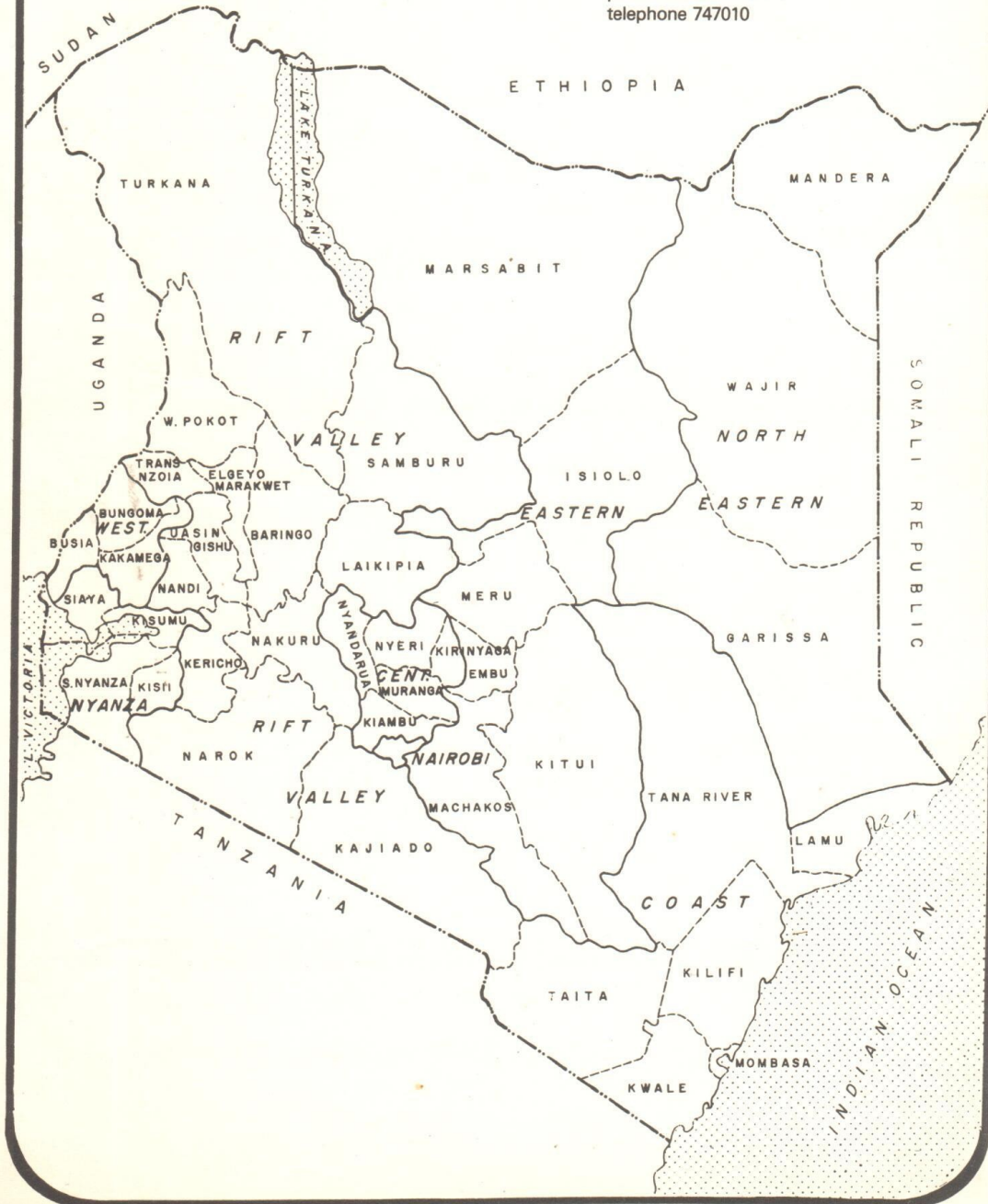


MEDIA & MONEY ARE NOT FOR GRASSROOTS



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MEDIA AND MONEY ARE NOT FOR GRASSROOTS:
THE UTOONI EXPERIENCE

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MEDIA PREDATORS PREY ON GRASSROOTS

Utooni is a media event. Utooni was the lead story on CBS News report on the UN's 40th anniversary. The UN earned the coverage out of an old beat up pickup given to Utooni by UNICEF! Utooni has attracted stars -Harry Belafonte's daughter among others, who come as agents for those in the development business be they NGOs, bilaterals or multilaterals. Utooni has been filmed, videoed published, stripped and photographed endlessly. Utooni is attractive to development and media predators for they can cruise on tarmac to within thirty kilometers and then rough it! It is very much within the reach of touring dignitaries therefore.

The dignitaries pay media to sing their praises on Utooni. Yet for those who participate in its development, Utooni is not just medium and message. It is life. It is living. For those who want to dig into possible real development - defined as life itself - in this corner of Kalama Location of Machakos District, Eastern Province, Kenya, a journey into the interior of Utooni may give some apt lessons. The balance of this paper gives an outline of Utooni project. It is an outline for a development process more complex than can be adequately covered in the space and time allowed.

Grassroots

ALTHOUGH IN THE BEGINNING WAS A MAN

Utooni started organizing the community in 1978. More precisely, a Mr. J. Mukusya returned to the community after a short and varied work experience and started DIALOGUE ABOUT DEVELOPMENT with the community. Mr. Mukusya is a young man. It is therefore not surprising that the community looked at his activities and ideas with a dose of skepticism. How could this young man articulate development! After all there were more educated, experienced and knowledgeable people in the community.

Mukusya's initial message was beguiling by its simplicity. It was only that the COMMUNITY HAD TO WORK OUT ITS PRIORITIES and how they were to be implemented WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES. Development is by communities for communities, he preached.

THEN A COMMUNITY

Utooni started in 1978 as a simple six family work group based on the traditional mwethya (work group). Then it was only interested in growing vegetables, significantly not for nutritional purposes but to earn cash. By the end of the year the group had attracted other members so it formed a committee to run its affairs.

Utooni was lucky to have leadership in the original group which had some experience outside the community. Through this leadership, the group sought commercially better tomato seeds. Within a year they had thought the way to grow was to form a horticultural society. In Kalama Location, there was a coffee cooperative already. The Horticultural Cooperative was formed in 1979. In spite of getting a very good crop of tomatoes in the year, the expected help in marketing, by the District Cooperative Union, did not materialize and the coop had vast losses. This led to turning away from the cooperative track as a vehicle for development. Utooni has operated as a community development project since.

Between 1978 and 1980 no formal development work took place. The community discussed, argued and planned. Since the community and the leadership (in the person of Mukusya) were jealous of being hijacked into other people's development priorities, they were very cautious about entanglements. The first outside support they solicited was from the Ministry of Agriculture for soil conservation tools. Since the "locally based" technical assistant was not interested, the community in 1980, sent its own for training in laying out contour terraces. This was appropriate for they were convinced that the first development priority was to conserve the land resource. This enabled the group to actually construct terraces which were within the capability of the community for the major input was labor. It was extremely

important that the first collective activity succeed. IT DID.

In 1980, the leadership turned to World Neighbors for assistance in conducting a community development needs survey. This was done the same year. In descending order of priority development needs were identified by the community as: 1. Water 2. Social problems 3. Family health 4. Income generation 5. Food production 6. Livestock improvement 7. Tree planting/soil conservation 8. Food storage and 9. Training. Those who currently harp on training as the true way to development should note that at least in this community, it ranks last.

Having prioritized development needs, Utooni began the first subsurface dam. It was to be used to expand the vegetable nursery for the expanding group. It was also to provide water for livestock so that labor would be released for development activities. Small scale funding was provided by the National Council of Churches of Kenya and Machakos Catholic Diocese Development Office.

