



TH
**NATIONAL
DIALOGUE
CONFERENCE**



VENUE: Lake Naivasha, Sawela Lodges & Hotel, Naivasha, Kenya

DATES: Monday, 1st – Friday, 5th December 2025

Theme:
***“Future-Ready Supply Chain Professionals
as Catalysts for National Transformation”***



**KENYA INSTITUTE OF
SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT**

...Promoting Professionalism in Supply Chain Management...

PARTNERS



The National Treasury
& Economic Planning
The National Treasury



PPRA
PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
REGULATORY AUTHORITY



KISEB
Efficient Supply Chain



Host: KISM Council



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Regulatory Authority Representative

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CHIEF GUEST



His Excellency Dr. Musalia Mudavadi E.G.H.

Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs



KEY GUESTS – NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



John Mbadi Ng'ongo, E.G.H.
Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Economic Planning



Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, FCPA, E.G.H
Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development



Cyrell Odede Wagunda,
Principal Secretary for Public Investments & Assets Management at the National Treasury.

KEY GUESTS – COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



H.E. Governor Susan Kihika, EGH
Governor, County Government of Nakuru



H.E. Dr. Irungu Kang'ata, CBS
Governor, County Government of Murang'a

KISM CHAIRMAN



“ In shaping supply chains that are ethical, innovative, and resilient, we shape the future of our nation. Our collective commitment today defines Kenya’s prosperity tomorrow.”

John Karani, MBS, MKISM, MCIPS
Council Chairman, KISM

KISM CEO

“ This Dialogue is a powerful reminder that future-ready supply chains are not just systems—they are engines of accountability, inclusivity, and national prosperity.”

Kenneth Matiba, MBS, MKISM
Secretary/CEO
KISM





KEY SPEAKERS



FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
Auditor-General, Kenya



Dr. Moses Banda
Financial Inclusion Advisor, Executive Office of the President



FCPA Agnes Odhiambo, CBS
Advisor, Finance & Governance, Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary & Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs



Hon. Tindi Mwale, MP
Chair, Public Accounts Committee, The National Assembly



Hon. FCPA Kimani Kuria, MP
Chairman, Finance Committee, The National Assembly



Hon. Kakai Bisau, MP
Kimini Constituency, The National Assembly



Sen. Hezema M. Lematian, MP
Nominated Senator



FCPA Edward Ouko, CBS Board Chairman,
Financial Reporting Centre & Former, Auditor-General



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Kenya Institute of Supplies Examination Board (KISEB)



Gloria Wawira
CEO, National Youth Council



Ruth Michoma
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Meshack Kiprono
Chief Officer, ICT
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Wilson Wariri
Chief Investment Officer
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Mary Walthigeni Chege
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Chief Innovation Officer, Dejin Kenya Limited

Concept Note

Theme: Future-Ready Supply Chain Professionals as Catalysts for National Transformation

Date/Day	Monday, 1 st – Friday, 5 th December 2025
Venue	Lake Naivasha, Sawela Lodges & Hotel, Naivasha, Kenya

A. Background, Introduction, Context, and Rationale

1. Background

Public procurement is universally acknowledged as one of the most powerful instruments through which governments exercise influence over national development, economic growth, and social equity. In Kenya, procurement is not merely a technical process of purchasing goods, works, and services. It is a central pillar of governance, a defining feature of the state's fiscal architecture, and a key determinant of whether national resources are translated into tangible benefits for citizens.

Globally, studies by organizations such as the **OECD** estimate that procurement spending accounts for between **12% and 15%** of GDP in developed countries. In many developing countries, the proportion rises to more than thirty percent of GDP. In Kenya's case, estimates from the National Treasury suggest that over **Kshs. 1.5 Trillion** are spent annually through procurement channels, an amount that represents nearly one-third of the national budget. This volume underscores procurement's status as a strategic lever for service delivery and national transformation.

The evolution of procurement has shown that it is no longer a mere back-office transactional activity but a critical instrument of governance, central to shaping national policy and development outcomes. When procurement is strategically reformed and elevated as a core function, it becomes a powerful tool for driving inclusion, accountability, and efficiency.

Digitalization, for example, can generate substantial savings by reducing transaction costs, streamlining processes, and ensuring timely payments, while inclusive procurement frameworks demonstrate how small and medium enterprises can meaningfully participate in public contracts, creating broad-based economic opportunities.

2. The Context

Kenya's procurement framework has grown in complexity and ambition over the last two decades. The enactment of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act of 2007 was a landmark in recognizing procurement as a profession requiring ethical standards, technical competence, and regulatory oversight. This law established the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management, giving the profession a statutory body to license, regulate, and uphold professional integrity. Alongside this, the Public Pro-

urement and Disposal Act of 2005 codified processes for acquisition and disposal, laying the foundation for modern procurement.

The subsequent enactment of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act of 2015 expanded the framework, embedding transparency provisions, clarifying oversight responsibilities, and mandating affirmative action through the AGPO Program. These legislative instruments, supported by the growth of institutions such as the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, the Public Procurement Administrative Review Board, the Office of the Auditor General, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Parliament, and the Judiciary, have built a robust legal and institutional scaffolding around procurement. Yet in practice, this architecture has been undermined by weak enforcement, institutional capacity, and governance failures.

One of the most pressing challenges has been the crisis of pending bills. As of June 2025, Kenya's pending bills stood at six hundred and thirty-nine billion shillings, of which three hundred and ninety-nine billion were owed by the national government and two hundred and forty billion by county governments. Pending bills have become a chronic weakness in Kenya's fiscal and procurement systems. Their impact on businesses and service delivery has been devastating. Small enterprises, many of which entered into government contracts with the expectation of prompt payment, have been forced into insolvency or crippling debt when payments failed to materialize.

Liquidity challenges have cascaded into job losses and the collapse of enterprises that once supplied the government with goods and services. Worse still, pending bills have opened new avenues for corruption, where payments are expedited only through bribery or political connections. Though the National Treasury has classified pending bills as "**first charge**" obligations, meaning they must be settled before new expenditures, enforcement of this principle has been inconsistent. Pending bills, therefore, reflect a deeper malaise of fiscal indiscipline, weak commitment to controls, and poor political accountability.

Beyond fiscal issues, procurement in Kenya has also been positioned as a driver of inclusion and empowerment. The AGPO reserves thirty percent of public contracts for youth, women, and persons with disabilities. The policy was conceived as a bold attempt to redistribute procurement benefits and democratize access to state resources. Studies by research entities such as the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, the African Development Bank, and the World Bank indicate that AGPO has had some notable successes, including the entry of new enterprises into the public procurement market and increased economic participation by marginalized groups.

