

THE KENYA – EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (EPA) IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

2026/27 – 2036/37





Vision

Position Kenya as a globally competitive, industrialized export-driven economy, ensuring inclusive growth, and sustainable development leveraging on the EU-EPA.



Mission

To strategically implement the Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement by enhancing trade capacity; strengthening institutional frameworks; fostering innovation and investment; and promoting sustainable value chains to maximize benefits for Kenya's people and economy.

THE KENYA – EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (EPA) IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

2026/27 – 2036/37

DESIGN & LAYOUT : MOOTERLEE

COPYRIGHT : MINISTRY OF INVESTMENTS,
TRADE & INDUSTRY

COPYRIGHT : TRADEMARK AFRICA

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

FOREWORD	8
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	9
DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS	10
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	14
1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	16
1.0 Overview	16
1.1 Background of the Kenya-EU EPA	16
1.2 Kenya - EU Trade Relations	17
1.3 Potential Benefits of the Kenya-EU EPA Agreement	18
1.4 Justification for the Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy	18
1.5 Scope of the Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy	19
1.6 Approach and Methodology	19
2 CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS	20
2.0 Overview	20
2.1 Priority Interventions for the Kenya - EU EPA Implementation Strategy	20
2.2 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)	21
2.2.1 Status of SPS Measures Implementation in Kenya	21
2.2.2 Impact of EU SPS Measures on Kenya's Exports	27
2.2.3 Opportunities for Improved SPS Implementation in Kenya under the Kenya-EU EPA	29
2.3 Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment	30
2.3.1 Status	30
2.3.2 Legal and Institutional Framework	30
2.3.3 Operations, Milestones, Gaps and Measures	31

Table of Contents

2.4 Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation	34
2.4.1 Status	34
2.4.2 The Legal and Institutional Framework on Kenya Customs and Trade Facilitation	35
2.4.3 Coordination of customs and trade facilitation in Kenya	36
The coordination of customs and trade facilitation matters in Kenya is through the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) at the national level and through the Coordinated Border Management process, i.e., the Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC), that was established in 2014 via the Security Laws (Amendment) Act of 2014.	36
The NTFC oversee trade facilitation in Kenya through coordinating the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) whose goal is reforms in the customs and other border related procedures in order to expedite the movement of goods across borders. The Committee is made up of all the border agencies and other key government institutions. On the other hand, the BCOCC oversees the day-to-day operation at the points of entry and exit and comprises of agencies operating at all border points in the country.	36
2.4.4 Key Milestones on customs and trade facilitation in Kenya	36
2.4.5 Constraints and gaps in Customs & Trade Facilitation	37
2.4.6 Opportunities presented by the Kenya-EU EPA	38
2.5 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)	38
2.5.1 Current Status of ICT Sector	38
2.5.1.1 ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels	38
2.5.1.2 Dissemination of new ICT	39
2.5.1.3 Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT	40
2.5.2 Institutional Framework	42
2.5.2.1 Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks, and marketing	43
2.5.2.2 Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators	43
2.5.2.3 Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services	43
2.5.3 Gaps in the ICT Sector	44
2.5.4 Opportunities for the ICT Sector under the Kenya - EU EPA	45
2.6 Structured Commodity Trade (SCT)	47
2.6.1 Current State of Structured Commodity Trade in Kenya and SWOT summary.	47
2.6.2 Structured Commodity Trade (SCT) Institutional Roles & Regulatory Framework in Kenya	51
2.7 Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)	52
2.7.1 Status of TSD Measures Implementation in Kenya	52
Key Milestones Achieved Under TSD	53
Challenges	54
2.7.2 Legal and Institutional Frameworks on Trade and Sustainable Development	55
2.7.3 Private Sector	56
2.7.4 Opportunities for TSD under Kenya-EU EPA	57



Table of Contents

3 CHAPTER THREE : STRATEGIC DIRECTION	58
3.0 Overview	58
3.1 Vision and Mission Statement	58
3.2 Overall Key Pillars of the Strategy	59
3.3 Strategic Objectives and Strategies by Focus Areas	59
3.3.1 Strategic Objectives Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation Strategy	59
3.3.3.1 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Focus Area	59
3.3.3.2 Strategic Objectives under Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment	59
3.3.3.3 Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation	59
3.3.3.4 Information Communication and Technology	60
3.3.3.5 Structured Commodity Trade	60
3.3.3.6 Trade and Sustainable Development	60
4 CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK	66
4.0 Overview	66
4.1 Implementation Plan	66
4.2 Kenya – EU EPA Coordination Framework	66
4.2.1 EPA Council (Article 104)	67
4.2.2 EPA Committee of Senior Officials (Article 106)	67
4.2.3 EPA Consultative Committee (Article 108)	68
4.2.4 Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation (Article 29)	68
4.2.5 Special Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development (Annex V, Article 14)	68
4.2.6 EPA Domestic Advisory Group (Annex V, Article 15)	69
4.3 Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures	70
5 CHAPTER FIVE: RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES	76
5.0 Overview	76
5.1 Financial Resource Requirements	76
5.2 Financial Resource Gaps	77
5.3 Resource Mobilization Strategies	80
6 CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING	82
6.0 Overview	82
6.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting	82
6.1.1 Monitoring	83
6.1.2 Evaluation	83
6.1.3 Learning and Reporting	84



Table of Contents

7 ANNEXES	85
ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions	86
ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix	122
1 SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY STANDARDS	122
2 TECHNICAL REGULATIONS, STANDARDS AND CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT	153
3 CUSTOMS AND TRADE FACILITATION	168
4 ICT	175
5 STRUCTURED COMMODITY TRADE	185
6 TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	189
ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy	205
8 LIST OF TABLES	
Table 2-1 Summary of SPS Laws and Regulations and Implementing Institutions	22
Table 2-2 Summary of the Implication of EU SPS Measures on Kenya's Exports	28
Table 2-3 Opportunity Created by the KE-EU EPA	29
Table 2-4 Legal and Regulatory Framework in ICT Sector	40
Table 2-5 Gaps in the ICT Sector	44
Table 2-6 ICT Sector Opportunities under the Kenya - EU EPA	45
Table 2-7 Institutional Roles & Regulatory Framework in Kenya	51
Table 3-1 Summary of Strategic Objectives and Strategies	60
Table 4-1 Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures	70
Table 5-1 Resource Gaps	77
9 LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 4-1 EPA Institutional Framework	69



FOREWORD

The entry into force of the Kenya - European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) on 1st July 2024 marked a significant milestone in the advancement of Kenya's trade and economic development agenda. Anchored in the vision of a mutually beneficial partnership, the EPA underscores the enduring relationship between Kenya and the European Union, and reaffirms our shared commitment to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

At the core of the EPA is its comprehensive approach to sustainability. The agreement incorporates binding commitments on labor standards, gender equity, environmental protection, and climate action, in alignment with international conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals. These provisions reflect Kenya's determination to pursue prosperity that is both equitable and environmentally responsive, positioning the country as a regional leader in sustainable trade.

This Agreement transcends a conventional trade instrument; it constitutes a strategic framework aimed at securing existing market access unlocking new opportunities for Kenyan enterprises, attracting investment, and promoting job creation. By granting Kenya duty-free-quota-free access to the EU market, the EPA secures a critical export destination for Kenyan products, while incentivizing innovation and value addition across our industries. The phased liberalization schedule, which safeguards sensitive sectors and incorporates a robust framework for dispute resolution and trade defense, ensures that Kenya's economic interests and developmental priorities remain paramount throughout implementation.

The EPA further acknowledges the importance of capacity building and technical assistance. Through dedicated development cooperation, the European Union will collaborate with Kenya to enhance competitiveness, meet evolving standards, and ensure that Kenyan products continue to excel in global markets. This partnership will catalyze the digital, green, and inclusive transformation of our economy, thereby strengthening Kenya's role as East Africa's economic hub.

As we commence implementation of this landmark Agreement, the Ministry reaffirms its commitment to transparency, stakeholder engagement, and periodic review. Let this strategy serve as a guiding framework for harnessing the full potential of the Kenya-EU EPA. Together, we shall build a resilient, competitive, and sustainable economy that delivers prosperity for all Kenyans, while deepening our partnership with the European Union for generations to come.



Hon. Lee Kinyanjui, EGH,
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Investments,
Trade and Industry



PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the State Department for Trade, I wish to convey my sincere appreciation to all stakeholders who have contributed to the development and publication of the Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation Strategy. This significant milestone is the culmination of dedicated collaboration, expert input, and steadfast commitment from a wide range of partners.

First and foremost, I acknowledge the invaluable leadership and guidance of the Cabinet Secretary, whose vision has been pivotal throughout this process. Special recognition is accorded to the technical teams within my State Department, as well as other Ministries, Departments, and Agencies across Government, whose professionalism and diligence have ensured that the strategy is comprehensive, actionable, and aligned with Kenya's national development priorities.

I also extend profound appreciation to our partners in the European Union for their constructive engagement, technical support, and sustained cooperation. In addition, the private sector, civil society organizations, and development partners have provided critical insights that have enriched this strategy, ensuring it is inclusive and responsive to the aspirations of all Kenyans.

Finally, I commend all participants who engaged in consultations, offered valuable feedback, and championed the objectives of the EPA. Your contributions are highly valued.

It is my firm belief that this strategy will serve as a practical and effective roadmap for the successful implementation of the Kenya-EU EPA, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth, expanding trade, and advancing prosperity for our nation.



Regina A. Ombam
Principal Secretary, State
Department for Trade
Ministry of Investments,
Trade and Industry





DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Conformity Assessment: Process through which a product is evaluated to ensure that it meets the required standards and technical regulations before it is placed on the market.

Customs and Trade Facilitation: simplification, modernization, and harmonization of import, export, and transit processes.

Duty-Free-Quota-Free: market access for all products originating from Kenya into the EU market without any customs duties or quantitative restrictions

EPA Implementation Strategy: is a comprehensive framework that outlines how Kenya will operationalize the Kenya-EU EPA Agreement to fully harness its benefits.

Institutional Framework: the organized system of government ministries, departments, agencies, and other stakeholders put in place to coordinate and oversee the effective execution of the EPA interventions and commitments.

Kenya-EU EPA: bilateral trade and development agreement between Kenya and the European Union.

Legal and regulatory framework: system or structure of laws, regulations, policies, and legal principles that govern the implementation and enforcement of the EPA.

Market Access: duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market for all Kenyan exports of goods except arms.

Mutual recognition: recognition and acceptance of standards, conformity assessments, certifications, or approvals in specific sectors, which facilitates trade by reducing duplicative procedures and easing market access.

Non-Tariff barriers: trade restrictions other than tariffs that inhibit the free exchange of goods and services between Kenya and the EU.

Safeguards: measures that either party can apply to protect their economies if imports under the agreement disturb or threaten to disturb the domestic economy.

Sensitive products: are specific products that Kenya has excluded from tariff liberalization to protect important sectors.

Structured Commodity Trade: a regulated platform for trading multiple commodities through standardized contracts and a transparent electronic marketplace.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary: regulations, standards, and procedures applied to protect human, animal, or plant life or health.

Trade and sustainable development: comprehensive framework that ensures trade between the two parties contributes to sustainable economic growth while respecting environmental protection, social well-being, and labor rights.

Transitional period: refers to the extended timeframe over which Kenya commits to gradually liberalize imports from the EU.

Technical Regulations: mandatory requirements that govern product characteristics and production processes to ensure safety, health, and environmental protection.

Variable geometry: is an operational principle enshrined in the EAC Treaty that allows for flexible integration and cooperation among member states at different speeds and levels of readiness.



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	Africa Caribbean Pacific
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFA	Agriculture Food Authority
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Area
AFRAC	Africa Accreditation Cooperation
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AU	Africa Union
BEEEP	Business Environment & Export Enhancement Programme
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth
BMCs	Border Management Committees
BCOC	Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee
CA	Communications Authority of Kenya
CABs	Conformity Assessments Bodies
CAIPS	County Aggregation and Industrial Parks
CBCD	Customs and Border Control Department
CBM	Coordinated Border Management
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CBTs	Cross Border Traders
CCC	Climate Change Council
CMS	Collateral Management Service
CODEX	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CoG	Council of Governors
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COPE	Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence
CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
DAG	Domestic Advisory Group
DP	Development Partners
EAC	East African Community
EACCMA	EAC Customs Management Act
EACG	Eastern Africa Grain Council
EALA	East African legislative Assembly
EBA	Everything But Arms
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELCA	Environmental and Land Court Act, 2011
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPRA	Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EURO-PHYT	European Union Notification System for Plant Health Interceptions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPC	Fresh Produce Consortium
FPEAK	Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
CHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GoK	Government of Kenya
HCD	Horticultural Crops Directorate
HS	Harmonized System
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
ICAA	Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICTA	ICT Authority
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organisation



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

INCOTERMS	International Commerce Terms	M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
IOLM	International Organization of Legal Metrology	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention	MFN	Most Favoured Nation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	MICDE	Ministry of Information, Communication and the Digital Economy
IEICS	Integrated Import and Export Control System	MOAL	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development
JBOCs	Joint Border Operations Committees	MoH	Ministry of Health
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers	MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	MRLs	Maximum Residue Levels
KDEAP	Kenya Digital Economy Acceleration Project	MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards	MTP	Medium-Term Plan
KeFS	Kenya Fisheries Service	NBA	National Biodiversity Authority
KENAS	Kenya National Accreditation Service	NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
KENTRADE	Kenya Trade Network Agency	NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service	NEA	National Employment Authority
KENPROBA	Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency	INEDPS	Integrated National Export Development and Promotion Strategy
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance	NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
KFC	Kenya Flower Council	NEP	National Enquiry Point
KFIC	Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa Development
KFMA	Kenya Fish Marketing Authority	NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
KFS	Kenya Fisheries Service	NMI	National Metrology Institute
KICA	Kenya Information and Communication Act	NOCCs	National Operation Coordination Committees
KMFRI	Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute	NQI	National Quality Infrastructure
KNBC	Kenya National Biosafety Committee	NTFC	National Trade Facilitation Committee (Kenya)
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	NVRL	National Veterinary Referral Laboratory
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce & Industry	NVQCL	National Veterinary Quality Control Laboratory
KNTC	Kenya National Trading Corporation Ltd	ODR	Online Dispute Resolution
KOMEX	Kenya Multi-Commodities Exchange System Ltd	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority	OIE	International Office of Epizootics
LDCs	Least Developing Countries	OSBP	One Stop Border Post
LULUCF	Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry	PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
MCDAs	Ministries, Departments, Counties and Agencies	PCPB	Pest Control Products Board
		POE	Points of Entry and Exit (border stations)
		PSO	Private Sector Organisation



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

PSSOs	Private Sector Standards Organization
PVOC	Pre-shipment Verification of Conformity programme
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
QI	Quality Infrastructure
RASFF	EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
R&D	Research & Development
ROO	Rules of Origin
SACA	Standardization, Accreditation and Conformity Assessment
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SD	State Department
SDA	State Department for Agriculture
SDBEF	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
SDECC	State Department for Environment and Climate Change
SDEP	State Department for Economic Planning
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIP	State Department for Investment Promotion
SDPHS	State Department for Public Health & Professional Standards
SDSM	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs
SCT	Structured Commodity Trade
SDT	State Department for Trade
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
SQF	Safe Quality Food program
SQM	Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area (EAC, COMESA and SADC)
ToR	Maximum Residue Levels
TRACES	Trade Control and Expert System
TSD	Trade and Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations

UNCTAD	UN Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHLPF	UN High-Level Political Forum on SDGs
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Markets
WOAH	World Organization for Animal Health
WCBTs	Women Cross Border Traders
WCO	World Customs Organization
WMD	Weights and Measures Department
WRS	Warehouse Receipt System
WRSC	Warehouse Receipt System Council
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya-EU EPA, which entered into force on July 1, 2024, marks a significant advancement in Kenya's trade and development relations with the EU, a critical partner and market. The EPA secures duty-free and quota-free access for Kenyan exports to the EU while establishing a robust, rules-based trade framework that promotes transparency, predictability, and sustainable economic cooperation.

The Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy (2025/26–2035/36) provides a strategic roadmap for translating the Agreement into concrete economic, social, and environmental gains. Developed through a participatory, evidence-based process involving government ministries, private sector, civil society, and development partners, the Strategy aligns with Kenya's national trade and development agendas, including Vision 2030 and the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

Key Strategic Enhancements include:

- **Sustainability Commitments:** Binding provisions emphasizing labour rights, gender equality, environmental protection, and climate action.
- **Economic and Development Cooperation:** EU support to enhance Kenya's competitiveness, regulatory compliance, and capacity building.

The Strategy focuses on six core thematic areas critical for effective implementation:



Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures: Strengthening Kenya's systems to comply with EU standards and protect human, plant, and animal health.



Standards, Technical Regulations, and Conformity Assessment: Enhancing quality infrastructure, accreditation, and harmonization with international benchmarks.



Customs and Trade Facilitation: Modernizing border procedures to reduce costs, cut delays, and improve logistics efficiency.



Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Expanding digital trade, e-commerce, and ICT-enabled services to foster competitive integration into the digital economy.



Structured Commodity Trade:

Promoting systems such as warehouse receipt frameworks and commodities exchanges to boost transparency and value addition.



Trade and Sustainable Development

(TSD): Embedding inclusive, responsible business practices and climate-smart trade into Kenya-EU economic relations.

The Implementation Strategy aims to:

- **Expand Kenya's export markets** and diversify its product base beyond traditional commodities to include value-added and manufactured goods.
- **Promote industrial growth** and value addition, especially in agro-processing, textiles, leather, and fisheries sectors.
- **Attract domestic and foreign investment** while fostering innovation, particularly in green and digital technologies.
- **Enhance Kenya's competitiveness** through infrastructure upgrades and strengthened conformity with EU regulatory requirements.
- **Support inclusive growth** by empowering SMEs, women, youth, and vulnerable groups to benefit from expanded trade opportunities.

Implementation will be coordinated through a multi-tiered mechanism anchored in the EPA's governance structures:

- An EPA Council co-chaired at the ministerial level by Kenya and the EU for high-level political oversight.
- A Committee of Senior Officials to provide technical and operational leadership.
- Various Consultative Committees engaging government agencies, county governments, private sector actors, and civil society stakeholders.



The Strategy outlines a blended financing approach utilizing national budget allocations, development partner assistance, and public-private partnerships. It establishes a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, ensure accountability, and enable adaptive management.

To mitigate risks, the Strategy identifies key challenges such as regulatory compliance, capacity constraints, and trade facilitation bottlenecks, associating them with clear mitigation actions and responsible entities. A comprehensive communication plan will facilitate awareness raising and stakeholder engagement throughout implementation.

The Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy provides a clear and actionable pathway for Kenya to realize the full benefits of the Agreement. By securing market access, fostering investment, promoting industrialization, and embedding sustainability principles, the Strategy positions Kenya as a globally competitive, inclusive, and resilient economy. Moreover, it strengthens Kenya's long-term partnership with the European Union while contributing to broader East African regional integration and sustainable development.



CHAPTER ONE: Introduction

1.0 Overview

This Chapter introduces the Kenya-EU EPA by outlining its historical context, negotiation timeline, and entry into force in 2024. It highlights the key enhancements of the EPA, details its significant benefits, and justifies the need for a dedicated implementation strategy. Additionally, it describes the strategy's development process, which resulted in a comprehensive plan featuring prioritized interventions, timelines, and monitoring frameworks designed to maximize the Kenya-EU EPA's impact on Kenya's economic growth.

1.1 Background of the Kenya-EU EPA

The Kenya-EU EPA is anchored in a long history of trade relations between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States. These relations initially provided ACP States with non-reciprocal preferential market access to the EU, granting free tariffs on exports under the Lomé Conventions (1975–2000) and later the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (2000–2020). However, these arrangements were challenged at the World Trade Organization (WTO) for breaching WTO rules, particularly Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) clause, and the National Treatment Rule.

In response, the WTO Ministerial Meeting in 2001 set a deadline of 31st December 2007 for the EU and ACP countries to establish WTO-compatible trading arrangements. This led to the negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) as stipulated in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement. While the goal was to conclude these negotiations by 2007, the process extended, and the East African Community (EAC) countries finalized the EAC-EU EPA in 2014. However, implementation stalled as the agreement required ratification by all EAC Partner States.

Recognizing the need for progress, the EAC Heads of State, at their Summit on 27th February, 2021, allowed for “application of the principal of variable geometry,” enabling individual Partner States to advance implementation of the EAC – EU EPA when ready. Subsequently, Kenya and the European Union commenced bilateral negotiations towards the Kenya-EU EPA on 18th February 2022, which were successfully concluded on 19th June 2023. The Agreement was formally signed in Nairobi on 18th December 2023, and following ratification by the respective Parliaments in February and April 2024, the EPA officially entered into force on 1st July 2024.

The Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) builds on the foundation of the earlier EAC-EU EPA, reflecting the longstanding economic relationship between Kenya and the European Union. While the Kenya-EU EPA largely mirrors the provisions of the EAC-EU EPA, it introduces several key enhancements to address modern trade and development priorities.

Notable Enhancements in the Kenya-EU EPA include:

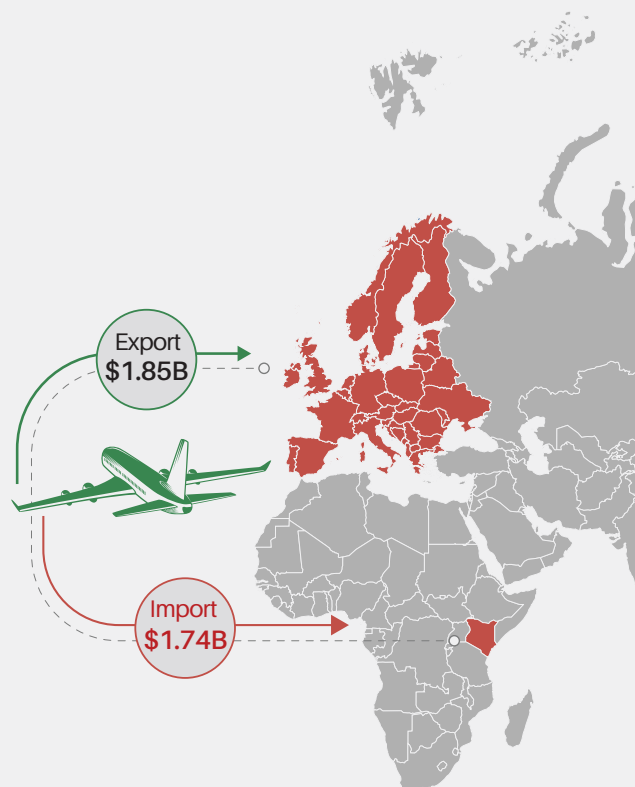
- i. **Annex on Trade and Sustainable Development (Annex V):** This annex underscores both parties’ commitment to sustainable trade practices, integrating environmental protection, labour rights, and responsible business conduct into the core of the agreement.
- ii. **Annex on Economic and Development Cooperation (Annex VI):** frames the cooperation as a value-based partnership aimed at sustainable development, economic resilience, and strengthening Kenya’s capacity to implement the EPA successfully.
- iii. The Parties’ commitment to negotiate an updated and more modern **Protocol on Rules of Origin**.

Although it is currently a bilateral agreement, the Kenya-EU EPA makes provision for the other East African Community (EAC) Partner States to join when ready, thereby supporting the strengthening of regional integration.

1.2 Kenya – EU Trade Relations

The EU is a USD 21.2 trillion market. Data by the International Trade Centre for 2025 indicates that Kenya’s exports to the EU were valued at USD 1.85 billion while imports from the EU were valued at USD 1.74 billion.

Kenya’s exports to the EU comprise largely of agricultural commodities such as: Live plants and Cut flowers; Coffee, Tea and spices; Edible fruits and Nuts; Edible vegetables; animal and vegetable fats; and oil seeds. On the other hand, Kenya’s imports from the EU comprise mainly capital equipment and intermediate inputs into Kenya’s productive sectors. These include machinery and mechanical appliances; pharmaceutical products; electrical machinery; motor vehicles; paper, paperboards and paper pulp.





1.3 Potential Benefits of the Kenya-EU EPA Agreement

The EPA offers a range of significant benefits that are expected to boost Kenya's trade, economic growth, and sustainable development:

- i. **Duty-Free-Quota-Free Access to the EU Market:** Exports of goods "made in Kenya" (except arms) gain immediate and full duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market, enhancing export opportunities especially for key sectors such as agriculture (tea, coffee, horticulture, floriculture), supporting rural development and job creation.
- ii. **Gradual Market Opening with Safeguards:** Kenya will gradually liberalize its market to imports of goods "made in the EU" over a transitional period of up to 25 years, with sensitive products excluded to protect local industries and enhance food security. The phased approach provides Kenya with the necessary time to adjust and safeguard its industrial sector, particularly protecting infant industries from sudden exposure to competition from EU imports.
Improved Trade Facilitation and Competitiveness: The EPA provides a mechanism for addressing non-tariff barriers by supporting Kenya to meet EU standards on sanitary, phytosanitary, and technical requirements, improving the competitiveness of Kenyan products in the EU market. While the EPA supports Kenya's competitiveness by easing rules of origin, the detailed protocol governing the rules of origin is to be negotiated and finalized within five years of the agreement's entry, with interim arrangements currently in force.
- iii. **Promotion of Sustainable Development:** The Agreement includes commitments on labour rights, gender equality, environmental protection, climate action and responsible business practices making it the first sustainability-focused trade agreement between the EU and an African country. This is meant to ensure that economic growth aligns with responsible and inclusive practices.

iv. **Attraction of Investments for Economic Growth:** The EPA establishes a stable and predictable trade framework that attracts EU investments to Kenya, promoting industrial growth, trade diversification, and expanded business prospects which can drive job creation and boost productivity in sectors focused on exports.

v. **Support for MSMEs and Innovation:** The EPA aims to promote business-to-business collaboration between Kenyan and EU manufacturers, facilitating technology transfer and growth of local industries. It also opens opportunities in trade in services, innovation, and investment, which are vital for Kenya's evolving economy.

1.4 Justification for the Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Kenya needs a dedicated Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy to ensure effective and coordinated realization of the Agreement's benefits. The Agreement represents a significant milestone in the EU-Kenya strategic partnership, creating new opportunities to enhance trade, diversify exports, boost investment flows, and strengthen economic relations in a sustainable manner. However, translating these opportunities into tangible benefits requires a clear framework that guides government agencies, the private sector, and other non-state actors on their roles and responsibilities in implementing the Agreement. The strategy is essential for addressing the technical and regulatory requirements in the EPA. These include; compliance with rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, standards, technical and regulatory requirements, trade facilitation and customs procedures, which demand enhanced institutional capacity and infrastructure upgrades.

Moreover, the EPA includes commitments on sustainable development which need to be aligned with Kenya's national policies and practices to ensure inclusive and responsible growth. This Strategy is therefore crucial in raising awareness among businesses and citizens, building their capacity to exploit new market opportunities, and managing potential adjustment challenges.

It also provides a platform for effective coordination and governance, including the establishment of institutional bodies to oversee the EPA's operation, monitor its impact, and resolve disputes. The strategy supports long-term predictability and stability in Kenya-EU trade relations, which are vital for business undertaking and investment decisions. Additionally, the Kenya-EU EPA provides for accession by other East African Community Partners thereby strengthening regional integration.

Therefore, this Strategy shall be vital in maximizing the EPA's transformative potential and ensuring that the Agreement contributes effectively to Kenya's economic growth and development objectives.

1.5 Scope of the Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy

This Strategy has been developed primarily for use by all actors in the Kenya-EU EPA ecosystem. These include Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); County Governments; independent regulatory bodies; development partners; Private sector actors; academia; civil society organizations; as well as international and regional organizations. The focus areas for the Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy are: Customs and Trade Facilitation; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards; Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment; Structured Commodity Trade; Information Communication Technology (ICT); as well as Trade and Sustainable Development.

1.6 Approach and Methodology

The approach to developing the Kenya-EU EPA Implementation Strategy was systematic, participatory, and evidence-based, structured into clear phases. It began with an inception phase, which involved preparing an Inception Report detailing the background, objectives, scope, methodology, and workplan for the assignment. Interview guides were developed to facilitate comprehensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders.

A thorough literature review was conducted, including analysis of the Kenya-EU EPA, relevant policy documents, and existing strategies to identify priorities for implementation, particularly in areas such as market access (SPS, TBT, Customs & Trade Facilitation) as well as trade and sustainable development. This was complemented by extensive consultations with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies, academia, private sector organizations, and other non-state actors to gather input on priorities, challenges, and opportunities for EPA implementation. Consultations also extended to the EU Delegation to Nairobi, EU private sector organizations; research institutions; development finance institutions; and development partners.

The literature review and stakeholder consultations guided the drafting of the Strategy which was subjected to extensive internal and external stakeholders' engagements where valuable inputs were received and incorporated into the document. The finalized Implementation Strategy Plan was then presented for national validation before publishing and subsequent launch.





CHAPTER TWO:

Situation Analysis



2.0 Overview

This Chapter offers an in-depth analysis of the current situation regarding the management and implementation of the six (6) focus areas namely Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS); Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment; Customs and Trade Facilitation; Information Communication & Technology (ICT); Structured Commodity Trade as well as Trade & Sustainable Development (TSD) within the country in readiness for the implementation of the KE-EU EPA. It highlights the existing achievements, opportunities, and provides a solid foundation for developing responsive and adaptable interventions.

2.1 Priority Interventions for the Kenya - EU EPA Implementation Strategy

To maximize the potential benefits as envisaged in the Kenya - EU EPA, the Government of Kenya (GoK), the private sector and civil society, will focus on the priority interventions that would enable:

- i. Resolution of market access constraints, notably those which affect the ability of Kenyan exports to access EU markets, including Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS); Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment; Customs and Trade Facilitation; Information Communication & Technology (ICT); and Structured Commodity Trade; and

- ii. Kenyan businesses to engage in Responsible Business Conducts (i.e. conducting their business in a way that respects labour rights, gender equality and the environment).

2.2 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)

2.2.1 Status of SPS Measures Implementation in Kenya.

The EU is Kenya's largest export market, accounting for approximately 13.6% of Kenya's total exports in 2025. This share has fluctuated, with earlier data indicating shares between 15.7% and 21.1%. Key export products include cut flowers, fresh vegetables, fruits, coffee and tea. On the other hand, major export categories from the EU to Kenya include machinery and mechanical appliances, pharmaceutical products, vehicles and automotive equipment and chemical products.