From 1980 the community decided that all funds got from a donor for some activity would be matched in the community. This is over and above the organizational costs and direct labor contributed by the community. This however does not mean that project benefits only go to members who can come up with the matching funds. The members decide who is to get the benefit. If they cannot pay, the project loans them money from a community fund. It also does not mean that the leadership has priority on donor derived benefits. If anything they tend to be last.

By the end of the first serious implementation year, 40 water jars were built. Of these, 20 were financed by donor funds and 20 by the community fund. Each member contributed K.Shs. 300 (US\$20). This was over and above the project membership fee of K.Shs. 5 (US\$ 0.35) and project share payment of K.Shs. 20 (US\$ 1.35).

WITHOUT BUREAUCRATS

No outsiders were ever involved in the initial development work of Utooni. The Ministry of Agriculture technical assistants did not aid in the activities. In fact it was not till July 1985 that the technical assistant showed up at a site when the Utooni people were working. He was there only to guide the District Agricultural Officer who was visiting the area for the FIRST time.

The support which was given to Utooni by the Ministry in 1980 was in materials - shovels, mattocks and jembes - used in the construction of terraces. The leaders had to travel to Machakos to beg for the materials. No officials followed it to check on their use or even whether they got to the people they were

intended. This is sad commentary on the Ministry's staff and its donor driven tools program effectiveness.

The local administration personnel were never involved until 1986 for they saw the organization as a threat to their hold on the population. Things got so out of hand that the local administrators, assistant chiefs and chief, were complaining to the local MP that they did not know what Utooni was all about. The implication was that there was some kind of subversive activity going on. It had to take the intervention of some consultants with the District Commissioner to slow what was building up as an administrative and political attack on the Utooni community project.

BUT WITH ALLIES

By 1986 Utooni had funding experience with as varied donors as National Council of Churches of Kenya, Catholic Diocese of Machakos, UNICEF, British Embassy Small Grants, American Embassy Small Grants, World Neighbors, British Boy Scouts, Oxfam, and development conscious individuals.

The leadership at Utooni initially sought out National Council of Churches of Kenya, who had a program in the District for subsurface dams. The Diocese of Machakos, which had a Dutch Volunteers water engineer, assisted with design and location. NCKK gave cement for these in 1981. Mukusya for a time was taken as the NCKK field staff.

Several points are worth noting. First it was Utooni leadership which went looking for help from an NGO which was around but which did not know Utooni. Second, Utooni had dim memories in the collective mind about the importance of subsurface dams both as sources of water and also as a conservation technique. The community had agreed to work on them for the two reasons. Third, the NGO, NCKK saw a resource person for maximizing its field operation and grabbed him.

The net result of all the above points is that the community and the NGO were flexible enough to identify mutually beneficial actions. Why did not the Ministry of Agriculture think of this?

When the history of development of Kenya is done, UNICEF's role in publicizing appropriate technology out of Karen - one of the richest suburbs of the capital city Nairobi! - will feature. Mukusya and Utooni got to visit this site in 1981. Within the UNICEF system of appropriate technologies nothing was then being pushed as hard as the galla water jars. UNICEF pushed them in conjunction with water filters. The argument was that once households built the galla water jar to collect roof water, they would need the filter for roof water had filth or their management of the collected water would introduce filth.

Utooni, in its characteristic fashion challenged this UNICEF system. They accepted building the water jars but rejected building the filters. Filters would have cost K.Shs. 400 (US\$ 27). The community felt that this was too expensive for the benefits which were supposed to come from filtering contaminated rain water. The community accepted that building water jars would be a major qualitative jump as far as the contamination of water in the community was concerned. Rain water was a great improvement over the contaminated ponds, springs, dams etc. Filtering it would not be cost effective. They thus rejected filters.

If one can argue that the first activities i.e. subsurface dams and water jars were predictable, the next project at Utooni was dramatic and extremely radical in terms of the parameters within which Kenya thinks of rural development.

LENDING EACH TO EACH

Having begun to deal with soil and water conservation which made a platform for better food production, Utooni decided that to improve nutrition of the community they needed more milk in the community and more fertilizer to improve crop production. Thus a credit scheme.

Credit was targeted. It was to help the community to buy grade animals and fertilizer. The logic of this choice is flawless. Milk would improve nutrition. Fertilizers would improve nutrition as well as assure a surplus food for the market. In the short term, artificial fertilizers were needed to kick food production to a higher plane. However, the milk cows would also produce organic manure which in the long term would replace artificial fertilizer.

Who was to capitalise the credit scheme? Mukusya had been talking to World Neighbors about the nature of community based development from 1979 to 1982. World Neighbors brings to its projects a fundamental commitment that it is communities who design and implement their own development. To World Neighbors, any NGO interested in development work, should be no more but a supplier of grease to assure smooth running of the development so designed. They thus agreed to capitalize the loan scheme with Shs. 40,000 (US\$ 2667) in 1982. This loan scheme had a default rate of ONLY 2% from 1982 to 1985. It is therefore the complete antithesis of the region's rural credit experience where default rates are between sixty and ninety per cent whether the funding source is NGO, government, bilateral or multilateral not to mention the vehicles, accounting staff, plush offices, and field extension workers costs associated with such failures. All decisions on its operation and collection and reallocation (from 1986 it became a revolving fund) are handled by the community.

ENERGIZING AND CREATING

By 1982 Utooni decided to create formal structure to handle their activities. One has to remember that during the first year - 1978 - only 200 families (or about 1,600 people) were involved. After two years about 10,000 people were involved. By 1985 Utooni activities covered the sublocations of Katanga, Iiuni and Mukuyuni. No formal census has been done yet to establish current coverage but it is not unrealistic to estimate it as close to 20,000 people.

To handle these numbers of people, the following sector specific departments were created in 1982, Livestock Development: Food Production: Water Conservation: Social Problems: Family Health: Food Storage Technology: Soil Conservation and Tree Planting: and finally Training. Each department is run by a committee. The nine identified areas of development needs give the project its management structure of committees which oversee the various sectors. All the committees are coordinated in a supra committee made up of the chairpersons and the two facilitators (Mukusya and Muia each with respective responsibilities for fund-raising and accounts). This is the planning body.

In terms of management style, no major decision is made for the project without open discussion in a members forum. The individual committees hold these meetings and coordinate with the related or supra committee as necessary. Facilitators or committees cannot make any decisions without authority of the public meetings. All project benefits e.g. where to build a subsurface dams or who to give a cow, are made in a public meeting usually held during a working day after completion of a job.

Decisions on what is to be done are therefore discussed at the community level. If a problem is identified it is assigned the specific sector department to discuss, solicit further views and or send it for further discussion and resolution at community level. Once a department has specific recommendation it moves the issue up to the central coordinating committee whereby activities, funds and work schedules are harmonized.

Such a rigid description of how decisions are made does not do justice to the leadership style which allows and solicits community prioritization and involvement in execution,

What has Utooni achieved? In our opinion the BASIC ACHIEVEMENT has been in ORGANIZING AND ENERGIZING THE COMMUNITY. This is unquantifiable.

This basic achievement should not be used to mask the obvious development outputs which are there on the ground for all and sundry to see. By the end of 1985, 58 water tanks worth Ksh.

185,600 (US\$ 12,375); 171 water jars worth Ksh. 136,800 (US\$ 9,120); 54 improved toilets worth Ksh. 75,600 (US\$ 5,040); 40 Jersey cows worth Ksh. 2,000,000 (US\$ 133,334); a subsurface dam worth Ksh. 100,000 (US\$ 6,667); five river barrages worth Ksh. 800,000 (US\$ 53,334); a gravity piped water scheme worth Ksh. 3,000,000 (US\$ 200,000) were completed. The costings are only for materials. Community labor is not costed. Utooni argues that the labor cost is about one and a half times the materials cost. This is backed by experience in similar projects.

