

**ENHANCING COMPLIANCE THROUGH  
INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION  
CONVENTION (IPPC) GUIDES FOR SAFE  
TRADE  
KENYA'S EXPERIENCE**

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# Outline

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2. ROLE KENYA NPPO
3. USE OF MANUALS, SOPS & OTHER IPPC GUIDE DOCUMENTS FOR ENHANCED MARKET ACCESS
4. MARKET ACCESS (IMPORT/EXPORTS, ADHERENCE TO TRANSIT NORMS AND OTHER REQMT'S
5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

# Background

- In Kenya, the agricultural sector is the key driver of the economy;
- Contributes to over 22% of GDP and accounts for 62.6% of Kenya's total exports and provides for more than 18% of formal employment;
- Majority of the people residing in the rural areas derive their livelihood from the agricultural;
- Due to importance of agriculture GOK in 1996 established in an NPPO (KEPHIS)- Now under Act, NO.54, 2012

# Role KENYA NPPO

- a. regulating on all matters relating to plant protection, seeds and plant varieties;
- b. administration and enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary measures;
- c. inspection and grading of plants and plant produce at the ports of entry and exit
- d. regulating the import and export of plants and plant materials
- e. plant variety protection in Kenya, administration of plant breeders' rights and maintenance of Plant Breeders' Rights Register;
- f. plant variety testing and description, seed certification and plant quarantine control; inspection and grading of plants and plant produce at the ports of entry and exit

USE OF MANUALS, SOPS & OTHER  
IPPC GUIDE DOCUMENTS FOR  
ENHANCED MARKET ACCESS

# Market Access

- NPPO Kenya has widely used to guide assist in getting market access- PRA for various Commodities working closely with import countries and drawing needed technical guidance from ISPMs e.g. ISPMs 2, 11,21 (PRA), ISPM 19, 16 Pest listing etc.
- Examples Banana- [S.Korea](#), Carnations For planting- [USA](#), Astromelea planting materials- Columbia
- Information shared during PRA workshop under as Part of 4th review of SPS Agreement was also handy

# Export certification/transit system

- NPPO has a functional phytosanitary inspection and certification department to ensure compliance to other importing country requirements agreed through participation on commenting on regulations once notified or through negotiated bilateral agreements
- Auditing producer facilities and certifying compliance prior to issuance of phytosanitary requirements
- Should disputes arise consultations, joint inspections are normally undertaken
- Regarding transit so far consignments are not stopped . Better coordination with neighbors governed by EAC SPS Protocol and other agreements such as COMESA, TFTA
- Document verification nonetheless undertaken to reduce risks



# Export certification/transit system

## **Considerations:**

- Provision of required information
- Inspections at production including means of conveyance
- Inspections at final point of export

# Electronic system for issuing phyto-certs



https://ecs.kephis.org/KEPHISECS/

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**VISION**  
The lead regulator and facilitator of globally competitive agriculture

**MISSION**  
To provide a science-based regulatory service by assuring quality of agricultural inputs and produce to promote food security and sustainable development

**WHAT IS ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEM**  
The Electronic Certification System (ECS) system is a Business to Government and Government to Government web based system designed to help the preparation of export documentation for export produce (both Cut flower and fresh produce). It forms an integral part of overall KEPHIS regulatory activities which ensure products meets importing country standards as well as the Governments overall strategy of Vision 2030. It is an electronic system used to manage, maintain and view phytosanitary (plant health) certificate data and generate both paper based and paperless certificates for the trade of plants and plant products. It provides an assurance that the product being certified meets the importing country's requirements

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Electronic Certification System Version 1.1 — Powered by Techno Brain

## Certified exports horticultural produce/ & value (KES ,000)

Product	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cut flowers	58,835.0	64,962.6	55,975.7	59,893.1	62,937.5
Vegetables	26,251.1	20,225.4	22,923.3	18,780.6	20,939.5
Fruits	3,535.4	4,680.0	4,482.5	5,410.6	6,561.8
Total	88,621.7	89,868.0	83,381.5	84,084.3	90,438.8

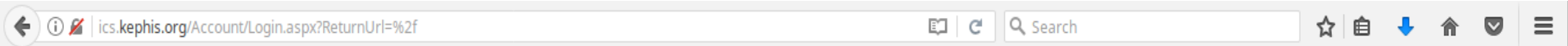
NB: 1USD= KES 100

Source: Economic survey 2016

# Import regulatory system

- Imports allowed or denied based on risks assessment
- Categories: prohibitions, quarantine and permits
- Biologicals control agents are allowed based on meeting risk assessment criteria
- Re-export certificates may be issued on need basis

# Online plant import and quarantine system



**Kenya Plant Health  
Inspectorate Service**

## PLANT IMPORT AND QUARANTINE REGULATORY SYSTEM

Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) is a State Corporation whose mandate includes regulation of all matters related to plant health and quality control of agricultural inputs and produce among others.