The WTO's framework for global trade relies on harmonized, science-based standards to ensure fair and safe trade practices. Under the SPS and TBT Agreements, international standards setting bodies such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) play a critical role in setting globally recognized measures and standards to protect human, animal and plant life and health. While the international Standard setting bodies set harmonized standards that are the basis for implementation of the Agreements, the European Union has in many instances set more stringent standards than those agreed on internationally. Some of the measures and standards include the EU's lowering of Maximum Residue Limits which make it difficult for Kenyan farmers and exporters to meet the lower standards; production is undertaken in the tropics thus the pest complexities require integrated pest management practice in developing pest and disease-free zones in the mitigation of the unique pests in Kenya and the wider tropical region for acceptable plant and animal production.

The European Union (EU) enforces stringent Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) regulations aimed at safeguarding human, animal, and plant health. Continuous regulatory reviews and the adoption of stricter standards have resulted in numerous changes, particularly concerning the authorization of plant protection products and the establishment of maximum residue limits (MRLs) both within the EU and internationally. These evolving regulations directly affect producers, who frequently need to modify their production practices to ensure compliance with the updated requirements. Failure to comply with EU SPS measures can result in significant consequences that disrupt trade by restricting the entry of goods into the EU market.

This non-compliance often leads to financial losses for producers due to rejected shipments and the destruction of products. Additionally, it can have broader economic impacts, including potential market contraction, job losses, and damage to the reputation of exporters and their countries.

2.2.1.1 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework.

SPS measures are classified into three areas: animal health, food safety and plant health, in line with the requirement of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on application of SPS measures. The overall SPS framework governing SPS measures in Kenya covers various laws and regulations which are administered by legally mandated institutions as summarized in **Table 2-I**.

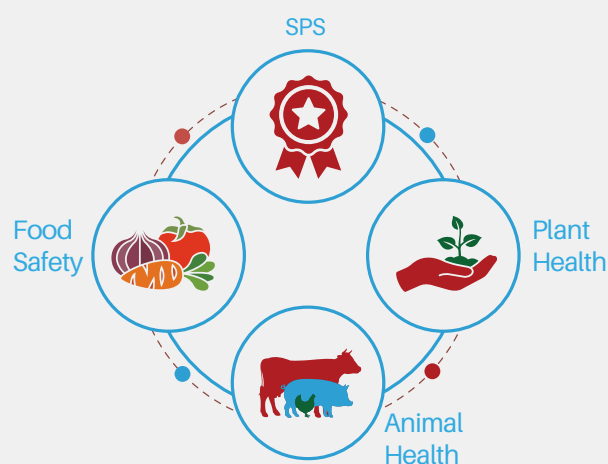


Table 2-1: Summary of SPS Laws and Regulations and Implementing Institutions

Thematic Area	SPS Laws and Regulations and Implementing Institutions	
Overall National Legal Framework	The 2010 Constitution) and supportive SPS laws and regulations. The Implementing institutions are: • Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) • Directorate of Veterinary Service (DVS) • State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards (DPHPS; under Ministry of Health) • Pest Control Products Board (PCPB) • Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) • Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA),	• Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB) • Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) • Kenya Agriculture Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) • National Bio-safety Authority (NBA) • Veterinary Medicines Directorate • Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) • Kenya Veterinary Board • Government Chemist • Kenya Bureau of Standards • Country Departments of Health
Plant Health Measures	• The KEPHIS Act No. 54 of 2012¹. • Plant Protection Act Cap 324 (Importation of Plants, Plant Products and Regulated Articles) Rules, 2009. • Suppression of Noxious Weeds Act Cap 325 1983 (Revised Edition 2012)² • The Agricultural Produce (Export) Act Cap 319 [1979] (Revised Edition 2012)³ • The Seeds and Plants Varieties Act Cap 326 1991 (Revised Edition 2012)⁴ • The Plant Protection Act (Fees and Charges) (Amendment) Rules, 2020. • The Seeds and Plant Varieties (Seeds) Regulations, 2016. • The Seeds and Plant Varieties (Variety, Evaluation and Release) Regulations, 2016. • The Importation of Plants, Plant Products and Regulated Articles Rules, 2009. • The Horticulture Crops Regulations 2020. • The Nuts and oil Regulations 2020. • The Coffee regulations 2019.	

1. The Act mandates KEPHIS to protect plants, seeds and plant varieties and agricultural produce in Kenya from attacks by pests and diseases
2. The Act provides KEPHIS with the mandate to declare a plant to be a noxious weed and to destroy such weeds if found harmful to agricultural crops, natural habitats/ecosystems, human or livestock
3. The Act mandates KEPHIS to grade and inspect agricultural produce for export, and to regulate manufacture of agricultural produce; which refers to "meat or any product thereof, milk products, eggs or margarine or butter substitutes, and any article produced from farming operations".
4. The Act provides KEPHIS with the mandate to regulate transactions in seeds (including production, processing, testing, certification and marketing of seeds); establish an index of names of plant varieties; impose restrictions on introduction of new seed varieties (such as seeds which have not been tested for purity or germination); and to grant proprietary rights to persons breeding or discovering new seed varieties.

Table 2-1: Summary of SPS Laws and Regulations and Implementing Institutions

Thematic Area SPS Laws and Regulations and Implementing Institutions	
Animal Health Measures	• The Animal Diseases Act Cap 364 • The Meat Control Act Cap 356 • The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-professionals Act of 2011 • Legal Notice No. 25: Animal Diseases Prohibition, 2010 • Legal Notice No. 98: The Animal Diseases Act, Fees and Payments, 1998 • Legal Notice No. 114 of 2010: Animal Diseases Act, 2010 • Legal Notice No. 126: The Meat Control (Export Slaughterhouse and Licensing Regulations, 2007 • Legal Notice No. 127: The Animal Diseases (Amendment) Rules, 2007 • Meat Control (Local Slaughterhouse) Regulations, 2010 Recently introduced laws: • The Livestock Bill 2024 • The Animal Health Protection Bill 2019 • The Veterinary Public Health Bill 2024 • The Animal Identification and Traceability Regulations 2024.
Food Safety Measures	• The Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act Cap 254 • The Public Health Act Cap 242, Meat Control Act • The Dairy Industry Act Cap 254 • The Pharmacy and Poisons Act Cap 244 • The Food Crops Regulations 2020 • The Fisheries Management and Development (Safety and Quality) Regulations 2024 • The Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports) Regulations 2012. • Meat Control Act Cap 356
Pest Control Products Board	The Pest Control Products Act Cap 346 At the international level, the key multilateral agreements which guide management of pesticides include: • The Rotterdam convention • The Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone layer • The Basel Convention • The Stockholm convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant of 2001. • The Minamata Convention on Mercury.
Fishery products	The Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap 378 of 2016



The primary competent authorities on SPS issues in Kenya include the Ministry of Health, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) and Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) among others. These institutions are mandated to develop, review and implement legislative framework considered necessary to address the three SPS areas.

Kenya has made significant progress in its plant health legal framework through reforms to the Plant Protection Act and the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, complemented by new regulations such as the Plant Breeders' Rights Regulations (2022) and Vegetatively Propagating Seeds Regulations (2023). A national phytosanitary policy has been approved and a draft Plant Protection Bill developed, enhancing pest surveillance, import regulation, and compliance with international standards.

In animal health, Kenya has reinforced veterinary regulations by aligning with WOAHP standards, implementing stricter controls on animal movement, expanding vaccination programs, and improving veterinary certification systems. Enhanced surveillance of transboundary diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Rift Valley Fever, along with harmonized import/export procedures, has improved livestock health and facilitated safer trade.

For food safety, Kenya has adopted risk-based inspection systems, strengthened food safety standards, and advanced inter-agency coordination through the National Food Safety Policy. Institutions such as KEBS and the Department of Public Health have played key roles, while digital systems like the Integrated Export-Import Certification System (iEICS) have modernized certification processes. Collectively, these achievements have boosted compliance, safeguarded public health, and enhanced Kenya's competitiveness in regional and international trade.

Despite the milestones achieved in implementation of SPS measures in Kenya, the country is still faced with various challenges

as the existing laws do not comprehensively address all SPS issues since they only cover specific mandates. Furthermore, the lack of harmonization of the SPS legal and regulatory framework often leads to duplications and overlaps in the mandates of the institutions involved in implementing SPS measures and hampers efficient and effective implementation, monitoring & evaluation and continuous improvement of food and feed safety systems.

The absence of designated SPS units and personnel within competent authorities has contributed to:

- | | |
|------|---|
| i. | Uncoordinated implementation of SPS measures within Kenya, |
| ii. | Delays in notifying other countries of Kenyan SPS measures and |
| iii. | Ineffective responses to SPS measures implemented by other countries, often resulting in reactive measures instead of proactive management. |

Further, the National SPS Committee (NSPSC) is yet to be gazetted as a legal entity and this curtails its workings as it is not recognized thus posing funding and other operational challenges. To address these shortcomings, the establishment of dedicated SPS units to streamline the approach to implementation of SPS measures and granting the Committee legal status to give it authority to effectively discharge its mandate, needs prioritizing.



2.2.1.2 Supporting Institutional Infrastructure and ICT

Several initiatives have been undertaken to enhance Kenya's capacity to maintain high SPS standards and leverage on ICT for efficient trade facilitation. These include the InfoTrade Kenya portal managed by Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade), that provides a centralized platform for stakeholders to access information on SPS standard and requirements. In June 2024, KEPHIS launched the Integrated Import and Export Control System (IEICS), a system that integrates electronic certification and import certification into a single, seamless platform that streamlines the certification processes. KEPHIS also manages the Pest Information Management System that supports effective reporting and management of pests. Additional advancements have also been made in the use of technology to support SPS information sharing such as the use of the WTO ePing SPS&TBT platform, the Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate System (ePhyto) and Traceability systems such as ANITRAC by DVS.

Despite the progress made, SPS Institutions in Kenya still face limitations in the adequacy of laboratories, quarantine, fumigation, inspection and testing facilities, to ensure compliance to SPS standards. The diagnostic equipment used by some of the existing laboratories such as the National Veterinary Referral Laboratory (NVRL) and the National Veterinary Quality Control Laboratory (NVQCL) among others are outdated and not equitably distributed across the country and this undermines the credibility of SPS systems. Additionally, the ICT infrastructure, including traceability systems need improvement to support efficiency in data collection, analysis and dissemination for SPS purposes.

2.2.1.3 Human Capacity Development

Kenya hosts the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE), established to enhance the capacity of national phytosanitary systems to increase the ability of African countries compete in international markets by meeting international phytosanitary standards as well as protect agricultural and natural resources.

The COPE training Unit offers tailor-made specialized phytosanitary courses. However, there still lacks a Centre of Excellence for the other two SPS areas-animal and Food Safety.

The current workforce lacks advanced technical know-how required to operate advanced and sophisticated laboratory equipment. This limits the abilities of competent authorities to address current and emerging SPS threats effectively. There is inadequate personnel training and expertise to conduct risk assessments using advanced techniques. More efforts are needed to train laboratory analysts to implement national standards, international standards and improve the proficiency testing capabilities of staff. Further, there is no appropriate training curriculum for specialized SPS related skills among the public, tertiary and private academic institutions. The current training does offer practical SPS knowledge.

Despite the progress made in the establishment of reasonable levels of technical expertise, continuous human capacity development is needed to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the management of SPS measures on food safety, animal and plant health. Continuous sensitization and training are also needed to ensure that stakeholders understand and adhere to the standards set by international bodies (Codex Alimentarius, WOAHA and IPPC) thereby facilitating trade and market access.





2.2.1.4 Coordination Mechanisms for Implementation of SPS Measures

The implementation of SPS measures in Kenya is coordinated by the National Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Committee. This committee, draws its membership from relevant competent authorities and the private sector, comprising of; the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) leads on plant health; the Directorate of Veterinary Services manages animal health; while the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) and the Department of Public Health regulate food safety. These agencies collaborate closely with county governments. Inter-agency taskforces that provide platforms for public-private dialogue on emerging SPS issues. Additionally, specialized committees under the State Department for Trade and Agriculture work to align national measures with regional and international obligations, including WTO SPS rules, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and the East African Community (EAC). These coordination mechanisms are further strengthened by partnerships with donors and the private sector, facilitating shared expertise, harmonized standards, and adaptive interventions to promote safe trade.

Despite these efforts, Kenya faces challenges in establishing effective domestic coordination. The absence of a designated SPS unit within competent authorities leads to fragmented activities, duplication of efforts, and inefficiencies in SPS implementation. Furthermore, the lack of a comprehensive communication strategy limits the National SPS Committee's ability to effectively coordinate its functions, resulting in gaps in implementation. Additionally, unclear engagement mechanisms between the government and private sector hinder formal collaboration through existing Public-Private Dialogues and other coordination platforms.

Therefore, we need to strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms between public and private sector to support the needed compliance of SPS measures and improve the involvement of the private sector and other

relevant actors in developing relevant SPS positions for use at the WTO SPS Committee meetings.

2.2.1.5 Weak Enforcement and Implementation of SPS Measures

Enforcement of SPS measures is challenged by various factors including inadequate financial resources to undertake enforcement activities, low staffing levels and insufficient regulatory oversight. In some cases, limited awareness and appreciation of SPS measures, among value chain actors, makes it difficult for the regulatory agencies to effectively enforce. This results in non-compliance with SPS standards, increased risk of pest and disease outbreaks, and compromised product safety and quality.

The existence of porous borders poses a significant challenge for authorities to monitor and carry out safety and quality checks. This vulnerability increases the risk of undetected introduction of pests and diseases and contaminated food entering the country. The lack of mutual recognition of risk assessments outcomes means Kenyan authorities often need to repeat conformity assessment procedures already conducted by the trading partner, leading to duplication and delays and increased cost of doing business. Furthermore, limited private sector involvement in SPS discussions creates a knowledge gap in understanding industry needs thereby resulting in non-compliance. The combined effect of these factors increases compliance costs for exporters and other value chain players thus hindering Kenya's ability to fully integrate into global trade.



2.2.1.6 Participation in International SPS Forums

The WTO SPS Agreement encourages active and effective participation in international forums responsible for setting standards and discussing SPS issues. Stronger international engagement is crucial for Kenya to harmonize its SPS standards to reflect global best practices. Collaboration with International Bodies other than the WTO, such as the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX), and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) would help strengthen Kenya's SPS framework.

Kenya's participation in international SPS forums has been inadequate due to resource constraints, limited technical capacity, and a lack of stakeholder understanding of the importance of these platforms in shaping SPS.

The Kenya- EU EPA provides for facilitation of the Parties' inter-regional and intra-regional trade, while safeguarding human, animal and plant life or health in accordance with the WTO SPS Agreement. Under this Agreement, Kenya therefore needs to work with the EU to identify resources to facilitate the country's participation in regional and international SPS forums, address capacity challenges and conduct stakeholder awareness on SPS standards.

2.2.2 Impact of EU SPS Measures on Kenya's Exports

The EU imposes strict Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) regulations to protect human, animal, and plant health. These measures have significant implications for Kenya's exports often leading to rejection of exported commodities in the EU; communicated through the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) for food safety matters and the European Union Notification System for Plant Health Interceptions (EUROPHYT) for plant health issues. This leads to increased mandatory border inspections before entry into the EU market leading to delay in market entry.