However, persistent challenges have limited the program's full impact. Many AGPO beneficiaries face difficulties in securing affordable financing to execute government contracts, and even when contracts are awarded, payment delays undermine their sustainability. Bureaucratic bottlenecks remain significant, while political patronage has, in some cases, distorted the allocation of opportunities, with politically connected actors using proxies to corner benefits. While the principle of inclusion is sound, its execution requires greater institutional safeguards, financial support structures, and continuous monitoring to prevent elite capture.

Kenya's journey in digitizing procurement is another area of both progress and challenge. The introduction of the Integrated Financial Management Information System and the gradual rollout of the electronic Government Procurement platform are intended to reduce discretion, minimize opportunities for corruption, and improve efficiency. The promise of technology extends far beyond what has been realized so far.

Emerging innovations such as blockchain could provide tamper-proof procurement records, eliminating space for fraud and manipulation. Artificial intelligence could be deployed to detect collusive bidding patterns or irregular transactions. Big data analytics can be harnessed to improve market intelligence and strengthen oversight.

The Internet of Things could transform procurement logistics by enabling real-time monitoring of assets and deliveries. Kenya is only at the beginning of this digital transformation. The opportunities are immense, but the challenges are significant: infrastructure gaps, cybersecurity risks, digital illiteracy among officers, and resistance to transparency by vested interests.

The Auditor General's reports consistently highlight irregularities in procurement, from inflated costs and ghost suppliers to incomplete projects. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission identifies procurement as one of the most corruption-prone sectors. The Judiciary, though frequently called upon to adjudicate procurement disputes, struggles with capacity constraints and backlogs that slow resolution. Oversight institutions such as the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority lack the resources to monitor compliance effectively. The result is a system that appears robust but, in many cases, fails citizens and businesses in its delivery.

Every shilling spent through procurement can either reinforce inefficiency and corruption or stimulate inclusive growth, job creation, and national trust. With a public debt burden that now exceeds eleven trillion shillings, Kenya cannot afford leakages in procurement. The stakes are extraordinarily high: efficient procurement could free up billions in savings, support local industry under the "Buy Kenya, Build Kenya" agenda, and deliver timely services in health, education, infrastructure, and social protection. At the same time, procurement can foster national cohesion by ensuring affirmative groups are genuinely included, regional balance is respected, and citizens feel the state is responsive to their needs.

3. The 2025 National Dialogue

Today, supply chain management is recognized not simply as a mechanism for buy-

ing but as a powerful instrument for shaping industries, fostering inclusivity, driving fiscal discipline, promoting sustainability, and strengthening the institutions that underpin Kenya's socio-economic future. In essence, procurement has become a tool for building—building institutions, building industries, and building the nation.

The 2025 National Dialogue on Procurement and Supply Chain Management, convened under the theme **"Future-Ready Procurement & Supply Chain Professionals as Catalysts for National Transformation,"** is poised to take place at a critical moment. It is envisioned not as just another conference in the national calendar but as a strategic opportunity for collective reflection and recalibration. Through this Dialogue, stakeholders from government, the private sector, civil society, academia, and development partners are expected to come together to assess progress, identify systemic gaps, and co-create actionable strategies that will strengthen Kenya's procurement and supply chain ecosystem.

Procurement occupies a central role in Kenya's national development agenda.

The Kenya Vision 2030, the Country's long-term blueprint, underscores efficient, transparent, and accountable procurement as essential for competitiveness, service delivery, and sustainable growth. Similarly, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), which guides current government policy, prioritizes the empowerment of local enterprises, the enhancement of industrial competitiveness, and equitable access to economic opportunities for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. The realization of these objectives is contingent on a robust, professional, and forward-looking procurement system.

Every procurement decision, whether it involves constructing infrastructure, equipping hospitals, supplying educational materials, or rolling out digital systems, has far-reaching implications. Procurement reflects government priorities, tests institutional capacity, and shapes public confidence. When procurement operates efficiently, industries expand, public services improve, and citizens' trust in government strengthens. Conversely, inefficiency or mismanagement in procurement can amplify fiscal pressures, exacerbate corruption risks, and erode social cohesion.

As Kenya prepares to convene the 2025 Dialogue, the event promises to be a pivotal platform for setting the agenda for a future-ready procurement system—one that is transparent, inclusive, technologically enabled, and capable of driving national transformation and collective prosperity.

4. Historical Perspective and Conceptual Rationale for the Dialogue

The National Dialogue on Procurement and Supply Chain Management has, since its inception, grown into a defining space for Kenya's reflection on the future of procurement, governance, and national development. Each edition has been deliberately situated within the country's socio-economic realities, while projecting forward to regional integration and global priorities.

The inaugural edition in **2021** came at a moment of deep uncertainty, as Kenya, like the rest of the world, was emerging from the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic. Its theme, **"Transforming Supply Chain Management to Drive Economic Recovery**

and Social Impact”, captured the urgency of rethinking procurement not merely as a bureaucratic function, but as an enabler of resilience, recovery, and inclusivity. It highlighted the capacity of supply chains to catalyze local industries, sustain jobs, and anchor national healing in the aftermath of crisis.

By **2023**, the Dialogue had matured into a platform for aligning procurement with broader national priorities. Under the theme *“Leveraging Supply Chain Management in the Delivery of the BETA Transformation Agenda and Accelerating the Realization of AfCFTA & the SDGs in Kenya & Africa”*, the conversations directly engaged with Kenya’s **Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)**.

Here, procurement was cast as a mechanism to redistribute opportunities, empower marginalized groups, and accelerate inclusive growth. At the same time, the Dialogue expanded its scope to the regional and international stage, recognizing supply chain management as essential to realizing the promise of the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** and advancing the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

In **2024**, the focus shifted towards competitiveness and resilience. With the theme *“Enhancing National Supply Chains for Innovation, Resilience, and Global Competitiveness”*, the Dialogue emphasized digital transformation, the fortification of supply chains against global disruptions, and the strategic positioning of Kenya and Africa within international value chains. It marked a turning point where procurement was no longer discussed only in terms of compliance or efficiency but as a strategic tool for industrial growth, innovation, and global relevance.

The **2025 Dialogue** seeks to consolidate these lessons while moving the conversation to an even higher plane. It positions procurement and supply chain systems not as peripheral administrative functions but as **strategic drivers of Kenya’s national transformation**. This Dialogue aims to demonstrate how supply chains can be leveraged to advance **fiscal discipline, industrial vibrancy, regional trade integration, and social equity**, while staying true to Kenya’s long-term development agenda under **Vision 2030**, the **Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda**, and the **Medium-Term Plan IV (2023–2027)**. In doing so, the Dialogue affirms that procurement reform is central to achieving the broader goals of shared prosperity, effective governance, and sustainable development.