### Vision

The lead regulator and facilitator of globally competitive agriculture

### Mission

To provide a science-based regulatory service by assuring quality of agricultural inputs and produce to promote food security and sustainable development

### Plant Import & Quarantine Regulatory System (PIQRS)

The Plant Import and Quarantine Regulatory System (PIQRS) is a Business to Government and Government to business web based system designed to enhance efficiency in plant import regulation. PIQRS forms an integral part of overall KEPHIS regulatory activities which ensure that imported Plants, Plant Products and regulated articles entering into the country pose minimal Phytosanitary risk and environmental impact. Anyone intending to bring plants, plant products and regulated articles into Kenya MUST obtain a Plant Import Permit (PIP) from KEPHIS prior to shipment of such plants from the origin regardless of whether they are for commercial purpose, duty free, gifts, experimental or research purposes.

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**Despite controls occasionally importer try to circumvent requirements ! – example 1**

Wood back spices

Seed spices



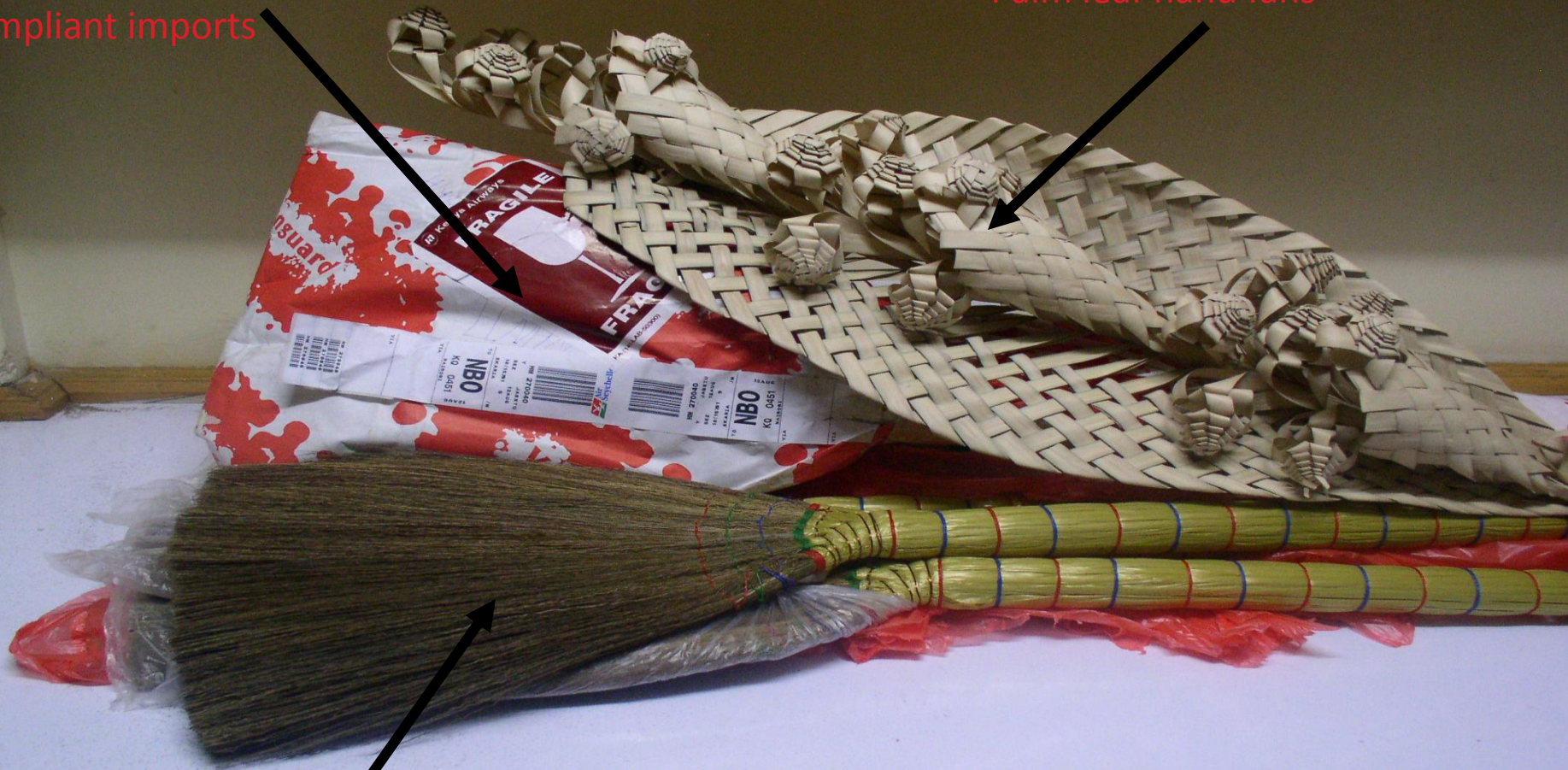
Palm leaf fan

Dry cassava roots

Despite controls occasionally importer try to circumvent requirements ! – example 2

Ingenious ways of disguising non compliant imports

Palm leaf hand fans



Grass broom

# Other concerns

- Internet Trade – Risk assessment possible but expensive and complicated due to diverse products sold (identifying potential products of concern that may be imported via this pathway a problem.
- Invasive species are big concern yet capacity to manage limited



# Recommendations and conclusions

- IPPC should continue develop user manuals/ SOPs/ WPs/ User guides which can be adopted by countries and customized to their unique needs;
- IPPC contracting Parties and WTO members to take SPS Matters serious especially regarding transparency and technical assistance to deal with existing and emerging SPS threats.

Feedback---, Q &A

Thank you

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