These activities costing close to US\$ 1,000,000, undertaken by the community over a five year period, WITHOUT FOOD FOR WORK - which many now see as the only avenue for getting community action - are impressive by any quantitative measure.

There of course are facts indicative of basic development impact in the community. Consider the fact that it was estimated that on average families were using 60 liters of water in 1982. It was estimated that they were using 120 liters of better quality water by end of 1986 from as varied sources as roof catchments, subsurface dams and gravity fed systems. Consider also that diarrhoea which used to be the most endemic disease at health facilities is not reported now. When it occurs, it is handled at the family level. Consider further that basic new cropping patterns involving traditional crops, hybrids, vegetables, fodder, fertilizers and manure are now the norm rather than the exception. Consider also that the project organized famine relief before the cooperatives and government and there was no need for other outsiders to come into the area during the 1984 drought. As a result there was not speculation on grains as was found in less development oriented areas. Consider the savings to the community simply because Utooni buys what must be sold and holds it in the community. They are self-sufficient in crop and tree seed. No multinational need apply to supply these.

Finally consider that crop storage and pest protection is now widely spread and that the members are required and supervised by the community to ensure that each family reverts to the traditional practice of holding sufficient quantities of grain in store for at least two seasons so as to beat the cyclical local patterns. All these are basic contributions to development which do not lend themselves to easy quantification.

BY PARTICIPATION

To ensure that members participate in all group labor activities, and on time, a fine of K.Shs. 4 (US 0.25) is charged for lateness. This goes into the community fund used to match donor funding. Community members who work outside the community are charged K.Shs. 150 (US\$ 10) per work day. Minimum daily labor pay is Ksh. 15 (US\$ 1) in the environs. Thus the high charge is deliberate. It seeks to ensure that the project does not become

a place where the local rich take advantage of the community labor input. At the same time premium is put on using the laboring days for learning about development.

ADAPTED TECHNICS

Within four years of inception, four of the priorities had programs on the ground. These are water, with galla water jars and subsurface dams, income generating with vegetables, improved food production with better seeds and practices and livestock with improved cockerels and grade milk animals. The project had learned and evaluated the various technics from the menus offered by various development agencies.

For example it had looked at the limitations of the galla water jar and had moved on to building bigger (750 gallon) ones. By 1984 it had moved to 1700 and 3,000 gallon tanks developed within the project after evaluating all available designs.

As early as 1983, it had found the synergistic nature of development. For example, when the department of Social Problems was formally started in 1983, it was primarily to handle issues related to the sexual division of labor. An explanation is apropos.

Kamba culture locks some tasks to specific sexes. For example, drawing water is seen as a female activity. In 1983, the community decided that it was to work five days every week to construct a gravity water system to a primary school where later it was to build a community technology center. To ensure availability of labor in concentrated form, the community had to solve the old problem of some homestead jobs being locked to the man or the woman. The community knew there would be serious family conflicts if there was no dialogue to establish that those who were left home all day would take care of all home activity. Community dialogue got all the members to agree to end the traditional sexist division of labor. This not only released labor for the construction of the gravity water system but also led to more equal distribution of labor between the sexes within other activities.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT SYNERGISM

By 1980/81 the second priority of social problems was extensively discussed in the community. It was concluded that social problems were related to low incomes basically. This could be tackled immediately with community resources through improving agricultural production by learning from the better farmers. A coherent community extension system was started outside the formal Ministry of Agriculture system within the community. Traditional food crops like sorghums, millets, sweet potatoes, cassava, and some new ones like amaranths, soya beans, improved

pigeon peas, improved cow peas etc. were introduced. But perhaps the most important better farming innovation were the reclamation projects of farm and grazing land by terracing and planting of fodder grass and traditional and introduced nitrogen fixing trees which also happen to be important in honey production.

As the community went down the list of its priorities, it increasingly found that they were interrelated. For example, as it sought to handle family health, the problems of access to balanced diets within the resources of the community intruded. The shortage of reliable sources of protein was seen as a major problem. The project decided to activate priority six, livestock, so as to generate milk in the community. The decision was also made to improve local chickens. In 1981 it was able to link up with the Diocese of Machakos cockerel exchange project. On cattle, community individuals were trained by the Ministry of Agriculture so as to locate the experience in the community and outside the formal extension system.

TO FIGHT FAMINE

1984 was one of the worst famine years in Kenya. Anticipating the problem in the community, the Utooni conducted a community food needs survey and procured the needed food directly from the District Commissioner who was supervisor of the Government of Kenya famine relief supplies. This was sold to those in need at cost. This marginalized local speculators who were selling at very high prices. Little of the relief food was utilized as food for work in some creative ways. The majority of the project members worked on the subsurface dams to get it. Farmers with poor farms - no conservation structures, low yields, little crop diversification, etc. - were asked to work on their land under the supervision of the community extension system, to qualify for food for work.

The Social Problems and Health Committees surveyed the community during the drought to evaluate the health status, family planning status, seed distribution, and to identify urgent forward planning needs. Their conclusions led to a program of VIP toilets, the need to build a community health facility next to the technology center to handle technical family planning among others, and provision of apparel to poor families whose children did not have appropriate clothes. Between then and 1986, 56 VIP toilets are completed, the health facility is complete and so is the technology center.

This year of drought matured the project for it was handling all the priorities in ways which will take too long to describe. It was intervening not only in the production system of the society, but was introducing technics in health, agriculture, agroforestry and reforestation, education, and most basic mediating to the values held by the members about what is

GRASS WITHOUT ROOT.

possible. It was handling many donors. Perhaps it is more accurate to say it was seeking technics and finances in a style which assured that no donor or institution, external to the community, was setting the development agenda for the community. It was making sure that community derived contributions MATCHED/SURPASSED donor contributions. Thus there was to be no dependency. Significantly no external personnel were hired.

By the end of 1986, the project had established its own food mill, completed subsurface dams storing about 15 million gallons, built a health center and a technology center, and introduced indigenous and exotic trees, new vegetables, improved chickens and grade cattle to the farming systems. But perhaps most basic, it had energized the community to be arrogantly sure about what was to be done. There are no yoyos in Utooni.

AGAINST PREDATOR PUBLICITY

Yet by 1989 all is not well with Utooni. Publicity led to many donors wanting a slice of the VERY SUCCESSFUL Utooni action. The slice would be their program. Many who wanted to be associated did try and to shape the development agenda. They wanted to fund THOSE ACTIVITIES WHICH FITTED THEIR AGENDA. In so doing they began to create conflict within what was a peaceful and participatory community development process. Some sought to mobilize women for, it was argued, they were oppressed. This led to quarrels within the group about the representation at different levels. At times some women were put up front although they had not been legitimized by a community process. One donor with a very strong western feminist bias sought to get the committee structures changed to fit her sexist notions on sexual proportional representation. This was against the reality in the community which shows that women are truly and systematically represented in all activities and leadership of the community development structures.

Other donors sought to use those who built Utooni to mount district wide activities similar to Utooni. The core leadership was therefore hijacked. Since it was now mobile and salaried, it was contaminated and therefore open to attack by the community. Since there were many donors and their media praise singers staying with the leadership on their tourist development safaris, some in the community kept asking for the cargo which they believed was distributed to the leadership at night. After all why would so many come so often without cargo, they asked. Ironically this was supported by the cultural tradition. You never visited without gifts. The leadership had to spend valuable time explaining that the praise singers and the tourist developers were only showing solidarity with the community success. This did not set. Many further resented the fact that leaders were called to be facilitators in far places. The leaders in their view became of the other.