Further, increased rejection of flowers, fruits, and vegetables consignments due to presence of pests and exceedance of maximum residue limits, has resulted in increased cost of doing business and entry into the market. The failure to comply with EU SPS measures can lead to a range of consequences impacting trade by impeding the flow of goods to the EU, causing financial losses to farmers due to rejections, negatively affecting the economy through potential market and job losses. Table 2-2 gives a summary of the implication of EU SPS Measures on Kenya's Exports.



Table 2-2: Summary of the Implication of EU SPS Measures on Kenya's Exports

SPS Measure	Product(S) Affected	Consequence on Kenya's Exports
Pesticide Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)	Horticultural produce, herbs and spices	Border rejections due to exceedance of EU-MRLs This leads to heavy costs and revenue losses and eventually loss of market
Quarantine pest controls	Horticultural produce, herbs and spices	Increased inspection, export holds Loss of employment as exporters and farmers hang their boots affecting the heavy labour force of youths and women. Currently Kenya has a number of giant exporters close down
Microbiological safety	Fish, Horticultural produce, herbs and spices	Rejections, health alerts
Aflatoxin limits	Cereals and grains	Bans, market access restrictions
Traceability systems	All food exports	Compliance gaps, documentation issues
Animal product standards	Honey, meat, dairy	Export ineligibility

For the Country to reap benefits of this Agreement, there is a need to enhance compliance with EU SPS measures which will in turn improve livelihoods. Further, there shall be a need to address various challenges faced by the agriculture sector.



2.2.3 Opportunities for Improved SPS Implementation in Kenya under the Kenya-EU EPA

The Kenya–EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) provides a unique platform for Kenya to strengthen its Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) systems in line with international best practices and the stringent requirements of the European Union market. The EPA creates opportunities for enhanced technical cooperation, capacity building, infrastructure development, and regulatory alignment that are essential for ensuring the safety and competitiveness of Kenya’s agricultural and food exports.

A summary of the opportunities created under the KE-EU EPA to improve implementation of SPS measures and the strategic benefits for Kenya are as detailed in **Table 2-3**.



Table 2-3: Opportunity Created by the KE-EU EPA

Opportunity Created by the EPA for Improved SPS Implementation	Strategic Benefits for Kenya
Access to EU Technical Assistance and Capacity Building	Stronger inspection, lab, and export systems
Alignment with international and EU standards	Smoother EU market entry for Kenyan products
Digital traceability- EU cooperation can support the development of digital SPS tools	Efficient certification and monitoring
Mutual recognition and equivalence initiatives	Lower compliance costs, faster clearance
Market expansion	New product lines and diversification
Support for Smallholder Inclusion and Compliance	Broader participation in exports
EU collaboration on strengthening Kenya’s pest risk analysis and response capacity.	Improved pest risk management
Use EPA-driven reforms to position Kenya as an SPS centre of excellence in the East African region	Kenya as an SPS leader
Structured dialogue and dispute resolution	Transparent handling of trade issues
Promotion of climate-smart and resilient SPS systems	Resilience and sustainability- Promotion of organic farming, investment in low-chemical pest control and recognition of Kenya as a climate-resilient exporter



2.3 Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment

2.3.1 Status

The WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) seeks to minimize unnecessary obstacles to trade arising from technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures, while allowing countries to pursue legitimate public policy objectives. Under the Kenya–EU EPA, Title V (Articles 41–47) provides the framework for cooperation in Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment. The Agreement covers: scope and definition; transparency and notification; harmonization, conformity assessment, and recognition of regulatory bodies.

Technical regulations and stringent conformity assessment requirements limit market access, particularly for the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Kenya's products such as coffee, tea, fruits, vegetables, cereals, and fish face the burden of regulatory and standards compliance.

The Kenya-EU EPA therefore provides opportunity for a collaborative and multi-pronged approach to addressing TBTs, such as harmonizing standards and equivalence with those of the EU and promoting the development of standards that would enhance the competitiveness of Kenyan products in the EU and global markets.

While the EU has largely harmonized its legal and regulatory framework, the existence of discrepancies in Kenya's legal and regulatory framework and across product sectors present additional challenges. It is in this respect therefore that alignment of Kenya's legal framework, harmonization of conformity assessment procedures and standards infrastructure with EU and international benchmarks, coupled with enhanced institutional capacity, remains central to unlocking its EU export potential as briefly highlighted in the subsequent sections.

2.3.2 Legal and Institutional Framework

2.3.2.1 Overview of the Legal and Institutional Framework

Legal Instruments guiding Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment and the key institution in Kenya include: Constitution of Kenya (2010); Article 47 (Fair Administrative Action); Standards Act (Cap 496, 1973); Kenya Accreditation Service Act (No. 17 of 2019); Weights and Measures Act (Cap 513); Trade Descriptions Act (Cap 505); EAC SQMT Act (2006); and Statutory Instruments Act (2013).

The Institutional Framework involves three key players namely: Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) - the National Bureau for Standardization, National Metrology, and is also a Conformity Assessment Body; WTO-TBT Enquiry Point; Focal Agency for international standardization cooperation; Kenya Accreditation Services (KENAS)-the sole National Accreditation Body for Kenya; the Weights and Measures Department (W&M)-Kenya's Legal Metrology Authority safeguarding fair trade and consumer protection and the National TBT Committee for overall coordination of TBT issues in the country.

The systemic weakness on the legal and institutional frameworks include: *weak enforcement of the existing laws, overlaps among institutions and limited synergy between the national and county governments*. There is therefore need for the policy and legal reforms namely: finalization and adoption of the National Quality Policy; revision of Standards Act and KENAS Act to align with international best practice.

Further, Kenyan legal frameworks (e.g. Standards Act (Cap 496, 1973), Weights & Measures Act) have not been aligned to reflect EU regulatory principles leading to product rejection in the EU market. Reviewing and updating these frameworks to reflect International best practices and EU requirements could counter this rejection.

2.3.3 Operations, Milestones, Gaps and Measures

The key operations, milestones, gaps and measures initiated to address the gaps in the implementation of the Agreement on Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment are as follows.

2.3.3.1 Standards Implementation

Implementing internationally aligned standards enables Kenya to boost global competitiveness, ensure product safety and quality, and facilitate seamless trade. By reducing technical barriers and fostering innovation, these standards drive industrial growth and strengthen the national quality infrastructure, building trust and transparency. In 2023, Kenya was ranked sixty-fourth (64th) out of one hundred and eighty-five economies (185) in the level of development of the standardization pillar of the Quality Infrastructure (QI).

Kenya has also domesticated many private standards that enable exporters access markets in the EU, notably the National Horticulture Standard (KS 1758), Global GAP certification through ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation, Halal Certification Standards among others. Kenya has equally undertaken modernization of testing and calibration facilities; the country has recently realized growth in MSME-certified products of 114% while large firms-certified products have grown by 59%. A recent increase by 14.8% in metrology services, has enhanced international traceability.

However, Kenyan standards are not as stringent as the EU standards hence a key challenge for Kenyan exports to meet the EU requirements. There is inherent slow pace of alignment with ISO, IEC, and EU harmonized standards; delays in revising Standards Act and finalizing National Quality Policy; and limited technical infrastructure and skilled personnel.

Some of the key measures that the government has initiated to address these gaps include: fast-tracking legislative reforms and adopting risk-based standard development; strengthening industry-academia partnerships for skills development; and prioritizing investment on infrastructure development by investing in laboratories and digital infrastructure for standards testing and national metrology infrastructure.



2.3.3.2 Implementation of Conformity Assessment Procedures

Products and services imported into Kenya must meet the requirements of relevant product standards and technical regulations; a critical component of maintaining quality, safety, and environmental protection both nationally and internationally.

Conformity assessment procedures, namely testing, inspection and certification are critical to verify compliance with standards and technical requirements. Kenya has several CABs that undertake conformity assessment activities, has undertaken development of new accreditation schemes; operationalization of East African Accreditation Board and the expansion of assessor training programs.

The CABs however have limited capacity to undertake these activities in the full range of standards and technical regulation requirements to the European Union to verify compliance with the standards and technical regulations. The key gaps that exist in capacity to undertake the conformity assessment include a lack of appropriate equipment with capacity to determine compliance for all required parameters, lack accreditation resulting in limited acceptance and recognition of the conformity assessment outcomes, lack of knowledge and skills in undertaking the requirement conformity assessment activities and a limited access to mutual recognition frameworks to ease acceptance of conformity assessment outcomes. Other gaps include the perceived high cost of accreditation for MSMEs; misconception equating accreditation with certification and legal limitations restricting direct negotiation of MRAs and limited understanding on the benefits of accreditation in optimizing regulatory capacities as seen in some European countries.

Through the implementation of the Kenya-EU EPA, it is anticipated that enhanced cooperation in enhancing capacities of the relevant conformity assessment bodies involved in export of Kenyan products and services would enhance the competitiveness of Kenyan products and services. The key CABs involved in export of products and services include KEBS, KEPHIS to and DVS.

The need for subsidized accreditation programs for MSMEs; need to amend KENAS Act to empower sectoral MRA negotiations; and launch of national awareness campaigns on accreditation value are critical measures that have been initiated to address some of the gaps. Further, leveraging on the use of accreditation in improving regulatory outcomes and enhancing international mutual recognition arrangements.

While conformity assessment activities are carried out in line with various technical regulations, the capacities to effectively and efficiently undertake them is limited. To support market access and competitiveness, enhanced conformity assessment activities through accreditation and an expansion of accreditation schemes and scopes to support competence of the CABs would be crucial. Actions such as the expansion of KENAS' Mutual recognition arrangements would be necessary to support robust conformity assessment activities. Further, supporting the accreditation of CABs to support various sectors would place Kenyan CABs at the same level as those in the EU, through exploitation of various mutual recognition arrangements.



2.3.3.3 Technical Regulations

Technical regulations in Kenya are covered under various legal statutes and regulations, relating to the requirements under the various legal requirements. Technical regulations are formulated by the specific regulatory bodies that identify a gap in the regulatory framework. While the country has an appropriate framework provided under the Statutory Instrument Act that provides a comprehensive regime for the making, scrutiny, publication and operation of statutory instruments; most regulatory bodies propose for enactment and institute technical regulations based on the challenges experienced by the individual organizations and sectors.

This may result in regulatory overlaps among institutions and limited coordination between National and County Governments hinder compliance and effective enforcement. Further, weak enforcement of existing laws exists due to limited capacity.

Kenya has established the National TBT Committee for coordination and institutionalization of TBT enforcement. However, there is a need for strengthening operations of the TBT Committee to effectively disseminate information on the various market requirements. There is equally a need to explore international integration by pursuing MRAs with EU member states and actively engage in ISO, IEC, and Codex processes.

2.3.3.4 Legal Metrology Development and systems - Policy and Legislation

Kenya undertakes type approval of new models of weighing and measuring equipment used for legal metrology work; liaising with international Legal Metrology bodies; Provision of traceability to County Legal Metrology systems through calibration of measurement and testing of equipment; Licensing of personnel undertaking work in servicing weights and measures equipment used in legal metrology; registration of manufacturers and sellers of weighing and measuring equipment; and, Training of legal metrology officers in the Country.

Key gaps in metrology include lack of well-equipped national physical laboratories for verification of the accurate measurements to all the standards in the country and inadequate or absence of trained and gazetted officers for national and joint cross border surveillance by different enforcement agencies leading to serious gaps in consumer protection.

The desired interventions include acquiring the prerequisite physical standards and infrastructure not limited to the national physical laboratory and employment, training of officers for improved surveillance of traded goods in a bid to protect the consumers.



2.4 Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation

2.3.3.5 Information Asymmetry among the stakeholders

Skewed and information asymmetry among a number of QI institutions, inadequate capacity to offer advisory services to producers and exporters to enhance compliance with specified standards and requirements of importing countries have hampered compliance with standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures. This calls for support towards the private sector, focusing on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and women entrepreneurs; in particular, the provision of training on value addition to comply with Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment procedures.

Inadequate knowledge on the EU regulatory requirements (TBT) by the Kenya manufacturers and exporters making it difficult for them to comply with EU product quality standard specifications, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures for exports to EU markets.

Inadequate trainings and sensitization of targeted sectors such as agricultural producers, fisheries sector players, mining sector players, artifacts sector players, and value adding enterprises/ manufacturers among other productive sectors with promising export potential in each of the 47 Counties on the Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment (TBT) and related topics in the Agreement. Lack of a structured engagement framework hinders effective collaboration between Government agencies, County Governments, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders.

2.4.1 Status

The thrust of Customs and Trade Facilitation under the Kenya-EU EPA is improved service delivery at the points of entry and exit on the movement of goods. Title III of the Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) focuses on customs cooperation and trade facilitation underscoring the importance of efficient, transparent, and simplified customs procedures to support trade flows and economic integration. It aims to enhance cooperation in customs matters, streamline the movement of goods, and ensure the effective implementation of the agreement's provisions. Key focus areas addressed include the harmonization of customs procedures, the adoption of modern customs techniques, the exchange of information to combat fraud, and the facilitation of legitimate trade while ensuring compliance with relevant regulations.

These measures are designed to reduce administrative barriers, lower transaction costs, and foster a secure trading environment, ultimately integrating Kenya's products into global value chains and promoting sustainable economic development.

Title VIII of the Kenya-EU EPA, specifically Article 98, sets out the scope and objectives for customs and trade facilitation cooperation between the parties. It recognizes the critical role that streamlined customs procedures and effective cooperation play in promoting trade, supporting economic growth, and integrating Kenya into the global economy. The article emphasizes the importance of aligning customs legislation and procedures, enhancing administrative capacity, and adopting international best practices to facilitate legitimate trade while ensuring compliance with regulations. Key objectives include facilitating trade between Kenya and the EU, harmonizing customs procedures at the regional level, providing capacity-building support for Kenyan customs authorities, and fostering cooperation between customs and border agencies.

The realization of these objectives is expected to reduce trade barriers, improve efficiency at borders, and create a more predictable and secure trading environment for Kenya and the EU.

2.4.2 The Legal and Institutional Framework on Kenya Customs and Trade Facilitation

Kenya has committed to implement the provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The Agreement obligates WTO members to ensure the security, stability, and continuity of global supply chains by making customs and other border procedures more predictable, transparent, and uniform. It contains commitments covering the simplification, modernization and harmonization of export and import processes as important elements of the world trading system. It also contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods including goods in transit, and sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance.

Kenya is a signatory to the Revised Kyoto Convention (RCK) on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures. As a member of World Customs Organization (WCO), the country is also bound by other WCO commitments, e.g., Convention on Customs Cooperation Council, Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, among others. These conventions provide a framework for the smooth flow of goods across borders.

As a member of the East African Community (EAC), Kenya implements the EAC Customs Union Protocol (CUP) provisions, specifically the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (amended in 2025) and other sectoral laws which govern the clearance of goods.

Under domestic legislation, applicable laws include the following;

1. The Excise Duty Act Cap 472 that governs the imposition, collection, and management of excise duty in Kenya.
2. The Tax Procedures Act Cap 469B provides common procedures for tax administration in Kenya, including customs-related taxes. The law standardizes processes like assessments, appeals, penalties, and enforcement across all tax laws, including customs.

3. The Value Added Tax Act Cap 476 which governs imposition of VAT on goods imported into Kenya charged at the point of entry by Customs
4. Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act Cap 469C which governs imposition of IDF and RDL on goods imported into the Country
5. The Kenya National Electronic Single Window System Act, 2022, provides for the management of the Single Window system.