At its core, this Dialogue recognizes the **strategic significance of supply chains** in Kenya’s development journey. Supply chains form the connective tissue between policy intentions and service delivery; they determine how efficiently public resources are transformed into infrastructure, services, jobs, and industrial growth. When governed effectively, supply chains not only deliver value for money but also build public trust, create opportunities for women, youth, and persons with disabilities, and drive Kenya’s competitiveness in both regional and global markets.

From past editions, several important lessons inform the 2025 deliberations. Persistent governance gaps point to the need for stronger legal and institutional frameworks to uphold standards, ensure transparency, and curb corruption. Experiences with digital platforms such as **e-GP** and **IFMIS** have demonstrated the transformative potential of technology in enhancing transparency, efficiency, and resilience

against economic malfeasance, while also revealing the need for deeper integration and user adoption. The Dialogue has also underscored the importance of citizen oversight: engaging civil society and professional bodies has proven vital in strengthening accountability and responsiveness in procurement systems.

Equally important are lessons on inclusion and partnerships. The deliberate participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in procurement is no longer just a matter of compliance with affirmative action policies but a pathway to equitable prosperity. Meanwhile, the role of **public-private partnerships** has emerged as indispensable for unlocking innovation, scaling up industrial capacity, and building resilient supply chains that can withstand both domestic and global shocks.

Taken together, these lessons shape the 2025 Dialogue as more than a technical conference. It is a **national stocktaking exercise**, a forward-looking conversation about how procurement and supply chain management can be reimagined as engines of inclusive growth, instruments of fiscal responsibility, and catalysts for Kenya’s integration into the regional and global economy.

5. Why 2025 is a Pivotal Moment

The timing of the 2025 Dialogue centered around **Future-Ready Procurement & Supply Chain Professionals as Catalysts for National Transformation** cannot be gainsaid. Kenya stands at a crossroads: it has made considerable strides in establishing robust legal frameworks, harnessing digital innovation, and nurturing a dynamic, youthful population. Yet, several urgent challenges remain:

- i. **The Pending Bills Crisis:** By mid-2025, pending bills had reached over Ksh 639 billion, with Ksh 399 billion owed by the national government and Ksh 240 billion by counties. These arrears have crippled suppliers — particularly SMEs — many of whom have been forced to shut down.
- ii. **Corruption and Integrity Gaps:** Public procurement remains one of the most corruption-prone sectors, with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) reporting recurring cases of bid-rigging, inflated pricing, and tender manipulation.
- iii. **Digital Transition Challenges:** While the rollout of e-GP and IFMIS has begun to modernize processes, gaps in adoption, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and limited practitioner capacity continue to hinder progress.
- iv. **Inclusion Barriers:** Despite the promise of the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) program, many women, youth, and persons with disabilities remain excluded due to challenges such as delayed payments, credit constraints, and compliance hurdles.
- v. **Climate and Sustainability Imperatives:** With the urgency of the global climate agenda intensifying, Kenya has an opportunity to make procurement a driver of sustainability. Yet integration of green procurement into practice remains limited.

Against this backdrop, the Dialogue becomes more than an exchange of ideas. It becomes a platform to forge solutions that address pressing realities while seizing emerging opportunities.

6. Objectives of the 2025 Dialogue

The Dialogue is designed to pursue several interconnected objectives that resonate with Kenya's developmental trajectory:

- i. Reinforce procurement's role as a driver of national transformation rather than a back-office function.
- ii. Develop actionable strategies to clear the pending bills backlog while preventing future accumulation.
- iii. Leverage emerging technologies such as blockchain, AI, and advanced data analytics to enhance transparency and efficiency.
- iv. Strengthen inclusion and equity so that marginalized groups, especially AGPO beneficiaries, gain meaningful access to opportunities.
- v. Integrate climate action into procurement practices, ensuring Kenya's commitments under the Paris Agreement are realized through sustainable public spending.
- vi. Bolster governance and oversight by strengthening institutions such as PPRA, OAG, EACC, and the Judiciary.
- vii. Professionalize the field through continuous training, certification, and adherence to ethical standards, in line with the Supplies Practitioners Management Act 2007.

7. Distinct Features of the 2025 Edition

The 2025 National Dialogue sets itself apart by focusing explicitly on future readiness. Procurement must therefore evolve into a system that is resilient, innovative, and globally competitive.

Key innovations in this edition include:

- i. A high-level session on pending bills, uniting the National Treasury, county governments, suppliers, and oversight institutions to create a resolution roadmap.
- ii. A Judiciary-led forum exploring the role of courts in resolving procurement disputes, enforcing contracts, and strengthening investor confidence.
- iii. A youth and affirmative action roundtable amplifying AGPO voices and tackling barriers that hinder their effective participation.
- iv. A technology and innovation pavilion showcasing cutting-edge digital solutions, both local and global.
- v. A green procurement track spotlighting how public expenditure can catalyze sustainable development.

8. Alignment with National and Global Priorities

The convening of the 2025 National Dialogue on Procurement and Supply Chain Management is both timely and strategic. It is anchored in Kenya's ongoing journey of reforming its public procurement system to become more efficient, transparent, inclusive, and future-ready.

The Dialogue is not simply another conference; it is a **national stocktaking exercise** that situates procurement and supply chain management within the broader architecture of Kenya's development aspirations and international obligations. Its outcomes will feed into Kenya's national development frameworks, including Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda, and the Medium-Term Plan IV (2023–2027).

In essence, the 2025 National Dialogue is not simply about improving procurement processes or enhancing compliance. It is about **reimagining procurement as a transformative lever for national prosperity** — a mechanism through which Kenya can simultaneously industrialize, empower citizens, ensure fiscal responsibility, and respond to global challenges. It is about ensuring that every shilling of public expenditure translates into measurable value for the people: value reflected in jobs created, industries developed, services delivered with efficiency, and renewed trust in public institutions.

This year's Dialogue seeks to make a bold statement that procurement can no longer be perceived as a passive administrative routine or a background support service within government. Instead, it is being repositioned as the **heartbeat of national development**, the **engine of inclusive growth**, and the **catalyst of collective prosperity**. Procurement today sits at the intersection of the country's most pressing priorities: it is the space where **fiscal policy meets development outcomes**, where **social inclusion intersects with economic empowerment**.

This Dialogue, therefore, reframes procurement not as a technical compliance exercise but as a **strategic foundation upon which Kenya's future transformation rests**. It is through procurement that schools are equipped, hospitals are supplied, infrastructure is built, industries are nurtured, and communities are empowered. Every contract awarded and every resource allocated through procurement becomes an opportunity to deliver value, restore trust in public institutions, and advance Kenya's aspirations of becoming a globally competitive, just, and sustainable nation.