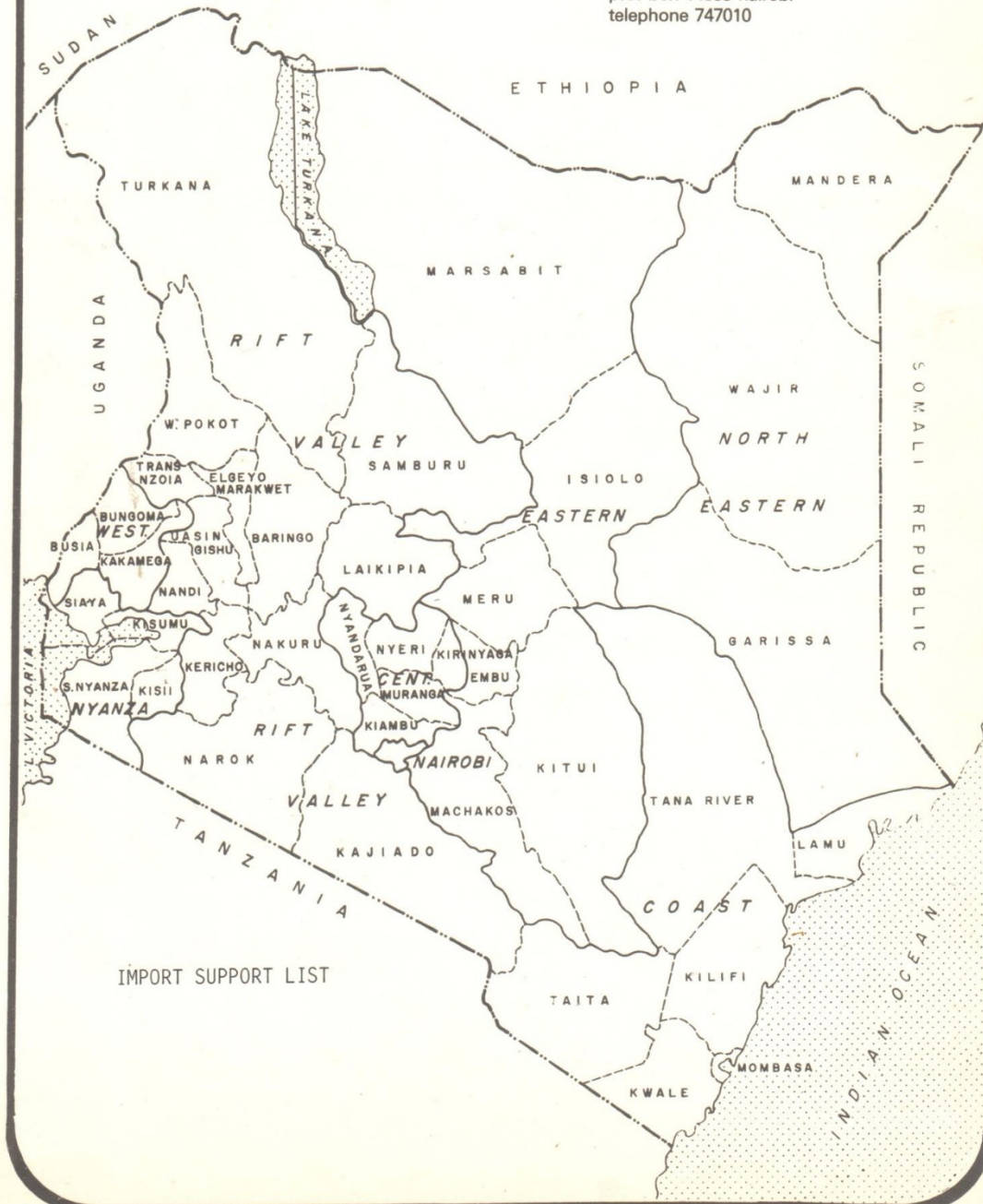
Some community members started queries on leaders lifestyle and possible corruption. In short the community turned on itself like the proverbial spider who eats the progeny. In all this, those in the development business have contributed to the rot by their demands on the community and the leadership. It is in this spirit that one shares Harold Miller's view that money married to and by media corrupts sustainable grassroots development.

The Utooni experience in relevant community driven development and its current problems graphically illustrates that at all times such development must be protected from the media which is usually brought into the scene by donors. Donors crave the publicity mainly for Northern fund raising purposes and for internal performance indexing reasons. The upshot usually is that the publicity attracts others to be identified with the success. They come with funding needs and activity development processes which, not only stretch the leadership but also put management needs on community structures. The demands fracture the social fabric. This breeds conflicts within the communities which ultimately kill the spirit of community based development. This is not a new finding. However, it has been ignored by many donors.

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DIRECT PRODUCTION AND IMPORT SUPPORT 1984/85

DIRECT PRODUCTION/IMPORT SUPPORT 1984/85

Commodity

1. Small scale hydro power generators
2. Small scale fuel power generators
3. Solar power generators
4. Electric power meters
5. Milk coolers - electric powered
6. Milk coolers - solar powered
7. Milk coolers - diesel/petrol powered
8. Butter processors - solar powered
9. Butter processors - engine powered
10. Milk containers
11. Ghee/Butter containers
12. Refrigeration units - kerosene
13. Refrigeration units - solar
14. Refrigeration units - electric
15. Refrigeration units - wind
16. Honey processing equipment
17. Modern beehives
18. Honey packing equipment
19. Breeding of more productive bee strains
20. Honey packing containers
21. Wax processing equipment
22. Wax packing containers
23. Cotton ginning equipment

24. Cotton packing containers
25. Cotton seedcake processing equipment
26. Cotton cake packing containers
27. Small scale animal feed factories
28. Packing containers for animal feed.
29. Water purification chemicals
30. Water pumps - manual
31. Water pumps - wind
32. Water pumps - solar
33. Water pumps - electric
34. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine
35. Water pipes, plastic
36. Water meters
37. Water taps
38. Water pipes - galvanised
39. Water pipes - steel
40. Hydroram water pumps
41. Vegetable drying equipment
42. Dried vegetable packing equipment
43. Dry vegetable packing containers
44. Raw coffee processing equipment
45. Nylex
46. Coffee equipment making factory
47. Pruning roll cuts
48. Coffee tree handsawa

49. Sisal decorticators
50. Sisal rope making equipment
51. Sisal weaving equipment
52. Sisal mat making equipment
53. Sisal gunnysack making equipment
54. Millet dehulers
55. Sorghum dehulers
56. Manual maize/sorghum/millet grinders
57. Wind powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders
58. Water powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders
59. Fertiliser for cereals
60. Fertiliser for coffee
61. Fertiliser for legumes
62. Manual crop spray pressure pumps
63. Motorised crop spray pumps
64. Pesticides
65. Pangas/machetes
66. Jembes/hoes
67. Fork jembes
68. Shovels
69. Animal drawn scoops
70. Mattocks
71. Tree growth hormones
72. Grass growth hormones
73. Livestock vaccines
74. Livestock drugs

75. Furniture making equipment
76. Large scale transporters - 10 tons plus
77. Medium scale transporters - 3 to 10 tons
78. Pickup transporters
79. Herbicides
80. Leather tanning equipment
81. Dam construction
82. Dam construction compacters
83. Data handling equipment and systems
84. Manual typewriters
85. Manual adding machines

MACHINE TOOL MAKING EQUIPMENT FOR FABRICATION AND/OR MAINTAINANCE OF :-

87. Coffee pulping machinery
88. Metal pipes
89. Plastic pipes
90. Jembes
91. Pangas
92. Mattocks
93. Fork jembes
94. Shovels
95. Metal containers
96. Plastic containers
97. Paper containers
98. Lined containers

INDIRECT PRODUCTION

INDIRECT PRODUCTION

Commodity

1. Telex equipment
2. Telephone equipment
3. Radio call equipment
4. Microwave radio/telephone equipment
5. Editing T.V. video cassette recorders
6. Portable TV colour cameras
7. Portable TV sound mixers
8. Portable TV colour video monitors
9. Video cassettes
10. Portable colour television receiver monitors
11. Portable lighting kits
12. Portable audio cassette recorders
13. Portable audio cassettes
14. Portable audio tape recorders
15. Portable multichannel audio mixing units
16. Refrigeration units - kerosene
17. Refrigeration units - solar
18. Refrigeration units - electric
19. Refrigeration units - wind
20. Honey processing equipment
21. Water purification chemicals
22. Water pumps - manual
23. Water pumps - wind
24. Water pumps - solar