The customs and trade facilitation agenda is spearheaded by the Customs and Border Control Department (CBCD) at Kenya Revenue Authority and the State Department for Trade. Other key Agencies include the National Treasury, State Department of Blue Economy and Fisheries, COG, KENTRADE, KEBS, KPA, KEPHIS, PCPB, DVS, AFA, PHS, KMA, NEMA, KeNRA, ACA, NBA, among others.

Kenya has also established the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) whose key responsibility is to coordinate all the efforts by the various agencies and departments towards full implementation of the trade facilitation agreement.





2.4.3 Coordination of Customs and Trade Facilitation in Kenya

The coordination of customs and trade facilitation matters in Kenya is through the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) at the national level and through the Coordinated Border Management process, i.e., the Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC), that was established in 2014 via the Security Laws (Amendment) Act of 2014.

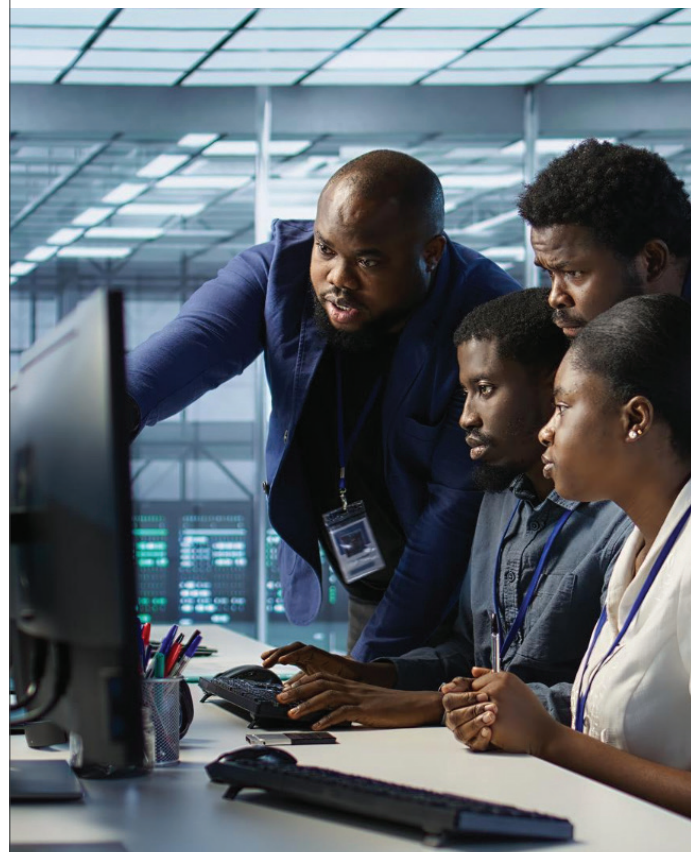
The NTFC oversees trade facilitation in Kenya through coordinating the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) whose goal is reforms in the customs and other border related procedures in order to expedite the movement of goods across borders. The Committee is made up of all the border agencies and other key government institutions. On the other hand, the BCOCC oversees the day-to-day operation at the points of entry and exit and comprises agencies operating at all border points in the country.

2.4.4 Key Milestones on Customs and Trade Facilitation in Kenya

Kenya has made significant strides in modernizing its customs and trade facilitation systems, aligning with international standards and enhancing efficiency. Under the auspices of the National Trade Facilitation Committee, Kenya has implemented key measures under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; Documentation of import and Export Procedures on an online system, Issuance of Advance Rulings for traders who apply for them, Setting up of Procedures for appeal or review for customs matters, adoption of procedures that allow for electronic payment of duties, taxes, fees, and charges

collected by Customs and other agencies, the application of procedures that allow for the expedited release of goods entered through air cargo facilities to traders who apply for such treatment, coordinating procedures at border crossings to facilitate cross-border trade (e.g., alignment of working hours), operationalization of the Single Window, Temporary admission of goods, and Customs cooperation in the sharing of information and respect to confidentiality.

Kenya has developed and implemented various systems to facilitate efficient and effective facilitation of trade. These include a Customs Management System which allows for pre-arrival declarations, reducing clearance times at ports of entry and a Single Window System which facilitates the electronic submission of trade documents and payments, thereby simplifying cross-border trade. Further, Kenya has documented import and export procedures for a wide variety of commodities on the Trade Information Portal (infotradeke); a trade procedures database of information accessible to both public and private stakeholders for increased transparency and accountability.





2.4.5 Constraints and Gaps in Customs & Trade Facilitation

Despite these advancements, Kenya has not fully implemented all the provisions under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement as the bulk of the remaining measures require financial and technical assistance for full implementation -Status of implementation as at January 2025 stood at 43.7%. Kenya's ongoing reforms and initiatives in customs and trade facilitation are key in fulfilling its obligations under international trade agreements.

The relevant agencies responsible for implementing Kenya's trade facilitation commitments experience a number of constraints which affect their ability to fulfill their mandated roles; including:

1. Customs and Trade Facilitation Capacity building and stakeholder consultations. Trade facilitation agencies have insufficient capacity (viz., technical knowledge, staffing levels) to offer advisory services to exporters on EU customs administrative and documentation procedures; including import clearance, valuation, rules of origin, preparation of commercial invoices, cumulation, movement certificates, and classification of export consignments under the correct Harmonized System Coding among other necessary requirements for exporting to EU. Further, Customs authorities experience challenges in manning border entry points due to insufficient equipment such as scanners, body Worn cameras, drones, smart gates which results in entry of uncustomed and illegal imports. Insufficient knowledge by exporters about EU imports clearance and customs documentation procedures; including knowledge about EU Rules of Origin, EU valuation procedures, categorization of goods under the correct Harmonized System (HS) Coding, EU cumulation requirements (for example on goods that may use materials sourced from other EAC countries), and preparation of movement certificates among others; which potentially limits compliance with respective requirements and ability to venture into EU markets.

2. Administration of Rules of Origin; Rules of Origin is a critical component for accessing the EU Market thus Kenyan exporters need awareness on the ROO applicable for this agreement. It is therefore necessary to support Customs to build skills of exporters on determination of product content, value addition and related matters.
3. Infrastructure, technical support and Institutional Readiness; Kenya's inadequate customs and trade facilitation support infrastructure and lack of technical and financial support hamper institutional readiness, resulting in low levels of implementation for the various measures by regulatory agencies.
4. Legal and Regulatory reforms; Kenya is progressively aligning its customs laws and procedures with international standards in line with its international obligations under the various frameworks (i.e., WTO, WCO, UN/CEFACT, among others) in the pursuit of streamlining import, export and transit formalities and documentation requirements. However, there is need for administrative and regulatory reforms by way of simplification as well as harmonization of procedures for faster processing of consignments.
5. Kenya's commitment to the Trade Facilitation Agreement; Under the TFA, Kenya is yet to fully implement Category C measures (areas where a country requires technical assistance & capacity building) which encompasses Pre-arrival Processing, Risk Management, AEO program, simplified trade regimes, Documentation and Formalities of trade procedures, Transit trade, inter-agency cooperation and regional transit systems among others. In order to fully implement these outstanding commitments, the country requires technical and financial support for sensitization of taxpayers and staff.

2.4.6 Opportunities Presented by the Kenya-EU EPA

The Kenya-EU EPA presents a significant opportunity for Kenya. The Agreement is aimed at boosting trade between Kenya and the EU as well as promoting mutual economic development. To achieve the foregoing, Kenya and the EU seek to deepen trade ties by modernizing customs infrastructure, enhancing inter-agency cooperation and harmonization of regulations to reduce barriers and improve predictability. The partnership also provides for cooperation in the modernisation of customs systems, simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures and trade formalities.

The Parties will further seek to promote harmonisation of customs legislation and procedures at regional level; provide support to the EAC Partner States to strengthen trade facilitation; provide support to the customs administrations of the EAC Partner State(s) to implement the EPA and other international customs best practices; and enhance cooperation between the Parties' customs authorities and other related border agencies. The EPA therefore presents a significant opportunity for Kenya to upgrade, modernize and automate customs systems, procedures and trade facilitative infrastructure with a view to facilitate trade not only with the EU but also with the regional partners. Furthermore, the country could leverage on the improved trade facilitation environment for future trade arrangements.

2.5 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

2.5.1 Current Status of ICT Sector

The current status of the ICT sector, based on the areas of cooperation outlined under Article 81 of the Kenya-EU EPA are as elaborated below: -

2.5.1.1 ICT Connectivity and Cost-Effectiveness at the National, Regional and Global Levels

Access to trade information through platforms such as the EU's Access2Markets portal is key for local SMEs, large manufacturers, and exporters to access the duty free and quota free market access provided for under the Kenya-EU EPA.

Kenya boasts extensive infrastructure that promotes ICT connectivity through national, regional and global initiatives that include; the Digital Superhighway Project, the East Africa Digital Integration Project (EARDIP) that aim to enhance digital connectivity and cross-border data flows and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal SDG 9 (9.c) on Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure through investing in resilient infrastructure, including smart cities like Konza Technopolis.

Kenya's ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels through its extensive infrastructure provides a platform for access to fast and reliable internet connectivity for agricultural producers, SMEs, large manufacturers, and exporters to access the duty free and quota free market access for their produce in the EU under the KE-EU EPA. This will eventually contribute towards addressing the country's growing trade deficit through providing an avenue for increasing her goods and services exports to the EU market thus increasing her overall exports.



Access2Markets

Your EU Gateway to trade info

[trade.ec.europa.eu/
access-to-markets](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets)

Want to **export or import products or services**? Want to know which duties to pay or rules to follow? If you're a small business looking to internationalise, Access2Markets is for you.

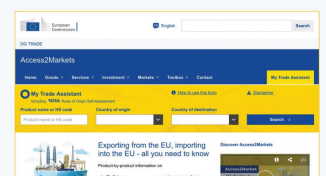
The new web portal combines the Market Access Database, the EU Trade Helpdesk and much more in a single tool. Whether you're just starting out or an experienced trader, we have **everything you need**.

Export outside the EU or import into the EU

Need to know the basics? 

Access2Markets has all you need to know about duties, taxes, product rules and requirements for all EU countries and over 120 other markets around the world. Look up the information product by product in **My Trade Assistant**.

- Every product has a **code**. You can find it on [Access2Markets](#). You will need the code to know what **customs duties** and **national or local taxes** you need to pay.
- Find out what **procedures and formalities** to follow.
- [Access2Markets](#) lists the **rules and requirements** by product.
- If you're just starting out, our **step-by-step guides** describe the entire import-export process.
- Who to contact?** Access2Markets has contact details of customs and other public authorities in
- Facing problems exporting?** Let us know if you face barriers in a specific market or look up existing barriers in our database.





2.5.1.2 Dissemination of new ICT

The ICT sector is ever emerging with new advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and new digital innovations coming into play in the sector. In Kenya, the emergence of these technologies has however not been commensurate with the levels of ICT infrastructure development, acquisition of digital skills, and innovation standards aimed at bridging the digital divide.

Kenya has a multi-faceted process involving various actors and approaches in the dissemination of new ICT, through utilizing various channels and strategies. These channels include mass media (television,

radio, and print), online platforms (website and social platforms), and experiential activities (roadshows and town hall meetings to engage with the public).

The above dissemination channels can be used to leverage on the role of new advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and new digital innovations to boost trade flows, improve efficiency and ensure ethical compliance which are important to implement the Kenya-EU EPA. Compliance with the EU AI Act is also an important element for Kenyan agricultural producers, SMEs, large manufacturers, and exporters targeting EU market access.



2.5.1.3 Development of the legal and Regulatory Frameworks for ICT

Based on the Areas of Cooperation on ICT outlined in Part V, Article 75 of the Kenya EU-EPA Agreement, the following national legal and regulatory framework applies as highlighted in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4: Legal and Regulatory Framework in ICT Sector

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	RELATION TO ICT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
The Constitution of Kenya 2010	Articles 31, 35, 46 and 47 hinge on rights to privacy, access to information, consumer protection and encouraging fair administrative practices.
The Kenya Information and Communications Act, CAP 411A (KICA) – KICA	Addresses data protection, cybersecurity, and consumer protection in the digital space.
The Data Protection Act, Cap 411C	Mandates businesses to obtain consent, implement security measures, and comply with data privacy regulations.
The Competition Act, Cap 504	Protects consumers from unfair and misleading market conduct.
The Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 79C	Aims to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, programs and data as well as facilitate the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of cybercrimes.
The Income Tax Act and Digital Service Tax Regulations, 2023	Makes provision for the regulation and supervision of payment systems and payment service providers.
The Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469	Outlines the administration and enforcement of laws relating to revenue and provides for connected purposes.
The Consumer Protection Act, Cap 501	Safeguards consumer rights in all transactions, ensuring fair trade practices and remedies for defective goods or services.
National Electronic Single Window System Act, Cap 485D	Aims to facilitate trade by providing a single platform for lodging standardized information and documents related to imports, exports, and transit, thereby streamlining trade processes and promoting digital trade.
Anti-Counterfeit Authority Act, Cap 510	Aims to prohibit trade in counterfeit goods, thereby protecting consumers and legitimate businesses.
Postal Corporation of Kenya Act Cap 411	Outlines mandates on postal and courier services, financial services and the National Payments System

Table 2-4: Legal and Regulatory Framework in ICT Sector

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	RELATION TO ICT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
Standards Act, Cap 496	Empowers investigators appointed by the act with powers to inspect, examine, seize, detain, order for a conditional release or destroy goods which do not meet the Kenya standards as provided in law.
Trade Descriptions Act Cap 505	Prohibits misdescriptions of goods, services, accommodation and facilities provided in the course of trade.
Weights and Measures Act Cap 513	Provision for the regulation and standardization of weights, measures, and related instruments used in trade.
Central Bank of Kenya (Digital Credit Providers) 2022	Regulates lending by digital credit providers.
Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) 2023-2027	Aims to develop regional approaches to intra-region e-commerce for MSMEs.
National ICT Policy 2019	Aims to encourage the growth and adoption of safe local e-commerce platforms with global reach.
The ICT Master Plan (2018-2028)	Recognizes lack of proper infrastructure, such as the National Addressing System (NAS) to fully implement e-Commerce.
The Broadband Strategy 2018	Covers the provision of digital information that supports an effective e-Commerce logistics and supply chain ecosystem.
Kenya National E-Commerce Strategy 2023	Seeks to promote digitalization and make related services more accessible to the public and enterprises within this sector.
Kenya National Digital Master Plan (2022-2032)	Aims to further develop the ICT sector through development of; digital super highway infrastructure, digital products, digital skills, promote local manufacturing and innovation of digital enterprises.
The Kenya Cloud Policy 2024	The policy aims to ensure seamless transition from traditional on-premises data center practices to cloud computing technology.
Kenya AI Strategy (2025-2030)	Focuses on creating an enabling environment for responsibly developing quality AI applications that leverage local data sets and talents, ensuring safety, responsibility, and alignment with international human rights standards.
National Trade Policy 2016	Aims to promote e-commerce in trade in goods and services by focusing on infrastructure development; market improvement; skills and technology upgrading; improved financial transactions; and improved Public Private Partnerships.
Integrated National Export Development and Promotion Strategy 2018	Seeks to leverage global e-commerce platforms to enhance MSMEs' visibility and complement market access initiatives.
Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019	Seeks to ensure ICT is fully and appropriately integrated into education and training at all levels.
Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2019	Aims to enhance capacities to provide quality and relevant education, training and research.
National Skills Development Policy 2023	Prioritizes skills development in trade and in promoting digital literacy to increase the uptake of work in the online marketplace.