9. The Role of KISM in Convening the Dialogue

The KISM occupies a unique and indispensable role in Kenya's procurement and supply chain management ecosystem. Established under the Supplies Practitioners Management Act (SPMA), 2007, the Institute is not merely a professional association but a statutory regulator mandated to safeguard integrity, professionalism, and effectiveness in the practice of supply chain management. Its mandate makes it both the custodian of professional standards and a strategic partner in advancing Kenya's governance and development goals. Convening the 2025 National Dialogue on Procurement and Supply Chain Management, therefore, flows naturally from KISM's legal foundation, institutional capacity, and professional responsibility to shape the trajectory of procurement reform in the country.

At the heart of its authority are four interlinked statutory functions: training, building capacity across public and private sectors, registration and licensing of professionals to ensure only qualified and competent individuals' practice, regulating the profession through ethical codes and disciplinary action, and promoting professionalism as a driver of national development. These functions empower KISM not only to regulate but also to influence the broader design, implementation, and reform of procurement systems.

The Institute's credibility has been built gradually through collaboration with oversight institutions such as the PPRA, KISEB, OAG, and the EACC. It has worked with universities, professional bodies, and development partners to link procurement with wider governance, economic, and sustainability agendas. Through its flagship

conferences, policy submissions, and professional development programs, KISM has provided a neutral, credible platform where government, industry, academia, and civil society deliberate on reforms. The National Dialogue is therefore an extension of this tradition, an inclusive space for evidence-based discussions that bridge practice to policy.

With a membership spanning professionals across MDACs, the private sector, academia, and the third sector, KISM draws perspectives from every corner of the procurement landscape. Its members include practitioners involved in shaping policy in government, supply chain leaders integrating local industries into global value chains, academics preparing the next generation of professionals, and young practitioners who are critical in embedding innovation and digital fluency into the sector. This wide base ensures that the Dialogue is not confined to abstract policy debates but is firmly grounded in lived realities from across the country.

Equally, KISM, as a thought leader and an advocate in national reforms, has contributed to the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal regime, and subsequent policy reviews have been instrumental in embedding professionalism, integrity, and accountability in procurement practice. In the continuum of things over the years, this year's 2025 National Dialogue, not just another conference, is a strategic expression of KISM's mandate to professionalize and transform supply chain management in Kenya. Through this platform, the Institute seeks to provide thought leadership on pressing issues such as pending bills, fiscal discipline, digital reforms, inclusivity, and sustainability. It aims to strengthen the professional voice in national decision-making, advocate for reforms for national transformation, and showcase innovations and best practices.

10. Overview of the Dialogue Process

The 2025 National Dialogue on **Future-Ready Procurement & Supply Chain Professionals as Catalysts for National Transformation** is not an isolated event, but rather the culmination of a carefully designed process of consultation, planning, and collaboration. The Dialogue builds upon years of reform efforts, past conferences, policy conversations, and sector-wide engagements, translating them into a structured national forum. By its very nature, the Dialogue is both a product and a catalyst: a product of Kenya's evolving procurement landscape, and a catalyst for shaping its future.

The process leading to the Dialogue was guided by three core principles: **inclusivity, evidence-based deliberations, and actionable outcomes**. Inclusivity ensured that stakeholders from across the public, private, civil society, and professional sectors were involved. Evidence-based deliberations ensured that conversations were grounded in research, data, and practical experience. Actionable outcomes ensured that the Dialogue was not a mere talk-shop but a platform for generating reforms that could be adopted by policy-makers and practitioners alike.

10.1 Conceptualization of the Dialogue

The Dialogue was conceptualized in early 2025 against the backdrop of significant national and global challenges. Kenya was grappling with pressing procurement issues, including:

- i. A **pending bills crisis**, with national and county governments owing suppliers billions of shillings.
- ii. Persistent allegations of corruption and governance gaps in procurement processes.
- iii. Limited integration of **digital systems** such as e-GP across government entities.
- iv. Slow mainstreaming of affirmative action groups—youth, women, and persons with disabilities—into meaningful procurement participation.
- v. Rising fiscal pressures that demanded **value-for-money procurement** and strict expenditure controls.

Recognizing the magnitude of these issues, KISM, together with partners in government and oversight agencies, proposed the establishment of a **National Dialogue** as a structured, multi-stakeholder platform to address both the systemic weaknesses and the transformative opportunities in procurement. The Dialogue was positioned not just as a professional conference, but as a **national reform agenda-setting platform**.

10.2 Objectives of the Dialogue

The Dialogue was designed around four interlinked objectives:

- 1. Policy Influence** – To influence government policy by presenting evidence-based recommendations on procurement reforms, pending bills resolution, and digital transformation.
- 2. Professional Development** – To provide a learning platform for procurement officers, enabling them to share best practices and gain exposure to global innovations.
- 3. Stakeholder Engagement** – To create a neutral space where government, private sector, oversight agencies, and civil society could interact constructively.
- 4. Agenda Setting for the Future** – To define the trajectory of procurement in Kenya over the next decade, positioning supply chain management as a strategic driver of economic growth.

These objectives ensured that the Dialogue was not reduced to short-term conversations but connected to long-term reforms and professional practice.

10.3 The Key Target Group and Their Role in the 2025 National Dialogue

The 2025 National Dialogue represents a pivotal moment in Kenya's journey to strengthen its public procurement system, enhance supply chain resilience, and align national practices with global standards. While KISM assumes the central convening role, the effectiveness and impact of the Dialogue will be determined by the active engagement, technical expertise, and strategic support of key partners.

a) The National Treasury

The National Treasury is expected to provide critical technical guidance on fiscal management, procurement reforms, and budgetary planning. Its participation will be vital in framing discussions on the pending bills crisis, resource allocation, and strategies to enhance efficiency and fiscal discipline across government entities. By contributing insights on policy priorities, The National Treasury will ensure that the Dialogue's recommendations are aligned with national development imperatives and financial sustainability.

b) **Oversight Institutions**

Oversight institutions, including the **Office of the Auditor General (OAG)**, **Office of the Controller of Budget (CoB)**, and the **Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)**, are anticipated to contribute expertise on governance, accountability, and ethical compliance. Their input will guide discussions on systemic reforms, enhance transparency, and reinforce mechanisms for detecting and mitigating corruption, inefficiency, and malpractice within procurement processes.

c) **Development partners**

Development partners, including the **UNODC**, will provide technical support, financial resources, and international expertise. Their engagement is expected to enhance discussions on digital procurement innovations, data analytics, e-GP integration, and capacity-building programs, thereby aligning Kenya's reforms with global trends and strengthening the overall effectiveness of the Dialogue's recommendations.

d) **The private sector**

The private sector will play an equally critical role in shaping the Dialogue's outcomes. Their perspectives will inform discussions on integrating Kenya's industries into global value chains, promoting competitiveness, and identifying practical solutions to challenges such as delayed payments and procurement bottlenecks. By sharing best practices and technological innovations, private sector actors will ensure that the Dialogue not only focuses on compliance but also on creating opportunities for industrial growth and economic transformation.

e) **The Civil Society and the 3rd Sector Actors**

Similarly, the **civil society and third-sector actors**, including non-governmental organizations, think tanks, and advocacy groups, are anticipated to provide critical perspectives on inclusion, equity, and social accountability. Their involvement will ensure that procurement reforms prioritize the participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, and that public resources are utilized in ways that maximize social impact. These actors will also help monitor outcomes, provide independent oversight, and foster citizen engagement in procurement processes, reinforcing transparency and trust.