25. Water pumps - electric
26. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine
27. Water pipes, plastic
28. Water meters
29. Water taps
30. Small scale water maintenance systems
31. Water pipes - galvanised
32. Water filtration systems
33. Water pipes - steel.
34. Hydroram water pumps
35. Coffee equipment making factory
36. Gabion building wire
37. Tractor shovels
38. Tractor scoops
39. Large scale transporters - 10 tons plus
40. Medium scale transporters 3 to 10 tons
41. Pickup transporters
42. Road construction bulldozers
43. Road construction graders
44. Road construction loaders
45. Road construction compacters
46. Road construction rippers
47. Soil conservation bulldozers
48. Soil conservation graders
49. Soil conservation rippers
50. Dam construction

51. Dam construction compacters
52. Metallic utensils (sufurias) serving dishes, cutlery
53. Agro-metereological monitoring equipment
54. Small scale printing equipment
55. Holding instruments
56. Gas/kerosene sterilisers
57. Gas/kerosene fridges
58. Immunisation thermos flasks
59. Blood pressure machines
60. Stethoscopes
61. Larengoscopes - pediatric
62. Larengoscopes - adult
63. Fine weighing machines - pediatric
64. Weighing machines - adult
65. Immunisation drugs - Measles
66. Immunisation drugs - Whooping cough
67. Immunisation drugs - Tetanus
68. Immunisation drugs - Diptheria
69. Immunisation drugs - Tuberclosis
70. Immunisation kits
71. Plaster of Paris
72. Plaster of Paris scissors
73. Stainless steel basins
74. Orthopedic splints
75. Stainless Suturing Tray kits
76. Incision & Drainage Tray kits

77. Dressing Tray kits
78. Non-Disposable syringes
79. Non-Disposable needles
80. Nasogastric tubes
81. Oropharagial tubes
82. Bladder catheters
83. Gastric lavage kits
84. Delivery trays
85. Fetoscopes
86. Microscopes
87. Slides
88. All Laboratory staining kits
89. Specimen bottles
90. Staining racks
91. Stop watches
92. Family Planning pills
93. Family Planning condoms
94. Family Planning diaphragms
95. Family Planning foaming tablets
96. Family Planning coils and insertion kits
97. Antibiotics
98. Antimicrobials
99. Antihistamines
100. Cough suppressants
101. Analgesics

102. Metabolic drugs
103. Small scale X rays
104. Small dental chairs
105. Dental repair materials
106. Dental equipment
107. Operating tables
108. Cesearian section kits
109. Laparatomy kits
110. Ear Nose Throat kits
111. Mortuary storage equipment
112. Mortuary refrigeration - generator
113. Mortuary refrigeration - solar
114. Mortuary refrigeration - kerosene
115. Ambulances (multipurpose)
116. Bicycles
117. Motor cycles
118. Vacuum extractors
119. Oscopes - rechargeable/battery
120. Ophthalmoscopes - rechargeable/battery

MACHINE TOOL MAKING EQUIPMENT FOR FABRICATION AND/OR MAINTAINANCE OF :?

121. Cutlery, crockery, cooking utensils equipment
122. Surgical stainless steel tools
123. Surgical stainless steel trays
124. Surgical stainless steel basins
125. Non - disposable syringes

126. Non - disposable needles

127. Dental care equipment.

HEALTH SECTOR

HEALTH SECTOR

Commodity

1. Small scale hydro power generators
2. Small scale fuel power generators
3. Solar power generators
4. Electric power meters
5. Telex equipment
6. Telephone equipment
7. Radio call equipment
8. Microwave radio/telephone equipment
9. Editing T.V. video cassette recorders
10. Portable TV colour cameras
11. Portable TV sound mixers
12. Portable TV colour video monitors
13. Video cassettes
14. Portable colour television receiver monitors
15. Portable lighting kits
16. Portable audio cassette recorders
17. Portable audio cassettes
18. Portable audio tape recorders
19. Portable multichannel audio mixing units
20. Refrigeration units - kerosene
21. Refrigeration units - solar
22. Refrigeration units - electric
23. Refrigeration units - wind

24. Water purification chemicals
25. Water pumps - manual
26. Water pumps - wind
27. Water pumps - solar
28. Water pumps - electric
29. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine
20. Water pipes, plastic
31. Water meters
32. Water taps
33. Small scale water maintainance systems
34. Water pipes - galvanised
35. Water filtration systems
36. Water pipes - steel
37. Hydoram water pumps
38. Manual spray pressure pumps
39. Pesticides
40. Furniture making equipment
41. Large scale transporters - 10 tons plus
42. Medium scale transporters 3 to 10 tons
43. Pickup transporters
44. Road construction bulldozers
45. Road construction graders
- 45b Road construction loaders
46. Road construction compacters
47. Road construction rippers
48. Data handling equipment and systems

49. Manual typewriters
50. Manual adding machines
- 50b Metallic utensils (sufurias) serving dishes, cutlery.
51. Small scale printing equipment
52. Holding instruments
53. Gas/kerosene sterilisers
54. Gas/kerosene fridges
55. Immunisation thermos flasks
56. Blood pressure machines
57. Stethoscopes
58. Larengoscopes - pediatric
58. Larengoscopes - adult
60. Fine weighing machines - pediatric
61. Weighing machines - adult
62. Immunisation drugs - Measles
63. Immunisation drugs - Whooping Cough
64. Immunisation drugs - Tetanus
65. Immunisation drugs - Diphtheria
66. Immunisation drugs - Tuberculosis
67. Immunisation kits
68. Plaster of Paris
69. Plaster of Paris scissors
70. Stainless steel basins
71. Orthopedic splints
72. Stainless Suturing Tray kits
73. Incision & Drainage Tray kits
74. Dressing Tray kits

75. Non-Disposable syringes
76. Non - Disposable needles
77. Nasogastric tubes
78. Oropharagial tubes
79. Bladder catheters
80. Gastric lavage kits
81. Delivery trays
82. Fetoscopes
83. Microscopes
84. Slides
85. All Laboratory staining kits
86. Specimen bottles
87. Staining racks
88. Stop watches
89. Family Planning pills
90. Family Planning condoms
91. Family Planning diagphrams
92. Family Planning foaming tablets
93. Family Planning coils and insertion kits
94. Antibiotics
95. Antimicrobials
96. Antihistamines
97. Cough suppressants
98. Analgesics
99. Metabolic drugs

100. Small scale X rays
101. Small dental chairs
102. Dental repair materials
103. Dental equipment
104. Operating tables
105. Cesarean section kits
106. Laparotomy kits
107. Ear Nose Throat kits
108. Mortuary storage equipment
109. Mortuary refrigeration - generator
110. Mortuary refrigeration - solar
111. Mortuary refrigeration - kerosene
112. Ambulances (multipurpose)
113. Bicycles
114. Motor cycles
115. Vacuum extractors
116. Oscopes-rechargeable/battery
117. Ophthalmoscopes-rechargeable/battery

MACHINE TOOL MAKING EQUIPMENT FOR FABRICATION AND/OR MAINTAINANCE OF :-

118. Metal pipes
119. Plastic pipes
120. Cutlery, crockery, cooking utensils equipment
121. Surgical stainless steel tools
122. Surgical stainless steel trays
123. Surgical stainless steel basins

