KENYA

COUNTRY PRESENTATION

STDF SEMINAR ON ELECTRONIC SPS CERTIFICATION

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World Trade Organization – Geneva

Josiah M Syanda – Kenya
Outline

• Geographical location – Kenya
• Institutional Organization – NPPO
• KEPHIS Functions
• Country Steps towards ePhyto
• Electronic Certification System (ECS)
• Country ePhyto status
• Experiences
• Lessons learned
Country Profile -/1

Approximately total area of 591,958 sq km with 8.01% arable land (expandable under irrigation)

Population 45,546,000 (July 2014 est.) with 2.462% (2011 est.) growth rate

(Source UN data 2015)
Official language is English, National language Kiswahili. Over 42 ethnic dialects

Industries: Agriculture, Mining & processing, Transport & communication, chemical, Food stuff, Sports
Growth in ICT usage

• Mobile cellular
  – Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) 2013 - 70.6
  – Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) 2005 - 12.9

Internet

– Individuals using the Internet (%) 2013 - 39.0
– Individuals using the Internet (%) 2005 - 3.1
• Regulate and advise government on plant health matters relating to plant, plant products and other regulated articles

• Facilitate international trade of plants, plant products and regulated articles

• Develop and build capacity for efficient and effective delivery of her mandate (IPPC Benchmark)
Country steps towards ePhyto - Kenya

1997
NPPO established

2000
Phytosanitary Procedures & manuals

2008
Bilateral Agreement for ePhyto

2009
ePhyto Project Development

2011
Pilot Run with industry

2011
Live Consumption

2012
ePhyto Pilot Run

2014
limited ePhyto Transmission
Electronic Certification System (ECS) – Kenya

To access KEPHIS National Certification system go to;
Ecs.kephhis.org

Authorized access only
Electronic Certification System (ECS) – Functions – needs Basis

– Collection of Consignment data – Client keys data in the system
– Communication – Government (G) to Business (B) and B to G
– Maintaining import regulations
– Auto generate Phytosanitary certificates (paper & electronic)
– Payments management
– Certified copies management
– Record of Lab analysis results and growing season inspection results
– Statistical data
Electronic Certification System (ECS) – Usage

- >1500 External users since July 2011
- >892,000 Phytosanitary certificates issued since July 2011
- > 60,800 Certificates received in the same period
- System now integrated with the National Single Window System
• **Successes**

  – Well defined organizational structure – clear mandate for NPPO (semi-autonomy)
  - There is a national ICT legislation, other laws
  - Political goodwill and support – (Budgets and parliamentary bills)
  - National Phytosanitary Certification System
  - Bilateral exchange with The Netherlands (Parallel with paper certificates)
Country ePhyto Status -/2

• Limitations
  ▪ High costs of establishing a system (~960,000 euro for export system)
  ▪ Continuous system improvements – Software updates
  ▪ Sustainability - financing to support ePhyto (infrastructure and maintenance)
  ▪ Internet service and availability (uptime)
  ▪ Budgetary support to participation in international fora.
Benefits realized

- **National Level** – Government Revenue Increased (Aprox. 75%)
- **Institutional level** – competence and capacity enhanced. Efficiency in service delivery
- **Industry** – Time savings – Approximately 72,000km annual saving. Communication improved
- **Enhanced Knowledge** in the industry

**International level** – minimized risk; Confidence and authenticity of issued certificates
Kenya’s E-cert - lessons learned

- National legal framework - Electronic trade, political good will, budgets etc
- Organizational structure – clear NPPO mandate
- Complementarity – National laws, regulations and policies with international treaties, conventions, agreements and trading partner laws.
- Level of industry development – large scale vs. small scale production systems
- Institutional capacity – competence, skill, personnel, infrastructure, budgets
Kenya’s E-cert - lessons learned -/2

• Other government agencies – perception of usurped powers or mandates, conflicting mandates!!
• Stakeholders – consider their interest that would be affected by e-certification
• Technology and methods – interoperability, improvements, integration, sustainability, continuity etc
• Data security – major concern for industry and country in global trade.
Kenya’s E-cert - lessons learned -/3

- **Content management** - Considerable investment required to deal with non-standard data requirements
- **Emergencies** – Business continuity plan; system outages, handling support issues, etc.)
- **Language** - Integration of multiple languages and time zones
- **Implementation** - A transition period and fallback plan is essential
• “Tomorrow’s exports shall be transmitted and not transported”
Ahsanteni – Karibu Kenya

Contact Information

The Managing Director
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
Po Box 49592 00100 Nairobi
director@kephis.org
www.kephis.org