Collectively, these partners are expected to ensure that the dialogue is not merely a discussion forum but a **strategic platform for action**. Their contributions will enable a holistic assessment of Kenya's procurement ecosystem, promote evidence-based policymaking, and facilitate the co-creation of practical, implementable solutions. By lending their expertise, authority, and resources, these partners will help position procurement and supply chain management as a central driver of national transformation.

In essence, the success of the Dialogue depends on the **synergistic engagement of these key stakeholders**, each bringing a unique perspective, mandate, and capability, to ensure that the outcomes of the 2025 Dialogue translate into tangible reforms,

strengthened institutional capacity, and meaningful value for Kenyan citizens.

10.4 Structure of the Dialogue

The Dialogue was structured into multiple formats to accommodate different levels of engagement:

1. **Plenary Sessions** – high-level discussions featuring keynote addresses by dignitaries such as the invited **Chief Guest, Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, EGH – Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, Hon. FCPA John Mbadi Ng'ongo, EGH – Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Economic Planning, Hon. FCPA Dr. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH – Cabinet Secretary, Cooperatives & MSMEs** alongside Principal Secretaries, Judiciary representatives, and CEOs/Accounting Officers of the Oversight Bodies.
2. **Panel Discussions** – thematic explorations of key issues such as pending bills, e-procurement, professionalism, and affirmative action.
3. **Breakout Forums** – specialized sessions focusing on sectoral issues (infrastructure, healthcare, education, ICT).
4. **Exhibitions** – showcasing innovations in procurement technology, supply chain solutions, and professional services.
5. **Networking Sessions** – providing opportunities for informal exchanges between delegates, government officials, and private sector players.

This structure ensured a balance between knowledge-sharing, policy deliberations, and practical demonstrations.

10.5 Expected Outcomes

The Dialogue was designed to produce tangible outcomes, including:

- i. A **National Procurement Reform Agenda 2025–2030**, capturing key policy and practice recommendations.
- ii. A **White Paper on Pending Bills**, offering solutions to address the backlog of payments in national and county governments.
- iii. A **Professional Capacity Building Roadmap**, outlining strategies for training, licensing, and continuous development.
- iv. A **Technology and Innovation Framework**, promoting e-GP and smart supply chain systems.

10.6 Significance of the Dialogue Process

The process of preparing and convening the Dialogue reflects a deliberate attempt to move procurement reform from fragmented, reactionary measures to **systematic, inclusive, and forward-looking reforms**. By bringing together all stakeholders—government, judiciary, professional bodies, civil society, and international partners—the Dialogue represents a national consensus-building exercise.

It is also significant for embedding **professional voices** into national decision-making. For too long, procurement officers have been seen as implementers of policy; the Dialogue repositions them as **co-creators of reform and transformation**, fully aligned with Kenya's aspirations for fiscal consolidation, transparency, and economic transformation.

11. Nexus with KISM's Mandate

The 2025 National Dialogue is intrinsically linked to the core mandate of the **Kenya Institute of Supplies Management**, which is to regulate, develop, and professionalize procurement and supply chain management practice in Kenya. This Dialogue complements KISM's mandate in several interrelated dimensions:

11.1 Professional Development and Competence:

The KISM has continually emphasized professional development through specialized training modules, workshops, and continuous professional development courses. The Dialogue serves as a high-level platform to assess gaps in knowledge and skills, benchmark against international best practices, and identify new competencies required for strategic procurement against public expectations.

11.2 Governance, Ethics, and Compliance:

The Institute promotes adherence to ethical codes of conduct, anti-corruption guidelines, and legal requirements set out in a number of statutes. By convening government officials, professional bodies, and civil society actors, the Dialogue amplifies discussions on governance reforms, oversight mechanisms, and enforcement strategies.

It emphasizes multi-agency accountability, including the role of the **Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), Kenya Institute of Supplies Examinations Board (KISEB), Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), Public Procurement Administrative Review Board (PPARB), Office of the Auditor-General (OAG), Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), and The Controller of Budget (COB)** in ensuring transparent and fair procurement processes.

11.3 Inclusivity and Equity:

KISM's mandate extends to promoting the inclusion of marginalized groups in public procurement. The **Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO)** program, women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) participation frameworks are integral to this effort.

The Dialogue provides a forum to evaluate the efficacy of existing inclusion measures, share success stories from various counties and ministries, and explore innovative mechanisms to expand participation, including mentorship programs, access to finance, and capacity-building initiatives targeted at underrepresented groups.

11.4 Innovation, Technology, and Sustainability:

Strategic procurement in the 21st century requires the integration of innovative practices and technology-enabled systems. KISM is a key actor in government intervention on the promotion of digital adoption, e-procurement systems, and smart supply chain solutions to enhance efficiency, reduce leakages, and improve decision-making. The Dialogue will allow practitioners to identify scalable solutions, including green procurement practices and eco-friendly logistics.

11.5 Policy Influence and National Impact:

KISM plays a critical advisory role in shaping policies that govern procurement and

supply chain management in Kenya. Discussions during the Dialogue inform national reforms, support legislative amendments, and strengthen the alignment of procurement practices with Kenya's industrialization, trade facilitation, fiscal management, and social development objectives.

11.6 Conference Duration, Structure, and Delivery Approach

The 2025 National Dialogue will span **five days (1st to 5th December 2025)** at **Sawela Lodges, Resort Hotel, Naivasha**, structured to maximize interaction, knowledge sharing, and actionable recommendations. The structure reflects a deliberate progression from strategic overview to sectoral deep-dives and actionable policy formulation.

12. The Main Themes of the Dialogue

The 2025 National Dialogue is anchored on a forward-looking theme: **"Future-Ready Procurement & Supply Chain Professionals as Catalysts for National Transformation."** This overarching theme recognizes that supply chains are no longer back-office functions. They have become **strategic levers of economic policy, fiscal discipline, and national development**.

The Dialogue is structured around a set of interrelated sub-themes, each addressing a **pressing policy challenge or reform opportunity** in Kenya's procurement space. Together, these sub-themes provide a **holistic framework** that moves beyond technical processes to encompass governance, inclusion, accountability, and sustainability.