124. Non - disposable syringes

125. Non - disposable needles

126. Dental care equipment

WATER SECTOR

WATER SECTOR

Commodity

1. Small scale hydro power generators
2. Small scale fuel power generators
3. Solar power generators
4. Electric power meters
5. Telex equipment
6. Telephone equipment
7. Radio call equipment
8. Microwave radio/telephone equipment
9. Editing T.V. video cassette recorders
10. Portable TV colour cameras
11. Portable TV sound mixers
12. Portable TV colour video monitors
13. Video cassettes
14. Portable colour television receiver monitors
15. Portable lighting kits
16. Portable audio cassette recorders
17. Portable audio cassettes
18. Portable audio tape recorders
19. Portable multichannel audio mixing units
20. Refrigeration units - kerosene
21. Refrigeration units - solar
22. Refrigeration units - electric
23. Refrigeration units - wind

24. Water purification chemicals
25. Water pumps - manual
26. Water pumps - wind
27. Water pumps - solar
28. Water pumps - electric
29. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine
30. Water pipes, plastic
31. Water meters
32. Water taps
33. Small scale water maintainance systems
34. Water pipes - galvanised
35. Water filtration systems
36. Water pipes - steel
37. Hydroram water pumps
38. Dam construction bulldozers
39. Dam construction compacters
40. Data handling equipment and systems
41. Small scale printing equipment

MACHINE TOOL MAKING EQUIPMENT FOR FABRICATION AND/OR MAINTAINANCE OF :-

42. Metal pipes
43. Plastic pipes
44. Jembes
45. Pangas
46. Mattocks
47. Fork jembes

48. Shovels
49. Metal containers
50. Plastic containers
51. Paper containers
52. Lined containers

AGRICULTURE SECTOR (including Cooperatives)

AGRICULTURE SECTOR (including cooperatives)

Commodity

1. Small scale hydro power generators
2. Small scale fuel power generators
3. Solar power generators
4. Electric power meters
5. Telex equipment
6. Telephone equipment
7. Radio call equipment
8. Microwave radio/telephone equipment
9. Editing TV video cassette recorders
10. Portable TV colour cameras
11. Portable TV sound mixers
12. Portable TV colour video monitors
13. Video cassettes
14. Portable colour television receiver monitors
15. Portable lighting kits
16. Portable audio cassette recorders
17. Portable audio cassettes
18. Portable audio tape recorders
19. Portable multichannel audio mixing units
20. Milk coolers - electric powered
21. Milk coolers - solar powered
22. Milk coolers - diesel/petrol powered

23. Butter processors - solar powered
24. Butter processors - engine powered
25. Milk containers
26. Ghee/Butter containers
27. Refrigeration units - kerosene
28. Refrigeration units - solar
29. Refrigeration units - electric
30. Refrigeration units - wind
31. Honey processing equipment
32. Modern beehives
33. Honey packing equipment
34. Breeding of more productive bee strains
35. Honey packing containers
36. Wax processing equipment
37. Wax packing containers
38. Cotton ginning equipment
39. Cotton packing containers
40. Cotton seedcake processing equipment
41. Cotton cake packing containers
42. Small scale animal feed factories
43. Packing containers for animal feed
44. Water purification chemicals
45. Water pumps - manual
46. Water pumps - wind
47. Water pumps - solar

48. Water pumps - electric
49. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine
50. Water pipes, plastic
51. Water meters
52. Water taps
53. Small scale water maintenance systems
54. Water pipes - galvanised
55. Water filtration systems
56. Water pipes - steel
57. Hydroram water pumps
58. Vegetable drying equipment
59. Dried vegetable packing equipment
60. Dry vegetable packing containers
61. Raw coffee processing equipment
62. Nylex
63. Coffee equipment making factory
64. Pruning roll cuts
65. Coffee tree handsaws
66. Sisal decorticators
67. Sisal rope making equipment
68. Sisal weaving equipment
69. Sisal mat making equipment
70. Sisal gunnysack making equipment
71. Millet dehulers
72. Sorghum dehulers
73. Manual maize/sorghum/millet gridders

74. Wind powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders
75. Water powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders
76. Fertiliser for cereals
77. Fertiliser for coffee
78. Fertiliser for legumes
79. Manual spray pressure pumps
80. Motorised spray pumps
81. Pesticides
82. Pangas/machetes
83. Jembes/hoes
84. Fork jembes
85. Shovels
86. Animal drawn scoops
87. Mattocks
88. Gabion building wire
89. Tractor shovels
90. Tractor scoops
91. Tree growth hormones
92. Grass growth hormones
93. Livestock vaccines
94. Livestock drugs
95. Furniture making equipment
96. Large scale transporters - 10 tons plus
97. Medium scale transporters 3 to 10 tons
98. Pickup transporters
99. Herbicides

100. Leather tanning equipment
101. Road construction bulldozers
102. Road construction graders
103. Road construction loaders
104. Road construction compacters
105. Road construction rippers
106. Soil conservation bulldozers
107. Soil conservation graders
108. Soil conservation rippers
109. Data handling equipment and systems
110. Manual typewriters
111. Manual adding machines
112. Agro-metereological monitoring equipment
113. Small scale printing equipment

MACHINE TOOL MAKING EQUIPMENT FOR FABRICATION AND/OR MAINTAINANCE OF :-

114. Metal pipes
115. Plastic pipes
116. Jembes
117. Pangas
118. Mattocks
119. Fork jembes
120. Shovels
121. Metal containers
122. Plastic containers

123. Paper containers
124. Lined containers
125. Honey processing machinery
126. Leather tanning machinery
127. Furniture making equipment

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(Series M. No. 4. Rev. 2. Add 1. 1971)

I.S.I.C.

3112

DAIRY PRODUCTS

1. Butter processors - solar powered
2. Butter processors - engine powered

3113

CANNING AND PRESERVING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

1. Vegetable drying equipment
2. Dried vegetable packing equipment
3. Dry vegetable packing containers

3116

GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS

1. Row coffee processing equipment
2. Nylex
3. Coffee equipment making factory
4. Millet dehulers
5. Sorghum dehulers
6. Manual maize/sorghum/millet grinders
7. Wind powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders
8. Water powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders
9. Coffee pulping machinery

3121

FOOD PRODUCTS

1. Honey processing equipment
2. Modern beehives

I.S.I.C.

3. Honey packing equipment
4. Breeding of more productive bee strains
5. Honey processing machinery

3122 ANIMAL FEEDS

1. Small scale animal feed factories

3211 SPINNING, WEAVING AND FINISHING TEXTILES

1. Cotton ginning equipment
2. Sisal decorticators
3. Sisal rope making equipment
4. Sisal weaving equipment
5. Sisal mat making equipment
6. Sisal gunnysack making equipment

3231 TANNERIES AND LEATHER FINISHING

1. Leather tanning equipment
2. Leather tanning machinery

3319 WOOD AND CORK PRODUCTS

1. Modern beehives
2. Honey packing containers

3320 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (Non-metallic)

1. Furniture and fixture making hand tools
2. Furniture and fixtures making machine tool equipment.

I.S.I.C.

3512

FERTILISER AND PESTICIDES

1. Fertiliser for cereals
2. Fertiliser for coffee
3. Fertiliser for legumes
4. Pesticides
5. Herbicides

3522

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

1. Tree growth hormones
2. Grass growth hormones
3. Livestock vaccines
4. Livestock drugs
5. Immunisation drugs - Measles
6. Immunisation drugs - Whooping Cough
7. Immunisation drugs - Tetanus
8. Immunisation drugs - Diptheria
9. Immunisation drugs - Tuberclosis
10. Immunisation kits
11. Family Planning pills
12. Family Planning condoms
13. Family Planning diagphrams
14. Family Planning foaming tablets
15. Family Planning coils and insertion kits
16. Antibiotics
17. Antimicrobials

.....4

I.S.I.C.