2.5.2 Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Information, Communication and the Digital Economy has the overall mandate on formulation of policies and laws that regulate standards in the ICT Sector, Telecommunications and Media Industry. Other key autonomous agencies supporting the implementation of the legal and regulatory framework in the ICT sector are outlined below together with their mandate:

- i. **Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK):** Provide accessible, affordable, and reliable postal and courier services across Kenya, while also diversifying into financial, e-commerce, and agency services to support national socio-economic development.
- ii. **Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC):** Oversee the implementation and enforcement of the Data Protection Act, 2019, by regulating the collection, processing, storage, and sharing of personal data.
- iii. **Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA):** Plan, develop, regulate, and manage Konza Technopolis, a smart city and innovation hub that drives Kenya's knowledge economy, ICT industry growth, research, and innovation.
- iv. **The East African Marine System Limited (TEAMS):** Operate and manage the TEAMS undersea fibre optic cable system, ensuring Kenya's international broadband connectivity.
- v. **Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST):** Establish and operate a graduate-level research university specializing in advanced science, technology, engineering, and innovation, modelled on Korea's KAIST.

vi. **ICT Authority (ICTA):** Rationalize, coordinate, and supervise all government ICT functions by enforcing ICT standards, implementing e-Government, promoting capacity development, managing ICT projects, and driving digital transformation in the public sector.

vii. **Communications Authority of Kenya (CA):** Regulate Kenya's communications sector, including telecommunications, broadcasting, electronic commerce, postal, and cybersecurity services.

viii. **The State Department for Trade:** Promotion of E-Commerce.

Kenya can leverage on the above institutional, legal and regulatory framework to ensure a secure and trusted digital environment, protected user rights, and promotion of innovation and fair competition within the digital economy which are key pillars of the EU ICT Legal Framework and thus aid in the implementation of the Kenya-EU EPA.





2.5.2.1 Technology Development, Transfer and Applications, Research and Development, Innovation, Information Exchange and Networks, and Marketing

Digital trade is an important facet in ensuring expanded market access, creating jobs and boosting productivity through reduced costs. Kenya's National E-Commerce Strategy targets to boost digital trade so as to drive economic growth by enhancing infrastructure, digital skills, and frameworks for trust and security, as well as streamlining cross-border transactions.

A key aspect of Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks, and marketing under the Kenya-EU EPA is digital trade which is seen as a key factor in ensuring technology adoption and application through modes such as e-commerce and other digital services. Kenya can therefore leverage on the KE-EU EPA to diversify its services exports and thereby increase her overall exports and reduce the country's trade deficit.

Kenya can also harness the Research and Development, innovation, information exchange and networks outlined in the Agreement to enhance the capacity of its institutions to be able to undertake research aimed at developing the ICT sector to support MSMEs and spur innovations in the sector. This can be achieved through partnerships with higher learning institutions both locally and in the EU.

2.5.2.2 Capacity Building in Human Resources, Improvement in Service Standards, and Institutional Structures; Partnerships, Linkages, and Joint Ventures Between Economic Operators

Capacity building in human resources for the ICT sector is key for the development of a skilled labour force that possess digital skills that can be tapped into by the country to advance its participation in the global digital economy.

Kenya can thus be able to harness the area of cooperation on capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators under the Agreement to provide SMEs, large manufacturers, business associations and exporters targeting EU market access with basic and advanced digital skills to enable them access trade information and utilize it to trade.

The Kenya National E-Commerce Strategy Implementation Committee, inaugurated at the launch of the Strategy in 2023, on the other hand provides an institutional framework to ensure activities related to ICT and E-Commerce in the Strategy are fully implemented and the expected results achieved. It includes: government ministries, departments and agencies, county governments, and representatives of the private sector who will be key in the implementation of ICT activities outlined in the Kenya - EU EPA Implementation Strategy.

Kenya can leverage on the partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators' provision under the Agreement through business and private sector associations whose members are involved in trade exploring partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators with similar ventures under the KE-EU EPA leading to increased trade opportunities, job creation and economic growth.

2.5.2.3 Promotion and Support for the Development of Niche Markets for ICT-enabled Services

One of Kenya's key factors on export growth is pegged on is the development of niche markets that provide the country with an opportunity to; focus on higher valued and services that fetch higher returns thus boosting exports, diversify her goods and services exports to include high value exports away from primary exports and improve the economy's resilience to global market fluctuations.

Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services under the Kenya -EU EPA provides Kenya with an opportunity to harness her export potential in the niche markets for ICT-enabled services such as Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). This can be achieved through providing the required ICT infrastructure and skills to the youth, women, SMEs, business associations so that they can be able to leverage on the country's services exports potential through this area of cooperation under the Agreement.

2.5.3 Gaps in the ICT Sector

Based on the above review of the current status of the ICT sector in reference to the areas of cooperation under the Kenya-EU EPA, **Table 2-5** below, highlights the gaps in the sector.

Table 2-5: Gaps in the ICT Sector

AREAS OF COOPERATION	GAPS
Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT;	• Lack of adequate awareness about EU laws and procedures by businesses. • Unharmonized Laws on ICT and Digital Trade
Dissemination of new ICT	• Emerging risks from advanced technologies and innovation
ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels;	• Varying digital skills • Lack of information on Licensing and accessibility requirements • Technological advancement • Cybercrime
Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing	• Technological Advancement • Intellectual Property requirements • Language barrier • Access to information • Cybercrime
Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators;	• Technological advancement • Access to information on EU market • Lack of information on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements • Trust and transparency concerns
Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services.	• Limited access to affordable financing options to support e-commerce businesses. • Lack of adequate knowledge by businesses and exporters about the EU Access 2 markets tool. • Limited transparency and trust in digital transactions between businesses. • Lack of a secure digitized trade document management system and trade portal to aid traceability of trade transactions and provide trade information • Lack of a trade credit scoring and trust system aimed at assessing the reliability of traders and buyers based on credit history, previous transactions, and compliance records. • Inadequate knowledge by producers, SMEs, and processors on ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements.

2.5.4 Opportunities for the ICT Sector under the Kenya - EU EPA

The **Table 2-6** below outlines a summary of opportunities that can be accrued in the ICT sector by Kenya under the Kenya – EU EPA:

Table 2-6: ICT Sector Opportunities under the Kenya - EU EPA

EPA AREA OF COOPERATION	OPPORTUNITIES CREATED	BENEFIT TO KENYA
Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT	Secure and trusted digital environment, protected user rights, and fair competition within the digital economy.	Reduced number of conflicts emanating from digital transactions and trade agreements.
Dissemination of new ICT	Policy implementation, funding, and infrastructure development to support trade with EU.	Access to advanced technologies and innovation to trade in the EU markets.
ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels	- Investment in infrastructure development. - Bridging the digital divide.	- Increased and enhanced broadband connectivity across the country to support access to affordable ICT connectivity to participate in the digital economy. - Vibrant and productive innovation hubs to bridge the digital divide for ICT skills enhancement to participate in the digital economy. - Easy identification of locations in the delivery of courier services
Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing	Research and innovation programs partnerships.	- Increased number of research and innovations in the area of ICT and technology development to support MSMEs. - Increased market reach for MSMEs
Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators	Digital skills and jobs creation for the youth, PWDS, women and the marginalized groups.	Skilling, job creation and increased utilization of information on international product standards that apply to the EU countries.
Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services.	- Interoperability via ICT standards - Reducing barriers for businesses and consumers - Maximizing the digital economy growth potential.	Increased number of Kenyan e-commerce businesses accessing niche markets.

Table 2-6: ICT Sector Opportunities under the Kenya - EU EPA

EPA AREA OF COOPERATION	OPPORTUNITIES CREATED	BENEFIT TO KENYA
Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT	Secure and trusted digital environment, protected user rights, and fair competition within the digital economy.	• Reduced number of conflicts emanating from digital transactions and trade agreements.
Dissemination of new ICT	Policy implementation, funding, and infrastructure development to support trade with the EU.	• Access to advanced technologies and innovation to trade in the EU markets.
ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels	• Investment in infrastructure development. • Bridging the digital divide.	• Increased and enhanced broadband connectivity across the country to support access to affordable ICT connectivity to participate in the digital economy. • Vibrant and productive innovation hubs to bridge the digital divide for ICT skills enhancement to participate in the digital economy. • Easy identification of locations in the delivery of courier services
Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing	Research and innovation programs partnerships.	• Increased number of research and innovations in the area of ICT and technology development to support MSMEs. • Increased market reach for MSMEs.
Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators	Digital skills and jobs creation for the youth, PWDS, women and the marginalized groups.	Skilling, job creation and increased utilization of information on international product standards that apply to the EU countries.
Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services	• Interoperability via ICT standards • Reducing barriers for businesses and consumers • Maximizing the digital economy growth potential.	Increased number of Kenyan e-commerce businesses accessing niche markets.



2.6 Structured Commodity Trade (SCT)

2.6.1 Current State of Structured Commodity Trade in Kenya and SWOT summary

1. Current State of Structured Commodity Trade in Kenya

Kenya has made significant progress in institutionalizing Structured Commodity Trading (SCT) through the establishment of the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) under the WRSC and the launch of the KOMEX trading platform owned by KOMEX limited, regulated by the Capital Markets Authority.

The effective operationalization of KOMEX trading platform is expected to enhance price transparency, market efficiency, and investment in the agricultural value chain, while improving smallholder farmers' access to credit and fostering innovation and competitiveness. SCT frameworks also aim to ensure equitable access to market information, reduce exploitation by middlemen, and integrate smallholder producers into formal export value chains, supporting rural livelihoods and agricultural transformation. In the past five years, Kenya has started developing its SCT institutions consisting of WRSC and KOMEX limited. These institutions have a variety of participants including but not limited to; Farmers/Producers, cooperatives/Aggregators, Manufacturers/Millers, Institutions/Hotels/Restaurants, Banks/Insurance/Fintech Firms/ Service Providers/Transporters, Public Institutions and Agencies, Existing and potential private investors in warehouses and KOMEX limited

2. Current status of KOMEX limited

KOMEX limited is currently prioritizing the following issues in order to operationalize fully and offer KOMEX trading platform to potential and existing exporters:

- i. Sourcing for additional funding from the government and private investors and fast-tracking its operationalization of the platform,
- ii. Development of policies, plans and guidelines for institutional management,

- iii. Continuously enhancing KOMEX limited institutional technical staff capacity,
- iv. Deepening collaboration with County Governments and integrate KOMEX trading platform with CAIPS,
- v. Continuously mapping, prioritization, marketing, activation of commodities, registration, on boarding and training of value chain actors and market participants for trading on KOMEX platform.
- vi. Develop strategic partnerships and linkages, locally and abroad to expand its client base and market coverage.
- vii. Enhance engagements with Development Partners and Development Finance Institutions to support and finance smallholder farmers and off-takers trading through KOMEX platform.
- viii. Advocate for Government Procurement Policy Directives to promote competitive and transparent sourcing of safe quality commodities via the Exchange.

KOMEX limited has achieved a number of milestones towards operationalizing trading platform by completing the development and deployment of the trading platform, on-boarding, both local and international private sector investors for the purposes of injecting capital into KOMEX limited. An initial seed money aimed at establishing a Kenya shilling 200-million statutory Settlement Guarantee Fund has been secured. It has also been able to on-board local institutional members and also registered/approved local Farmers' Cooperatives while other selected members have been mapped and training is ongoing.

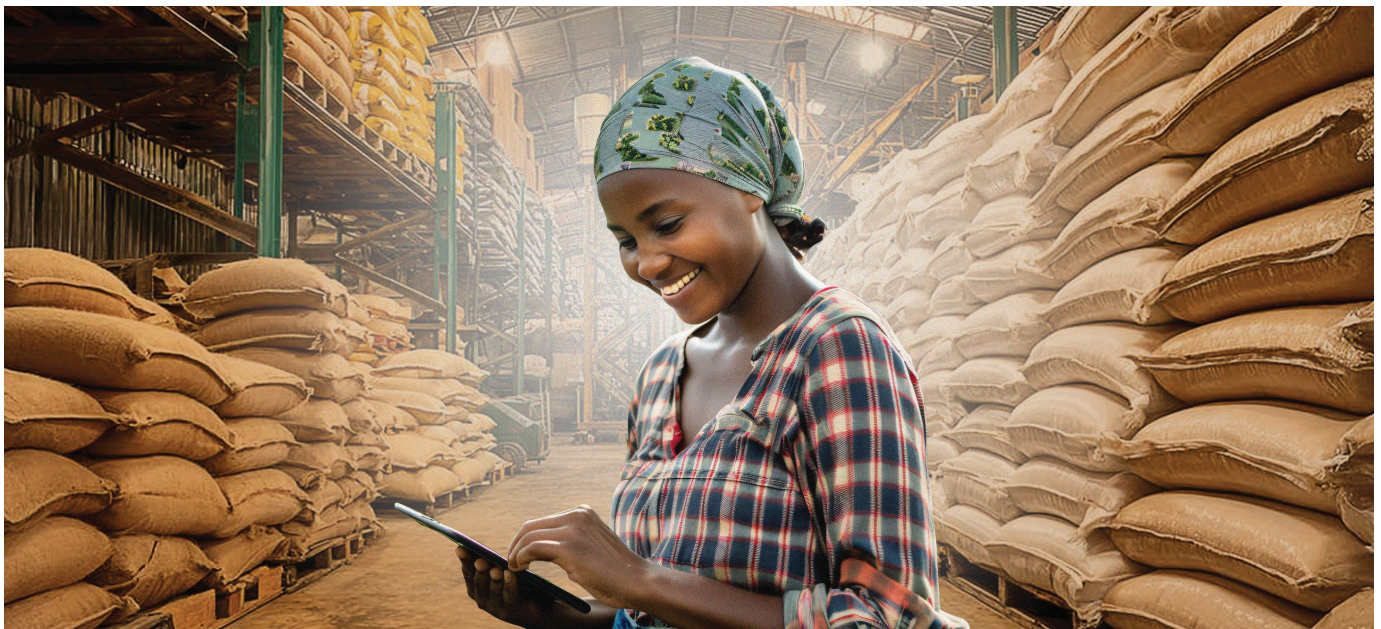
3. Current status of WRS

The WRSC is mandated under the Warehouse Receipt S No. 9 of 2019 to establish and maintain the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS), oversee the functioning of the WRS to ensure its efficiency, effectiveness and integrity, promote structured trading for agricultural commodities, establish and maintain a Central Registry (CR) for management of receipts transactions, establish a network of warehouses both private and publicly managed. The Warehouse Receipt System is envisaged to address post-harvest management, trading and marketing challenges for agricultural commodities and enhance access to credit to smallholder farmers.

Key Achievements to Date

- a. WRSC has certified warehouse operators in Nakuru, Meru, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Kirinyaga, and Mombasa Counties, providing farmers with access to safe storage and certified warehousing facilities.
- b. Awareness campaigns and sensitization programs have been conducted in 39 counties, reaching farmers, cooperatives, and other stakeholders.
- c. The Council has developed essential instruments to guide operations, including the WRS Operations Manual, the Warehouse Receipt Financing Manual, and the WRSC Strategic Plan 2023-2027.
- d. Farmers have deposited commodities in certified warehouses, enabling them to store produce securely and avoid distress sales during harvest seasons.
- e. The Council has signed collaboration agreements with relevant government agencies, financial institutions, and development partners to strengthen adoption and implementation of the WRS.
- f. Warehouse Receipt Financing has enabled depositors to successfully access credit facilities using warehouse receipts as collateral.