12.1 Reinventing Kenya's Supply Chains for National Transformation and Collective Prosperity

Kenya's supply chains are at a crossroads. Reinvention calls for **rethinking supply chains as engines of transformation** rather than cost centers. This sub-theme will explore:

- i. How supply chains can integrate industrial policy, supporting Kenya's **Big Four Agenda** legacies and Vision 2030.
- ii. Building resilience against global shocks such as pandemics, climate change, and geopolitical instability.
- iii. Harnessing innovation and entrepreneurship through **local content policies** and SME participation.
- iv. Embedding collaboration across government, private sector, and communities to ensure procurement translates into prosperity for all.

12.2 Public Spending for National Impact: Aligning Supply Chains with Service Delivery and Citizen Expectations

Kenya's annual procurement expenditure exceeds **Kshs. 1.5 trillion**, nearly one-third of the national budget. Yet, citizens often perceive little correlation between public spending and quality of services. Delayed road projects, stalled hospital equipment, and incomplete school infrastructure point to a **disconnect between budgets and impact**. This sub-theme will interrogate:

- i. How procurement can become a **value-for-money driver**, ensuring shilling-to-shilling accountability.

- ii. Mechanisms for embedding **citizen priorities** into procurement planning and monitoring.
- iii. How oversight institutions like the Auditor General and Controller of Budget can tighten performance evaluation.
- iv. Leveraging participatory procurement models that allow **citizens to “see and feel” the impact** of public spending.

12.3 Financing Kenya’s Future: Fiscal Discipline, Pending Bills, and Innovative Models for Sustainable Procurement

One of the most pressing crises facing Kenya’s procurement system is the **pending bills problem**. According to the National Treasury’s 2024 report, pending bills at both national and county levels stood at **over Kshs. 630 billion**, with counties accounting for a significant share. These unpaid bills have crippled suppliers, especially SMEs, and undermined trust in government contracting. This sub-theme will focus on:

- i. Strategies to resolve the pending bills backlog through structured repayment frameworks.
- ii. Embedding **fiscal discipline** in procurement planning to avoid the accumulation of new bills.
- iii. Exploring innovative financing models such as supply chain financing, invoice discounting, and blended finance.
- iv. Legal reforms to hold accounting officers personally accountable for the accumulation of arrears.

12.4 Supply Chains as a National Strategic Asset: Efficiency, Inclusion, and Innovation for Kenya’s Future

Supply chains should be seen as **strategic national infrastructure**, akin to roads or energy grids. They hold the power to integrate markets, create jobs, and spur innovation. This sub-theme will examine:

- i. How procurement can be positioned as a **strategic asset** within Kenya’s national security and economic policies.
- ii. Enhancing efficiency through streamlined processes, professionalization, and adoption of smart tools.
- iii. Promoting inclusivity by scaling opportunities for women, youth, and PWDs.
- iv. Encouraging innovation by rewarding suppliers who adopt cutting-edge technology, green production, and service delivery excellence.

12.5 Digital Transformation of National Procurement Systems: Enhancing e-GP, Data, and Technology for Transparency

Kenya’s procurement system has long grappled with manual processes, fragmented data, and opaque decision-making. The shift toward an **electronic Government Procurement (e-GP)** system offers a chance to revolutionize procurement through transparency, efficiency, and accountability. This sub-theme will cover:

- i. Scaling up adoption of the **e-GP platform** across all ministries, counties, and parastatals.
- ii. Integrating e-GP with IFMIS, revenue systems, and audit tools for a seamless data ecosystem.

- iii. Using big data and analytics to detect red flags in procurement—such as collusion, bid rigging, and inflated pricing.
- iv. Building cybersecurity and digital trust frameworks to safeguard e-procurement systems.

12.6 Impact of Inclusive Supply Chains for National Cohesion

Inclusive procurement is not just about compliance with the **30% rule for youth, women, and PWDs**; it is about creating meaningful opportunities for disadvantaged groups to participate in the economy. This sub-theme will analyze:

- i. Barriers facing affirmative groups, such as limited access to finance, bid documentation, and capacity gaps.
- ii. How mentorship, clustering, and joint ventures can help SMEs and special groups thrive in large contracts.
- iii. The role of inclusivity in building social cohesion and reducing inequality.
- iv. Evaluating the real impact of current affirmative action policies and proposing stronger enforcement mechanisms.

12.7 Sustainable Procurement and Supply Chain Management in Kenya

With Kenya positioning itself as a leader in procurement, its alignment with environmental sustainability cannot be gainsaid. This sub-theme will explore:

- i. Integrating sustainability criteria into tendering processes.
- ii. Developing standardized guidelines for green procurement across sectors.
- iii. Encouraging local innovation in renewable energy, waste management, and the circular economy.
- iv. Building capacity among practitioners to evaluate environmental and lifecycle costs.

12.8 Integrity in National Procurement: Multi-Agency Oversight, Presidential Directives, and Public Trust

Procurement remains one of the most corruption-prone sectors in Kenya. Allegations of inflated contracts, ghost suppliers, and kickbacks are frequent. Integrity is therefore a **non-negotiable pillar** of reform. This sub-theme will delve into:

- i. Strengthening multi-agency collaboration between EACC, DCI, PPRA, Auditor General, and the Judiciary.
- ii. Reviewing the impact of **Presidential directives on procurement**, such as local content promotion and contract disclosure.
- iii. Enhancing whistleblower protection and investigations to deter malpractice.
- iv. Mainstreaming a culture of integrity within procurement institutions through professional ethics and sanctions.

12.9 Enhancing Governance in Kenya’s Procurement Sector: Legal Structures and Institutional Reforms

Kenya has strong procurement laws—the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015), the Supplies Practitioners Management Act (2007), and various Treasury regulations. However, governance gaps persist in enforcement and institutional coordination. This sub-theme will consider:

- i. Reviewing procurement laws to close loopholes that allow abuse.
- ii. Strengthening the independence and capacity of regulatory bodies.
- iii. Aligning procurement governance with devolution structures to harmonize national and county practices.
- iv. Exploring institutional reforms that separate regulatory, oversight, and operational mandates to reduce conflicts of interest.

12.10 Citizens' Voice in Procurement: Cutting Through Bureaucracy, Politics, and Red Tape

While public procurement is ultimately about serving citizens, the ordinary Kenyans often feel disconnected from how resources are allocated and spent. Bureaucracy, political interference, and red tape create opacity that alienates the public. This sub-theme will highlight:

- i. Mechanisms for increasing **citizen oversight**, such as public disclosure portals and community monitoring.
- ii. Leveraging on ICT tools and civic platforms to allow **real-time feedback** on procurement outcomes.
- iii. Balancing political priorities with public needs, ensuring procurement decisions are citizen-driven.
- iv. Exploring how public trust can be measured and incorporated into procurement performance metrics.