18. Antihistamines
19. Cough suppressants
20. Analgesics
21. Metabolic drugs

3529 CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

1. Wax processing equipment
2. Wax packing containers
3. Water filtration systems

3560 PLASTIC PRODUCTS

1. Cotton cake packing containers
2. Water pipes, plastic
3. Plastic pipes

3620 GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS

1. Milk containers
2. Ghee/Butter containers
3. Honey packing containers

3692 CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER

1. Plaster of Paris

3710 IRON AND STEEL BSIC INDUSTRIES

1. Water taps

I.S.I.C.

2. Water pipes - galvanised
3. Water pipes - steel
4. Metal pipes

3811

CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS, AND GENERAL HARDWARE

1. Pruning roll cuts
2. Coffee tree handsaws
3. Pangas/machetes
4. Jembes/hoes
5. Fork jembes
6. Shovels
7. Animal drawn scoops
8. Mattocks
9. Metallic utensils (sufurias) serving dishes and cutlery
10. Plaster of Paris scissors
11. Jembes machine tools
12. Pangas machine tools
13. Mattocks machine tools
14. Fork jembes machine tools
15. Shovels machine tools
16. Cutlery, crockery, cooking utensils equipment, machine tools

3812

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES - METAL

1. Furniture and fixture making hand tools
2. Furniture and fixtures making machine tool equipment.

I.S.I.C.

3819 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

1. Milk containers
2. Ghee/Butter containers
3. Honey packing containers
4. Water taps
5. Gabion building wire
6. Stainless steel basins
7. Stainless Suturing Tray kits
8. Incision & Drainage Tray kits
9. Dressing Tray kits
10. Delivery trays
11. Metal containers
12. Plastic containers
13. Paper containers
14. Lined containers
15. Surgical stainless steel trays
16. Surgical stainless steel basins

3824 SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. Cotton seedcake processing equipment
2. Packing containers for animal feed
3. Tractor shovels
4. Tractor scoops
5. Road construction bulldozers

I.S.I.C.

6. Road construction graders
7. Road construction loaders
8. Road construction compacters
9. Road construction rippers
10. Soil conservation bulldozers
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Soil conservation graders
12. Soil conservation rippers
13. Dam construction bulldozers
14. Dam construction compacters

3825

OFFICE, COMPUTING AND ACCOUNTING MACHINES

1. Manual typewriters
2. Manual adding machines

3829

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. Milk coolers - electric powered
2. Milk coolers - solar powered
3. Milk coolers - diesel/petrol powered
4. Refrigeration units - kerosene
5. Refrigeration units - solar
6. Refrigeration units - electric
7. Refrigeration units - wind
8. Water pumps - manual
9. Water pumps - wind
10. Water pumps - solar

I.S.I.C.

11. Water pumps - electric
12. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine
13. Hydoram water pumps
14. Manual spray pressure pumps
15. Motorised spray pumps
16. Mortuary refrigeration - solar
17. Mortuary refrigeration - kerosene

3831

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

1. Electric power meters

3832

RADIO/TELEVISION COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT & APPARATUS

1. Telex equipment
2. Telephone equipment
3. Radio call equipment
4. Microwave radio/telephone equipment
5. Editing TV video cassette recorders
6. Portable TV colour cameras
7. Portable TV sound mixers
8. Portable TV colour video monitors
9. Video cassettes
10. Portable colour television receiver monitors
11. Portable audio cassette recorders
12. Portable audio cassettes
13. Portable audio tape recorders

I.S.I.C.

14. Portable multichannel audio mixing units
15. Small scale X rays

3839

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

1. Portable lighting kits

3844

MOTOR CYCLES AND BICYCLES

1. Bicycles
2. Motor cycles

3843

TRANSPORT ROAD

1. Large scale transporters - 10 tons plus
2. Medium scale transporters - 3 to 10 tons
3. Pickup transporters
4. Ambulances (multipurpose)

3851

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC, MEASURING AND CONTROLLING
EQUIPMENT

1. Water meters
2. Agro-metereological monitoring equipment
3. Holding instruments
4. Gas/kerosene sterilisers
5. Gas/kerosene fridges
6. Immunisation thermos flasks
7. Blood pressure machines

I.S.I.C.

8. Stethoscopes
9. Larengoscopes - pediatric
10. Larengoscopes - adult
11. Fine weighing machines - pediatric
12. Weighing machines - adult
13. Orthopedic splints
14. Non-Disposable syringes
15. Non-Disposable needles
16. Nasogastric tubes
17. Oropharagial tubes
18. Bladder catheters
19. Gastric lavage kits
20. Fetoscopes
21. Microscopes
22. Slides
23. All Laboratory staining kits
24. Specimen bottles
25. Staining racks
26. Stop watches
27. Small dental chairs
28. Dental repair materials
29. Dental equipment
30. Operating tables
31. Cesearian section kits
32. Laparatomy kits

I.S.I.C.

33. Ear Nose Throat kits
34. Vacuum extractors
35. Oscopes-rechargeable/battery
36. Ophthalmoscopes-rechargeable/battery
37. Surgical stainless steel tools
38. Non - disposable syringes
39. Non - disposable needles
40. Dental care equipment

3909

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. Mortuary storage equipment

4101

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

1. Small scale hydro power generators
2. Small scale fuel power generators
3. Solar power generators

4200

WATER WORKS AND SUPPLY

1. Water purification chemicals
2. Small scale water maintenance systems

8323

DATA HANDLING AND TABULATING

1. Data handling equipment and systems

COMMODITY, INSTITUTION AND TARGET USER.

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
1. Small scale hydro-power generators	Kenya Power & Lighting Co.	Rural centers and Co-operatives
2. Small scale fuel power generators	"	"
3. Solar power generators	"	"
4. Electric power meters	"	"
5. Telex equipment	Kenya Post & Telecommunication	Rural Administrative centers/Co-operatives
6. Telephone equipment	"	"
7. Radio call equipment	"	Administrative centers,
8. Microwave radio/telephone equipment	"	Rural centers/Co-operatives
9. Editing TV video cassette recorders	Ministries of Information Culture, Co-operatives and Agriculture	Farmers/Schools Broadcasts and Adult Educators
10. Portable TV colour cameras	"	"
11. Portable TV sound mixers	"	"
12. Portable TV colour video monitors	"	"
13. Video cassettes	"	"
14. Portable colour television receiver monitors	"	"

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
15. Portable lighting kits	"	Rural centers and Co-operatives.
16. Portable audio cassette recorders	"	"
17. Portable audio cassettes	"	"
18. Portable audio tape recorders	"	"
19. Portable multichannel audio mixing units	"	"
20. Milk coolers - electric powered	Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives	Co-operators, Co-operatives and Co-operative Unions
21. Milk coolers - solar	"	"
22. Milk coolers - diesel/petrol powered	"	"
23. Butter processors - solar powered	"	"
24. Butter processors - engine powered	"	"
25. Milk containers	"	"
26. Ghee/Butter containers	"	"
27. Refrigeration units - kerosene	"	"
28. Refrigeration units - solar	"	"
29. Refrigeration units - electric	"	"
30. Refrigeration units - wind	"	"
31. Honey processing equipment	"	"
32. Modern beehives	"	"
33. Honey packing equipment	"	"
34. Breeding of more productive bee strains	"	"

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
35. Honey packing containers	"	"
36. Wax processing equipment	"	"
37. Wax packing containers	"	"
38. Cotton ginning equipment	"	District Co-operative Unions
39. Cotton packing containers	"	"
40. Cotton seedcake processing equipment	"	"
41. Cotton cake packing containers	"	"
42. Small scale animal feed 43. factories	"	Co-operatives, Co-opera tive Unions and Group Ranchers
43. Packing containers for animal feed	"	"
44. Water purification chemicals	Ministries of Water. Agriculture/Livestock, Co-operatives and Local government	Rural centers/ Co-operatives/Group Ranches/Individuals.
45. Water pumps - manual	"	"
46. Water pumps - wind	"	"
47. Water pumps - solar	"	"
48. Water pumps - electric	"	"
49. Water pumps - diesel/petrol engine	"	"
50. Water pipes, plastic	"	"
51. Water meters	"	"
52. Water taps	"	"
53. Small scale water maintainance systems	"	"
54. Water pipes - galvanised	"	"