The WRSC has laid a strong foundation for SCT in Kenya by developing systems, certifying warehouse operators, building awareness, and enabling farmers to access credit and markets.



Opportunities in SCT in relation to Kenya –EU EPA.

In the wake of the implementation of the Kenya–EU EPA, Kenya has been presented with a unique opportunity to scale up SCT as a vehicle for inclusive and sustainable export growth. The EU-27 commodities market was projected to have a total notional value of approximately USD 17.37 trillion in 2024. This therefore testifies the importance of this market and particularly in the following Kenya’s key priority commodities for SCT targeting the EU market include.

- | | |
|----|---|
| a. | Coffee and tea – high potential under GI branding (Geographical Indication is a sign used on products that have a specific quality, reputation, or characteristic essentially attributable to their place of origin). |
| b. | Cut flowers – already strong; SCT can formalize contracts. |
| c. | Avocados, mangoes, French beans, snow peas – high-value horticulture under strict cold chains. |
| d. | Macadamia and Cashew Nuts |
| e. | Processed livestock and leather which has potential with added value. |
| f. | Other emerging commodities such as spices. |

Since the EU already operates within highly SCTs, by leveraging EPA provisions, Kenya can align KOMEX, WRS, and GI branding with EU SCT requirements thereby gaining better market access, higher prices, and more predictable trade flows.

Additionally, Kenya can start to participate in SCT exports to EU by operationalizing KOMEX trading platform and WRS for SCT export markets, expanding cold chain and aggregation infrastructure, building branding and market linkages with EU market (sensitizing and on boarding EU market participants) in partnership with KEPROBA, digitalizing SCT systems for traceability, mobilizing EU-linked export finance, leveraging EPA institutional mechanisms for support and negotiations and ensuring strict compliance with EU SPS/TBT standards.

By fully implementing Articles 63, 64, 67, 77, 83, 85, and 86, Kenya can unlock structured pathways for smallholder participation, increased investment, competitiveness, and long-term resilience in export trade. Continued public-private cooperation and strategic policy support are critical to accelerating SCT uptake and realizing its full potential in the Kenya-EU trade relationship.

The EPA framework underpins this transformation by supporting private sector development and promoting agriculture and rural development, in line with Articles 67 and 63 of the Agreement.





Challenges facing SCT in Kenya

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. As SCT is a new concept in Kenya, there is low awareness among relevant stakeholders and SCT market participants. The whole concept of SCT therefore has to be presented to all participants through face-to-face sensitization of how it works and the inherent benefits.</p> | <p>e. SCT's major objective is price stabilization and discovery. Most commodities have a high price volatility depending on supply and demand curves. This is because there has not been a vehicle like SCT which can help in safeguarding consistent supply throughout the year or creating demand for excess commodities outside the production zones.</p> |
| <p>b. SCT being an end-to-end process, requires suitable infrastructure suitable for production, grading, sorting, preservation, storage, transport, searching or sourcing, tracing and trading. These include, roads, warehousing, internet, ICT skills and so on which may pose challenges in most regions and populace.</p> | <p>f. SCT in Kenya is at its infancy stage. This sector has not been funded optimally. As the KOMEX and WRSC are starting to operationalize, they have been able to access limited resources to carry out their activities hindering quick takeoff in a sector requiring heavy resource allocation.</p> |
| <p>c. Most commodities producers are small scale farmers who then depend on cooperatives, private aggregators/ business people to offtake their produce for onward delivery to the markets. These producers sell at the farm-gate on a cash basis at the prevailing prices which are normally low and exploitative tendencies are prevalent. The perpetual cycle of producing and selling cheaply at glut time on a cash basis leaves most farming communities with little to save and thus may have no need to be embedded within the banking and financial systems within which the SCT ecosystem operates.</p> | <p>g. SCT in Kenya primarily is currently dependent on agricultural produce, which must be of quality that not only meets local standards but also export market standards. These commodities must also be quantities that make economic sense for off-takers to engage in Kenya's SCT arena.</p> |
| <p>d. SCT operates within a contractual environment. In Kenya, contract execution may be long and tedious and expensive and sometimes may protract long and especially when one party acts in bad faith. This may discourage local producers given that most of them do not possess knowledge of contract management coupled with a long history of institutional failures.</p> | <p>h. Kenya's SCT sector is at its development stage and therefore there has not been a long history of sector human resource capacity building within the public service sector. The specialized nature of this sector therefore is faced with a low expertise pool to catapult it at a faster pace. It is therefore a setback that requires to be attended to.</p> |





2.6.2 Structured Commodity Trade (SCT) Institutional Roles & Regulatory Framework in Kenya

Under the EU-Kenya EPA, the following institutions will play critical, interlinked roles in ensuring Kenya leverages Structured Commodity Trade to expand exports and enhance trade competitiveness.

The main institutions involved in SCT in Kenya, including their mandates, roles, and the legal and regulatory frameworks under which they operate include:

Table 2-7: Institutional Roles & Regulatory Framework in Kenya

SCT INSTITUTION/ PLAYER	ROLE IN STRUCTURED COMMODITY TRADE (SCT)	LEGAL/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	KEY ROLES IN EU-KENYA EPA IMPLEMENTATION
KOMEX limited. (Kenya National Multi-Commodities Exchange)	- Provides electronic trading platform - Facilitates price discovery and efficient trade - Enables cross-border commodity trade	- Capital Markets Act (Cap. 485A -2019) - Regulated by CMA (Commodity Markets- Regulations 2020)	- Articles 63, 77, 85, 86 - Transparent market access - Investment and enterprise promotion
WRSC (Warehouse Receipt System Council)	- Certifies warehouse operators and issues receipts - Enables commodity-based collateral - Supports structured marketing	- Warehouse Receipt System Act, 2019 - Under State Department for Trade	- Articles 67, 77, 85, 93 - Compliance for warehouses Standards - Facilitating trade/ infrastructure finance
KEPROBA (Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency)	- Promotes exports and national branding - Links exporters with EU markets - Coordinates with SCT agencies	- Executive Order No. 1 of 2019 - Supervised by the State Dept. for Trade	- Articles 64, 66, 86, 93 - Export readiness, SPS/ TBT compliance
CMA (Capital Markets Authority)	- Regulates exchanges and intermediaries - Licenses brokers and warehouses - Promotes SCT financial instruments	- Capital Markets Act (Cap. 485A) - Under National Treasury	- Article 85 - Structured finance and market governance

Table 2-7: Institutional Roles & Regulatory Framework in Kenya

SCT INSTITUTION/ PLAYER	ROLE IN STRUCTURED COMMODITY TRADE (SCT)	LEGAL/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	KEY ROLES IN EU-KENYA EPA IMPLEMENTATION
AFC (Agricultural Finance Corporation)	• Offers SCT-aligned finance • Accepts warehouse receipts as collateral • Supports input and harvest credit	• AFC Act, Cap 323 • Under Agriculture and Treasury	• Article 85 • Expands access to trade finance
County Governments (Agriculture and Trade Departments)	• Support local aggregation & licensing • Promote cooperatives and extension services • Facilitate market access	• Constitution of Kenya 2010 (Schedule 4)	• Article 77 • Infrastructure & market facilitation
The National Government (Various MDAs)	• Funding institutions in SCT sector through the Exchequer. • Policy administration		• Driver of the EPA
Development Partners & Financial Institutions (e.g., World Bank, EU, AGRA, USAID, AfDB)	• Fund infrastructure & capacity building • Digitize SCT systems • Support trade finance & guarantees	• Operate under bilateral/ multilateral frameworks	• Articles 77, 85, 86 • Investment, enterprise support, digitization

2.7 Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)

2.7.1 Status of TSD Measures Implementation in Kenya

Annex V on TSD seeks to enhance the integration of sustainability in the Kenya-EU trade and investment relationship through strengthened dialogue and cooperation. The commitments in TSD are based on: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; International Labour Conference (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; ILO Declaration on Social Justice for Fair Globalization; Outcome Document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012; and ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a direct correlation to Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD). This is prioritized in the Kenya-EU EPA

covering respect for labour rights, gender equality, environmental protection, and climate mitigation. Further, Kenya and the EU recognize that sustainable development encompasses the three development pillars namely: economic development, social development and environmental protection, which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

Additionally, the TSD provisions in the EPA affirm that trade must serve as a driver of sustainable development. They link economic integration to social inclusion and environmental stewardship, ensuring that the expansion of trade supports decent work, gender equality, climate action, and the protection of natural resources. This commitment is further reinforced by the outcomes of the WTO 11th Ministerial Conference (MC11), which emphasized gender-responsive trade policies and the integration of sustainability into the multilateral trading system, thereby aligning EPA implementation with global best practices.

Key Milestones Achieved Under TSD

Kenya has realized several milestones under TSD. These include:

a. Successful implementation of National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAPs), which provide structured frameworks for low-carbon and climate-resilient development;	h. Kenya has adopted the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work which was adopted in 1998. The Declaration set the global foundation for integrating decent work into trade and development policies;
b. Kenya is a global leader in renewable energy, particularly geothermal, and aims for 100% renewable energy by 2030;	i. Kenya has consistently aligned itself with these principles and, to date, has ratified 52 ILO Conventions. This demonstrates a strong commitment to international labour standards, reinforced by the 2019 ILO Centenary Declaration which emphasized the role of decent work in achieving fair globalization and preparing for the future of work;
c. The Country is actively advancing its climate change commitments and investments in renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind, and solar power. These will enhance implementation of EPA on issues of trade and climate such as: greenhouse-gas-emission, resource-efficiency, circular economy, climate-resilient development, renewable energy and energy-efficient products and services;	j. Kenya ranks high in women's representation on the boards of listed companies exporting abroad;
d. Kenya has put in place initiatives to integrate sustainable farming practices to enhance climate resilience and reduce emissions in the crucial agricultural sector;	k. Establishment of the National Gender and Equality Commission in 2011, which institutionalized oversight on equality and inclusion; and
e. Efforts are being made to shift freight transport from road to rail to reduce fossil fuel consumption and associated emissions;	l. Kenya's participation in the 2017 WTO 11th Ministerial Conference (MC11) in Buenos Aires, where the historic Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment was launched.
f. The Country is developing efficient public transport systems and exploring the electrification of infrastructure, such as the Standard Gauge Railway, to minimize fossil fuel use;	
g. Kenya has been able to build confidence in the reduction/removal of greenhouse gas emissions validation and verification in the aviation sector Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) scheme through accreditation;	

Challenges

Despite these achievements and initiatives, Kenya faces several challenges that undermine the effective implementation of TSD provisions. These include:

- a. Most workers in the informal sector remain outside the scope of legal protections, while public awareness of rights guaranteed under labour laws remains low;
- b. Emerging forms of work such as remote work and the gig economy are not fully covered by the current laws, hence the need for the review of labour laws;
- c. The country is yet to build capacity in the carbon credits trading to support alignment with the global carbon trading schemes such as Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and other Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs);
- d. Inadequate policies on low-carbon technologies, energy efficiency, carbon pricing action including emission trading systems, sustainable transport, sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure development and emissions monitoring;
- e. Kenya's ability to fully participate in global carbon trading mechanisms remains limited, due to lack of access to low-carbon technologies, sustainable transport, energy efficiency, and emissions monitoring systems;
- f. Women continue to face multiple barriers to participation in trade and economic activities. These include limited access to finance, markets and trade-related information, weak enforcement of gender laws, and the persistent underrepresentation of women in formal employment and leadership positions;
- g. Gender-based violence and harassment within workplaces and across value chains also remain under-reported and inadequately addressed, further undermining women's economic empowerment;

- h. There are still gaps in the availability of gender-disaggregated data, particularly in areas like unpaid care work and the gender pay gap; and
- i. Limited public awareness and participation, particularly in rural areas about existing laws and policies, affects the successful implementation and enforcement of policies.
- j. Kenya has not ratified the [ILO Freedom of Association Convention](#) (Convention 87), international trade partners watch the Country's labour practices closely, since they wish to verify that worker rights remain protected and that trade is not driven by the suppression of union activity.

These challenges are likely to negatively impact Kenya's effective implementation of the EPA. Therefore, there is a need for Kenya to develop strategies to address them to fully implement the TSD commitments.



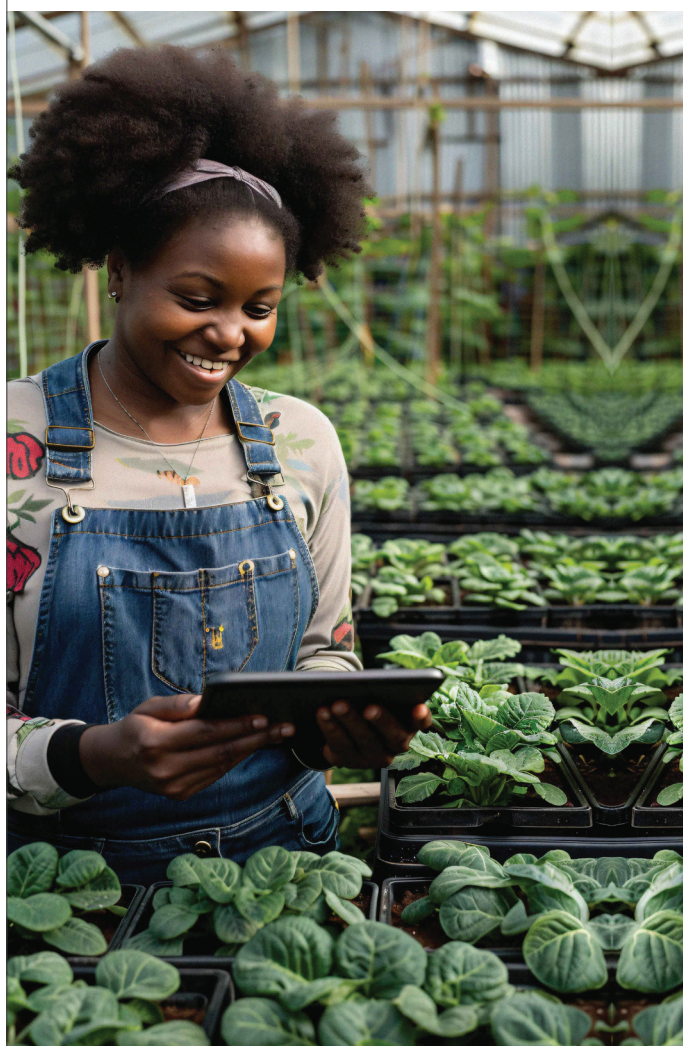
2.7.2 Legal and Institutional Frameworks on Trade and Sustainable Development

Kenya has developed an extensive legal and institutional framework to address labour rights, gender equality, environmental protection and climate mitigation. The Constitution of Kenya provides the overarching guarantees of fair labour practices, equality, non-discrimination, and environmental protection. Key statutes include the Employment Act, 2007 (Cap. 226), which establishes minimum terms and conditions of employment and prohibits discrimination, child labour, and forced labour; the Labour Relations Act, 2007 (Cap. 233), which regulates trade unions, collective bargaining, and dispute resolution; the Labour Institutions Act, 2007 (Cap. 234), which establishes key institutions such as the National Labour Board, Wages Councils, and the Employment and Labour Relations Court to promote sound labour administration; the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 (Cap. 514), which provides for safe and healthy working environments; and the Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007 (Cap. 236), which offers compensation to employees for work-related injuries and occupational diseases.