13. Delivery Approach:

- i. **Plenary Sessions:** National perspectives, policy overviews, and global benchmarking.
- ii. **Panel Discussions:** Multi-disciplinary expert debates on reforms, governance, and technology adoption.
- iii. **Workshops and Breakouts:** Hands-on exercises, case studies, and sector-specific problem-solving.
- iv. **Roundtables:** Consensus-building on reforms, inclusive strategies, and operational roadmaps.
- v. **Knowledge Sharing:** International and local case studies, evidence-based presentations, and analytical reports.

14. Delivery Model: Proposed Methodology

The Dialogue will adopt an evidence-based, interactive, and participatory methodology:

- i. **Keynote Presentations:**
Senior government officials and experts to set thematic direction, highlight strategic priorities, and contextualize procurement within national development goals.
- ii. **Expert Panels:**
Comprising policymakers, practitioners, and academics, panels will debate ongoing reforms, pending bills, contract management challenges, and inclusion strategies.
- iii. **Case Studies and Best Practices:**
Detailed case studies will illustrate successful interventions in strategic pro-

urement, smart supply chains, inclusive procurement, and digital transformation from both domestic and international contexts.

iv. **Interactive Workshops:**

Hands-on sessions will focus on problem-solving, digital tool adoption, supplier engagement, and contract monitoring, ensuring participants can translate theory into operational practices.

v. **Roundtable Deliberations:**

Participants will engage in structured dialogues to agree on actionable recommendations for legislation, policy, institutional reforms, and operational efficiency improvements.

vi. **Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration:**

The methodology emphasizes collaboration among government, private sector, civil society, and development partners to ensure that recommendations are feasible, inclusive, and implementable.

vii. **Knowledge Documentation:**

All sessions will be captured in background papers, policy briefs, and detailed reports, serving as reference materials for national and institutional reforms, capacity building, and future dialogues.

15. Stakeholders and Key Speakers

The 2025 National Dialogue is designed to be a **multi-stakeholder platform**, drawing together a broad spectrum of participants to ensure holistic, inclusive, and actionable discussions.

15.1 Stakeholders

i. **Target Participants:**

The Dialogue will convene senior procurement and supply chain professionals from public, private, and development sectors. This diverse composition will ensure that practical perspectives on challenges such as pending payments, contract management, digital adoption, and vendor engagement are considered.

ii. **Industry Associations:**

These organizations represent the voice of the private sector, ensuring alignment of procurement reforms with industrial growth, trade competitiveness, and employment creation.

iii. **Key Government Agencies:**

Their participation will provide insights into ongoing reforms and policy implementation challenges. Discussions will address the pending bill backlog, delayed supplier payments, and fiscal compliance.

iv. **Oversight Institutions:**

The **Office of the Auditor-General (OAG), Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Controller of Budget (COB), and the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)** will participate. Their inclusion ensures a focus on accountability, compliance, and governance, including strategies to reduce corruption risks in procurement processes and enhance citizen trust.



v. Professional and Regulatory Bodies:

These bodies will contribute to technical insights on professionalization, ethics, continuous professional development, and regulatory compliance.

vi. Academic and Research Institutions:

Universities, think tanks, and research centers specializing in economics, public administration, procurement, and logistics will provide evidence-based research, impact assessments, and comparative analysis.

11. Conference Fees

Participation fees have been structured to cover all sessions, workshops, materials, and meals. The fees are differentiated based on membership status and nationality, reflecting the professional nature of the Dialogue.

Description	Member (Kshs)	Non-Member (Kshs)	Foreign Delegates (USD)
Fee	60,000 + VAT	65,000 + VAT	812 VAT Inclusive

12. Payment Modalities:

Payments may be made via banker's cheque, bank deposit slip, M-PESA payment reference, or electronic funds transfer. **Personal cheques, LSOs, and commitment letters will not be accepted.** Participants are responsible for their own travel and accommodation arrangements.

Contact Information for Inquiries:

- i. **Phone:** 0111024800 / +254-769878227
- ii. **Email:** programs@kism.or.ke



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PROGRAM FOR THE 4TH NATIONAL DIALOGUE CONFERENCE, 2025

THEME: "Future-Ready Procurement & Supply Chain Professionals as Catalysts for National Transformation"

VENUE: Lake Naivasha, Sawela Lodges & Hotel, Naivasha, Kenya

DATES: Monday, 1st – Friday, 5th December 2025

DAY 1: Monday, 1st December 2025

Arrival, Registration, and Networking

Time	Activity	Facilitator/Lead
2:00 – 4:00 pm	Arrival & Registration of Delegates	KISM
4:30 – 6:00 pm	Networking Session	Delegates

DAY 2: Tuesday, 2nd December 2025

Sub-Theme: Leadership, Public Trust & Fiscal Reforms

Moderator: Master of Ceremony

8:00 am	Registration & Sponsors Session	KISM Secretariat
8:30 am	National Anthem, Prayer & Opening	Dr. Ezekiel Chirchir Director, Capacity Development & Accreditation, KISM
8:40 am	Introductory Remarks	Kenneth Matiba, MBS, MKISM CEO/Secretary, KISM
9:00 am	Welcoming Remarks	John Karani, MBS, MKISM, MCIPS Chairperson, KISM
	High-level Remarks by a Development Partner	Mr. Koen Marquering Deputy Regional Representative, UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa
	Opening Remarks	Cyrell Odede Wagunda Principal Secretary, Public Investments & Asset Management, The National Treasury & Economic Planning
	Welcoming Remarks	H.E. Governor Susan Kihika, EGH Governor County Government of Nakuru
10:30 am	Keynote Address	H.E. Dr. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H. Prime Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs
10:30–11:00 am	Tea Break & Photo Session	All Delegates
11:00–11:20 am	Status Report: The Implementation of the Resolutions from the National Dialogue Conference, 2024	Maryanne Karanja, FCIPS, MKISM Council Member, KISM
11.20–11.30 am	Sponsor Break	

Moderator: CM Maryanne Karanja, FCIPS, MKISM

11:30–12:30 pm	Strengthening Legal and Institutional Frameworks: As Catalysts for National Transformation	Hon. CPA Kimani Kuria, MP Chairman, Finance Committee, The National Assembly
12:30–01:00 pm	Plenary	Q&A