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
55. Water filtration systems	"	"
56. Water pipes - steel	"	"
57. Hydroram water pumps	"	"
58. Vegetable drying equipment	Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives	Co-operatives, Co-operative Unions
59. Dried vegetable packing equipment	"	"
60. Dry vegetable packing containers	"	"
61. Raw coffee processing equipment	"	"
62. Nylex	"	"
63. Coffee equipment making factory	"	"
64. Pruning roll cuts	"	"
65. Coffee tree handsaws	"	"
66. Sisal decorticators	"	"
67. Sisal rope making equipment	"	Cooperators/Co-Operative Unions
68. Sisal weaving equipment	"	"
69. Sisal mat making equipment	"	"
70. Sisal gunnysack making equipment	"	"
71. Millet dehulers	"	Co-operatives/Cooperators/Individuals
72. Sorghum dehulers	"	"
73. Manual maize/sorghum/millet grinders	"	"
74. Wind powered maize/sorghum/millet grinders	"	"

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
75. Water powered maize/sorghum/ millet grinders	"	"
76. Fertiliser for cereals	"	Individuals/Co-operatives.
77. Fertiliser for coffee	"	"
78. Fertiliser for legumes	"	"
79. Manual spray pressure pumps	"	"
80. Motorised spray pumps	"	"
81. Pesticides	"	"
82. Pangas/machetes	Ministries of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Office of President	Individuals/Co-operatives Work Groups
83. Jembes/hoes	"	"
84. Fork jembes	"	"
85. Shovels	"	"
86. Animal drawn scoops	"	"
87. Mattocks	"	"
88. Gabion building wire	"	"
89. Tractor shovels	"	"
90. Tractor scoops	"	"
91. Tree growth hormones	"	"
92. Grass growth hormones	"	"
93. Livestock vaccines	Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives	"
94. Livestock drugs	"	"
95. Furniture making equipment	Ministries of Natural Resources, Co-operatives and Industry.	Cooperators, Individuals and Co-operatives/Unions

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
75. Water powered maize/sorghum/ millet grinders	"	"
76. Fertiliser for cereals	"	Individuals/Co-operatives.
77. Fertiliser for coffee	"	"
78. Fertiliser for legumes	"	"
79. Manual spray pressure pumps	"	"
80. Motorised spray pumps	"	"
81. Pesticides	"	"
82. Pangas/machetes	Ministries of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Office of President	Individuals/Co-operatives Work Groups
83. Jembes/hoes	"	"
84. Fork jembes	"	"
85. Shovels	"	"
86. Animal drawn scoops	"	"
87. Mattocks	"	"
88. Gabion building wire	"	"
89. Tractor shovels	"	"
90. Tractor scoops	"	"
91. Tree growth hormones	"	"
92. Grass growth hormones	"	"
93. Livestock vaccines	Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives	"
94. Livestock drugs	"	"
95. Furniture making equipment	Ministries of Natural Resources, Co-operatives and Industry.	Cooperators, Individuals and Co-operatives/Unions

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
96. Large scale transporters- 10 tons plus	Ministries of Agriculture, Co-operatives, Transport and Office of the President	Co-operatives, Districts, Co-operative Unions.
97. Medium scale transporters 3 to 10 tons	"	"
98. Pickup transporters	Ministries of Industry Commerce & Co-operatives	Co-operatives and Individual businesses.
99. Herbicides	Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives	Co-operatives/Individual farmers
100. Leather tanning equipment	Ministries of Co-opera- tives, Culture and Agricul- ture/Livestock	Co-operatives, Co-opera- tive Unions.
101. Road construction bulldozers	Ministries of Local government, Office of the President, Co-operatives and Transport	Co-operatives, Local authorities Municipalities, Districts and GoK. Road maintainance units.
102. Road construction graders	"	"
103. Road construction loaders	"	"
104. Road construction compacters		
105. Road construction rippers		
106. Soil conservation bulldozers	Ministries of Agriculture Office of the Predident and Co-operatives	Districts, Presidential Soil Conservation
107. Soil conservation graders	"	"
108. Soil conservation rippers	"	"
109. Dam construction	Ministries of Agriculture, Office of the President	Districts, Ministries

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
110. Dam construction compacters	"	"
111. Data handling equipment and systems	Ministry of Co-operatives	Co-operative Unions and Co-operatives
112. Manual typewriters	Ministry of Co-operatives	"
113. Manual adding machines	"	"
114. Metallic utensils (sufurias) serving dishes, cutlery	Ministries of Industry, Commerce and Co-operatives	Co-operative Unions Groups, Individuals
115. Agro-meteorological monitoring equipment	Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Districts, Schools, Agro stations, Met stations.
116. Small scale printing equipment	Ministries of Commerce, Co-operatives, Office of the President.	District centers, Co-operative Unions, Individuals.
117. Holding instruments	Ministry of Health	Rural Health centers and Sub-district hospital attendants.
118. Gas/kerosene sterilisers	"	"
119. Gas/kerosene fridges	"	"
120. Immunisation thermos flasks	"	"
121. Blood pressure machines	"	"
122. Stethoscopes	"	"
123. Larengoscopes -pediatric	"	"
124. Larengoscopes - adult	"	"
125. Fine weighing machines - pediatric	"	"
126. Weighing machines - adult	"	"
127. Immunisation drugs - Measles	"	"
128. Immunisation drugs - Whooping Cough	"	"

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
155. Family Planning condoms	"	"
156. Family Planning diaphragms	"	"
157. Family Planning foaming tablets	"	"
158. Family Planning coils and insertion kits	"	"
159. Antibiotics	"	"
160. Antimicrobials	"	"
161. Antihistamines	"	"
162. Cough suppressants	"	"
163. Analgesics	"	"
164. Metabolic drugs	"	"
165. Small scale X rays	"	"
166. Small dental chairs	"	"
167. Dental repair materials	"	"
168. Dental equipment	"	"
169. Operating tables	"	"
170. Cesarean section kits	"	"
171. Laparotomy kits	"	"
172. Ear Nose Throat kits	"	"
173. Mortuary storage equipment	"	"
174. Mortuary refrigeration - generator	"	"
175. Mortuary refrigeration - solar	"	"
176. Mortuary refrigeration - kerosene	"	"
177. Ambulances (multipurpose)	"	"
178. Bicycles	"	"
179. Motorcycles	"	"
180. Vacuum extractors	"	"

Commodity	Institution	Target User/s
181. Otosopes-rechargeable/battery	"	"
182. Ophthalmoscopes-rechargeable/battery	"	"
MACHINE TOOL MAKING EQUIPMENT FOR FABRICATION AND/OR MAINTAINANCE OF :-		
183. Coffee pulping machinery	Ministries of Agriculture Co-operatives Commerce Industry and Private Sector.	Co-operatives Co-operative Unions and Individuals.
184. Metal pipes	"	"
185. Plastic pipes	"	"
186. Jembes	"	"
187. Pangas	"	"
188. Mattocks	"	"
189. Fork jembes	"	"
190. Shovels	y	"
191. Metal containers	"	"
192. Plastic containers		
193. Paper containers		
194. Lined containers		
195. Honey processing machinery		
196. Leather tanning machinery		
197. Furniture making equipment	"	"
198. Cutlery, crockery, cooking utensils equipment	Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Co-operatives and Private Sector	Co-operative Unions Private Sector
199. Surgical Stainless steel tools	Ministry of Health and Private Sector	Rural Populations
200. Surgical stainless steel tray	"	"
201. Surgical stainless steel basins	"	"
202. Non - disposable syringes	"	"
203. Non - disposable needles	"	"
204. Dental care equipment	"	"