First Edition
41. KS 2110-2: 2009 Kenya Standard — CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications Part 2: Operational requirements, First Edition

.... Check the next Issue for more confirmed standards

National Quality Institute

Entrenching a culture of quality in the Kenyan society

The following courses are offered by NQI:

1. Training on ISO Management Systems:
   - ISO 9000 Quality Management Systems
   - ISO 22000 Food Safety Management Systems
   - ISO 14000 Environmental Management Systems
   - OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems
   - Internal Quality Auditor Course (IQA)
   - Internal Food Safety Auditor Course (IFSA)
   - Internal Environmental Auditor Course (IEA)
   - Lead Auditor Course (ISO 9001:2008 QMS , ISO 22000:2005 FSMS and ISO 14001:2004)
2. Training on Process Improvement
   - Statistical Process Control
   - Process Mapping and Documentation
3. Training on practical application of product and service standards
4. Continual Professional Development for Members

For membership fees contact nqi@kebs.org and we will send you a fee table and application forms.

NDT 2010 Calender of Events

ACTIVITY	Mechanism of completion	Target Dates
A. Highlight NDT services in KEBS website	Liaise with ICT dept to incorporate this in website	Jan 4th 2010
B. Contact Potential NDT customers Letters on official KEBS logo to be written to customers	List compiled with addresses.	Jan 4th 2010
C. Newspaper articles in the dailies Articles Photographs	Liaise with Marketing dept. on:	Jan 12th 2010
D. 1 Day NDT National Workshop Liaison with KENAS	Sending invitation letters	Feb 10th 2010
E. Facilitating SAIW visit Awaiting reply to email sent on 14/12/2009	Requesting IAEA by email through NCST to facilitate.	Feb 24th-26th 2010
F. NDT level I training	Invite applications for PT, MT, UT and RT as per draft programme	Mar 22nd 2010
G. NDT inspection of samples	Continuous inspection in lab and site	On going