01:00–02:00 pm	Lunch Break	All Delegates
Moderator: CM Henock Kirungu		
2.00 – 2.10 pm	Sponsor Break	
2:10 – 03:00 pm	<p>Financing Kenya's Future: Fiscal Discipline, Pending Bills, and Innovative Models for Sustainable Procurement</p> <p>Private Sector Perspectives</p>	<p>FCPA Edward Ouko, CBS Board Chairman, Financial Reporting Centre & Former, Auditor-General</p> <p>Panelist; FCPA Agnes Odhiambo, CBS Advisor, Finance & Governance, Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary & Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs</p> <p>Wilson Wariari Chief Investment Officer Arvocap Asset Managers</p>
3:00–04:00 pm	Plenary	P&SCM Practitioners Perspectives Q&A
DAY 3: Wednesday, 3rd December 2025 <i>Sub Theme: Fiscal Oversight & Accountability</i> <i>Moderator: CM Mark Kanda, MKISM</i>		
8:30 – 09:00 am	Sponsor Session Recap	Secretariat
9:00 – 10:00 am	<p>Strengthening the Legal Framework: Proposed Amendments to the Public Procurement Asset Disposal Act, 2015</p>	<p>Patrick K. Wanjuki Director-General, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), Kenya</p> <p>Panelist; Eric Korir Director, Public Procurement, The National Treasury</p> <p>Dr. Fred Ongisa CEO/Secretary, Kenya Institute of Supplies Examination Board (KISEB)</p>
10:00–10:30 am	Plenary	Q&A
10:30–11:00 am	Morning Tea Break	All Delegates
Moderator: CM Maryanne Karanja, MKISM, FCIPS		
11.00 – 11.10	Sponsor Break	
11:10–12:00 pm	<p>Audit-Informed Procurement Reforms and Strengthening Accountability in Public Spending; Fiscal Oversight and Audit Perspectives</p>	FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS Auditor-General, Kenya

12:00–12:30 pm	Plenary	Q&A
12:30–02:00 pm	Lunch Break	All Delegates
Moderator: CM CPSP Jeniffer Cirindi, MKISM		
02:00–03:00 pm	<p>Economic Transformation: Application of Public Private Partnerships for Efficient and Effective Service Delivery.</p> <p>National Perspectives</p> <p>International Perspectives</p>	<p>James Kariuki Executive Director, Paniel Limited (Training & Consultancy), United Kingdom</p> <p>Panelist; Joseph Ndung'u Projects Officer, Public Private Partnerships, The National Treasury</p> <p>Mary Waithiegeni Chege (CP₃P), Managing Partner, EMSI & Associates</p>
3:00–04:00 pm	Plenary	Zambia & South Africa Perspectives Q&A
4:00–05:00 pm	Afternoon Tea & Networking & Fire Side Conversation	Delegates
DAY 4: THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 2025 Theme Focus: <i>Ethics, Oversight, MSMEs & Local Content</i> Moderator: <i>CM Moses Allan Omondi, MKISM, CMILT</i>		
8:30–09:00 am	Sponsor Session Recap	KISM Secretariat
9:00–10:00 am	<p>Financial Inclusion: Procurement for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Affirmative Action Perspectives</p>	<p>Dr. Moses Banda Financial Inclusion Advisor, Executive Office of the President</p> <p>Panelist; Sen. Hezema M. Lematian, MP Nominated Senator The Senate of Kenya</p> <p>Gloria Wawira CEO, National Youth Council</p> <p>Ruth Michoma CEO/Entrepreneur Rosebe Agencies Limited</p>
10:00–10:30 am	Plenary	Zambia & South Africa Perspectives Q&A

10:30–11:00 am	Morning Tea Break	All Delegates
Theme Focus: Ethics, Oversight, MSMEs & Local Content Moderator: CM Jeremiah Nthusi, OGW, MKISM		
11.00–11.10	Sponsor Break	
11:10–1:00 pm	Procurement, Fiscal Discipline and National Competitive-ness: Reimagining Economic Governance for Sustainable Growth. Professionals Perspectives	Hon. Tindi Mwale, MP Chair, Public Accounts Committee, The National Assembly, Kenya Panelist; Hon. Kakai Bisau, MP Kiminini Constituency, The National Assembly, Kenya Panelist; Amos Ochieng’ Chairman, KISEB
	Plenary	Q&A
1:00 – 02:00 pm	Lunch Break	All Delegates
Theme Focus: Digital Transformation & Technology for Effective Service Delivery Moderator: CM Fidel Muema, MKISM		
2.00 – 2.10 pm	Sponsor Break	
2.10 – 3.10 pm	Digital Transformation for National Development: The Electronic Procurement System (EGPS) Regime, Big Data, and AI Technology for Transparency	Eric Korir Director, Public Procurement, The National Treasury
	Private Sector Perspectives, AI Tools	Lawrence Kanyinyi Project Manager, EGPS The National Treasury
	International Perspectives	Shikoli Makatiani Chief Innovation Officer, Dejin Kenya Limited Yash Singh, MCIPS Regional Manager Africa at Coupa
3:10 – 04:00 pm	<i>Leveraging technology for efficient service delivery in the Counties</i>	H.E. Dr. Irungu Kang’ata, CBS Governor County Government of Murang’a
4:10 – 04:30 pm	Plenary	Q&As
04:30 pm	Afternoon Tea	Delegates
6:00 – 09:00 pm	Networking Dinner & Members Forum	Guests/KISM

DAY 5: FRIDAY, 5 DECEMBER 2025

Theme Focus: *Professionalism & The Road Ahead*

Moderator: CM Ainea Omuse

8:30 – 09:00 am	Sponsor Session	KISM Secretariat
9:00 – 10:30 am	Accountability Emerging Issues: <i>Conflict of Interest Act, 2025</i>	Abdi Mohamud, MBS CEO/Secretary Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
	UNCAC Perspectives	Francesco Checchi Team Lead, Anti-Corruption Hub, UNODC
	Civil Society Perspectives	Sheila Masinde Executive Director, Transparency International, Kenya
	Plenary	Q&A
10:30–11:00 am	Tea Break & Sponsor Sessions	All Delegates
11:00–11:10 am	Presentation of Resolutions & Rapporteurs' Report	Kenneth Matiba, MBS CEO/Secretary, KISM
11:10–11:30 am	Closing Remarks: Policy Proposals	John Karani, MBS Council Chairman, KISM
11:30–12:30 pm	Key Note Address: Procurement and Supply Chain Management as a Catalyst for Enterprise Development: <i>Case of Cooperatives & MSMEs</i>	Hon. FCPA Dr. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Co-operatives & Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development
12:30–01:00 pm	Vote of Thanks & Closure	Council Member/CEO KISM
1:00 pm	Lunch & Departure	End of Conference

END!



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“As we gather for the 4th National Dialogue conference, let us reaffirm our role as architects of national transformation—championing fiscal discipline, climate-smart procurement, ethical leadership, and innovations that uplift the country and strengthen service delivery.”



CM Maryanne Karanja, MKISM, FCIPS
 Chairperson, Professional Standards Committee, KISM



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