Others include: Sexual Offences Act (2006), which criminalizes sexual harassment and gender-based violence, National Gender and Equality Commission Act 2011 (Cap. 15), which establishes a commission dedicated to promoting inclusivity and gender equality. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999 (amended in 2015), provides a framework for environmental conservation. This is complemented by the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 (Cap. 63A) and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 (Cap. 376), as well as Kenya's commitments under multilateral environmental agreements such as the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Further, Kenya's climate mitigation agenda is underpinned by comprehensive legal framework like the Climate Change Act of 2016 which established a framework for climate governance and was amended in 2023 to include carbon market regulations.

Internationally, Kenya is party to the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and sectoral mechanisms such as CORSIA.

Though there exist comprehensive laws, enforcement remains a significant challenge due to understaffing, inadequate public participation and governance related issues. While Kenya has not officially ratified ILO Convention 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize), the convention's core principles are fully domesticated and protected by the Constitution of Kenya and the Labour Relations Act, 2007. These frameworks ensure workers and employers can freely form associations and engage in collective bargaining. Furthermore, as an [International Labour Organization](#) member state, Kenya remains bound by the principles outlined in the [ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#), which includes freedom of association.





2.7.3 Private Sector

The private sector is central to the implementation of the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) commitments under the Kenya–EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). As key actors in production, trade, and investment, private enterprises directly influence how sustainability principles are integrated into business models, value chains, and export practices. Their responsibility lies in aligning operations with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles to ensure that trade growth advances decent work, gender equality, environmental protection, and responsible business conduct.

In this regard, enterprises are expected not only to comply with existing laws and standards but also to actively champion sustainable trade by embedding green production processes, ethical sourcing, and energy-efficient technologies within their operations. This involves upholding fair labour standards, ensuring occupational safety, promoting inclusivity and gender balance in leadership, and adopting responsible sourcing and production practices in line with EU sustainability measures, including the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

Specific interventions by enterprises will focus on safeguarding workers' rights and occupational safety, promoting gender equality and inclusion, and mainstreaming renewable energy and resource-efficient technologies across production and supply chains. The private sector is also expected to mobilize investment in green and low-carbon technologies, advance circular economy initiatives, and pursue internationally recognized sustainability certification schemes to enhance Kenya's export competitiveness.

The Government of Kenya, on its part, will play an enabling and facilitative role by providing policy incentives, technical assistance, and access to green and climate finance to support enterprise transition towards sustainability. It will also strengthen public-private dialogue (PPD) platforms, support capacity-building initiatives, and promote collaborative innovation partnerships aimed at integrating sustainable practices across priority value chains.

Through coordinated efforts between government, business associations, and enterprises, Kenya will advance the objectives of the TSD chapter of the EPA — fostering inclusive, competitive, and sustainable trade that contributes to green growth, decent employment, and long-term economic resilience.





2.7.4 Opportunities for TSD under Kenya-EU EPA

The Kenya-EU EPA includes a dedicated, legally enforceable TSD chapter. Key opportunities include:

1. **Climate Commitments:** Both parties are bound to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change and collaborate on combating illegal logging, wildlife trade, and overfishing.
2. **Labour and Gender Rights:** The Agreement enforces internationally recognized labour standards (like preventing forced and child labor) and promotes gender equality in the workplace. It specifically prevents either the EU or Kenya from lowering environmental or labour standards just to attract trade or investment.
3. **Civil Society and Oversight:** To ensure that trade and sustainability opportunities actually benefit local communities, the Agreement establishes cross-border dialogue mechanisms:
 - a. **Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs):** Independent representatives from civil society, trade unions, and business organizations advise both governments on implementing the sustainability provision
 - b. **Consultative Committees:** A formalized forum allows the EU and Kenya to continuously monitor the social and environmental impacts of the EPA.
4. Opportunity to develop a Kenya EUDR compliance readiness programme and roadmap for exporters
5. Development of due diligence templates with practical documentation for Kenya and SMES suppliers which they can use while responding to CSDDD compliance request
6. Development of women-export led accelerator programs to cater for the women-run small holders cooperatives.



CHAPTER THREE:

Strategic Direction

3.0 Overview

This Chapter provides the strategic direction for the Kenya - EU EPA Implementation Strategy 2025/26 - 2035/36. Specifically, the Chapter presents the Vision, Mission, Strategic Objectives as well as strategies that will be pursued by the responsible actors during the period of implementing the Strategy.

3.1 Vision and Mission Statement



Vision

Position Kenya as a globally competitive, industrialized export-driven economy, ensuring inclusive growth, and sustainable development leveraging on the EU-EPA.



Mission

To strategically implement the Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement by enhancing trade capacity; strengthening institutional frameworks; fostering innovation and investment; and promoting sustainable value chains to maximize benefits for Kenya's people and economy.

3.2 Overall Key Pillars of the Strategy

To provide a comprehensive framework to operationalize the EPA.

3.3 Strategic Objectives and Strategies by Focus Areas

This Strategy outlines the strategic objectives and action plans necessary for the successful execution of the Agreement, ensuring tangible and measurable results. Based on the scope of the Agreement and a comprehensive situation analysis, the following Strategic Objectives have been identified:

3.3.1 Strategic Objectives Kenya-EU Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation Strategy

To achieve its intended trade, investment, and development outcomes, the implementation of the Kenya-EU EPA focuses on the following primary objectives:

3.3.3.1 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Focus Area

1. Harmonize legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures.
2. Strengthen SPS institutional and operational Framework.
3. Improve SPS stakeholders' communication & coordination mechanisms.
4. Strengthen enforcement and implementation of SPS Measures.
5. Enhance participation in WTO meetings and International Standard Setting Forums

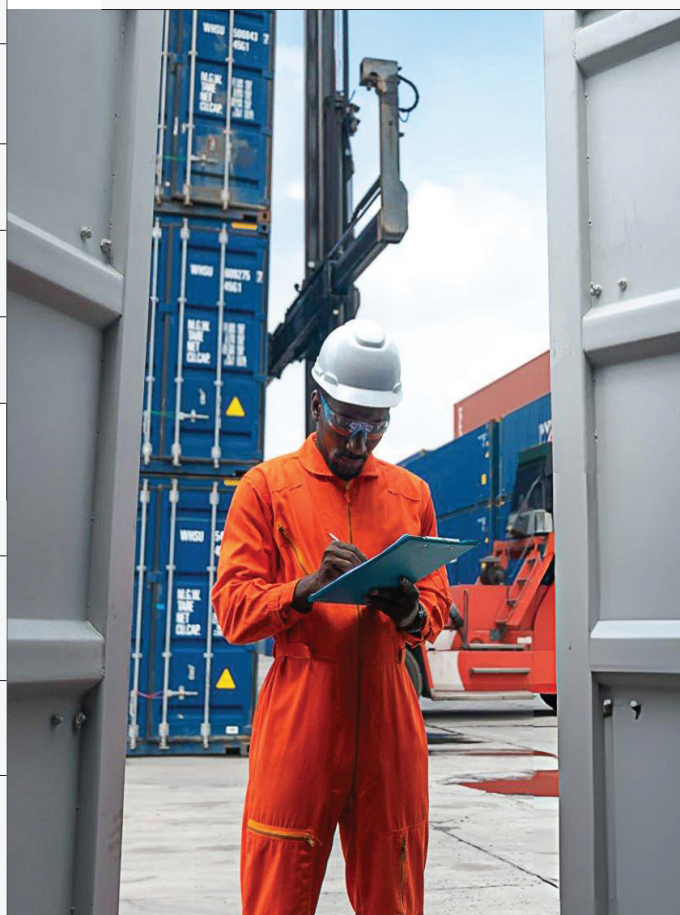
3.3.3.2 Strategic Objectives Under Standards, Technical Regulation

1. Undertake Institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institution legal services for institutional resilience;
2. Undertake legal, regulatory and institutional reforms;
3. Initiate and negotiate International Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements (MRAs);

4. Undertake and harmonization of National and Regional standards to international and EU standards
5. Enhance Accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs); and
6. Establish Frameworks for effective stakeholders' Engagement and Information sharing to address information asymmetry.

3.3.3.3 Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation

1. Enhance the technical capacity of customs related agencies.
2. Conduct awareness of stakeholders for effective implementation and utilization of the EPA Agreement.
3. Improve efficiency and effectiveness at border points and transit Corridors by lever aging technology.
4. Strengthen compliance with customs and trade facilitation commitments and obligations



3.3.3.4 Information Communication and Technology

1. Expand ICT infrastructure to aid in bridging the digital divide and facilitate e-commerce.
2. Capacity build MSMEs on trade related ICT and digital skills.
3. Undertake legal and regulatory reforms in the ICT sector.
4. Enhance inclusivity in the utilization of ICT platforms to trade and access the EU market.
5. Promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade.
6. Conduct research and development in technological innovations and e-commerce.
7. Promote the uptake of ICT-enabled services by MSMEs and e-commerce businesses.

3.3.3.5 Structured Commodity Trade

1. Increase the efficiency of Structured Commodity Market
2. Expand local investments, attract FDI and enhance market linkages; and
3. Continuously improve infrastructure to enhance the SCT environment.

3.3.3.6 Trade and Sustainable Development

1. Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices; and
2. Promote sustainable production alongside responsible business conduct and sourcing.

Table 3-1: Summary of Strategic Objectives and Strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary	
Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures	1. Harmonize legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures. 2. Strengthen SPS institutional and operational Frame
Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework	1. Enhance technical capacity of the competent authorities' staff 2. Strengthen framework to address duplications and overlaps of mandates by institutions involved in the implementation of SPS measures 3. To support the Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases 4. To facilitate production of disease and pest free agricultural and livestock products 5. Improve monitoring of SPS measures 6. Enhance Robust emergency preparedness 7. To Build capacity for enhanced diagnostics 8. Establish and enhance centers of excellence for SPS measures
Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms	1. Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates 2. Create and strengthen communication and linkages for SPS matters 3. Create and strengthen agency coordination and collaboration mechanisms 4. Build a Collaborative Ecosystem for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
Strengthen enforcement and implementation of SPS measures	1. Enhance implementation and enforcement mechanisms for SPS measures 2. Enhance Human capacity for SPS inspections 3. Strengthen the institutional arrangement for Border Controls 4. Improve mutual recognition of risk assessments outcomes 5. Enhance agriculture and Livestock export products to the EU market
Strengthen Kenya's Engagement in WTO and International Standards Setting Meetings	Strengthening Kenya's Engagement in WTO and International Standards Setting Meetings/for a

Table 3-1: Summary of Strategic Objectives and Strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment	
Undertake Institutional Capacity Building to strengthen QI institution legal services for institutional resilience	1. Capacity building in standardization, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment procedures, by supporting competent TBT institutions in upgrading and/or setting up of laboratories 2. Build and equip Laboratories 3. Enhance capacity of W&M inspection officers. 4. Build capacity of the National TBT Committee, Regulatory agencies, County Governments and other relevant stakeholders to implement
Undertake Legal, Regulatory and institutional Reforms	1. Development and review Policy & Legal Frameworks of QI Institutions 2. Review KENAS (Act) for compliance and enforcement measures 3. Enhance enforcement of technical regulations and market surveillance activities; 4. Streamline technical regulations, adoption and implementation of WTO guidelines for conformity assessment procedures
Initiate and Negotiate international Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements (MRAs)	1. Conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations with EU to establish MRAs in priority sectors 2. Implement tiered pricing and support structure for MSMEs 3. Enhance Implementation of Mutual Recognition of Conformity Assessment outcomes
Undertake Harmonization of National and Regional standards to international and EU standards	1. Enhance formulation and monitoring of national, regional, and international accreditation guidelines and standards 2. Ensure Alignment of National/Regional Standards to International (ISO, IEC) or EU Harmonized Standard
Enhance Accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)	1. Strengthen institutional capacity of CABs 2. Enhance public and stakeholder awareness 3. Promote mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) and regional cooperation 4. Develop and monitor implementation of guidelines, standards and schemes
Establish Frameworks for effective stakeholders' Engagement and Information sharing, to address the current lack of and information asymmetry among the stakeholders	1. Sensitization and training of Kenya manufacturers and exporters to understand and conform with EU market requirements 2. Develop a platform for timely exchange of information, experiences and data sharing; 3. Promotion of cooperation between Kenya and EU competent TBT institutions in events and work of relevant international organizations and other fora dealing with TBT issues.
Enhance the technical capacity of customs related agencies and the awareness of stakeholders for effective implementation and utilization of the EPA Agreement	Implement a training and capacity building program & stakeholder consultation for customs and trade facilitators as well as exporters which encompass the following: 4. Rules of Origin applied in the EU markets and the Qualification processes applicable. 5. Classification and Valuation (under HS system) procedures applied in EU markets 6. Preparation of commercial invoices using the correct INCOTERMS. 7. The EU cumulation requirements, and procedures, for goods that use materials sourced from other EAC countries, COMESA, COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite FTA, AfCFTA and other sources. 8. Procedures for preparation of EU movement certificates. 9. Export declarations through the Electronic Single Window System (ESWS).

Table 3-1: Summary of Strategic Objectives and Strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
EPA Focus Area: Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation	
Enhance efficiency and effectiveness at border points and transit Corridors by leveraging technology	1. Upgrading of trade facilitative systems; custom systems (ICMS) and Kenya Electronic Single Window System (KESWS). 2. Adoption of emerging technologies like AI, Block Chain for customs processes for example verification of certificates of origin; 3. Modernisation of tools and equipment at entry/exit points; scanners, smart gates, drones and body-worn cameras. 4. Support for technology transfer on systems used in Customs administration. 5. Acquisition of adequate RECTS seals for effective cargo tracking across the transit corridor. 6. Rehabilitation of hard infrastructure (roads, buildings and parking spaces) at prioritized border points
Enhance compliance with customs and trade facilitation commitments and obligations	1. Simplification of trade procedures to remove redundancies, duplication and complexities 2. Advocacy for enhanced compliance to customs and trade facilitation commitments 3. Adoption of pre-arriving Processing, Post release/clearance audits, Authorized Economic Operator programme and Time Release dashboards for efficiency 4. Develop and implement a national risk management framework
Expansion of ICT infrastructure to aid in bridging the digital divide and facilitate e-commerce.	Expansion of ICT Infrastructure to aid access to e-commerce through ongoing projects on ICT infrastructure development such as, the National Digital Superhighway: 5. Construction and equipping of 1450 digital hubs 6. Establishment of 2 green data centres 7. Installation of 25,000 free Public Wi-Fi hotspots 8. Laying of 100,000 fibre backbone infrastructure to support last mile internet connectivity.
Capacity build MSMEs on trade related ICT and digital skills.	1. Carry out training of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills to enable them access opportunities under the KE-EU EPA 2. Development of a curriculum on trade related ICT and digital skills training to aid the adoption of opportunities under the KE-EU EPA 3. Sharing of best trade practices emanating from the previously undertaken trade related ICT and digital skills training. 4. Sensitization of businesses to create awareness about EU laws and procedures governing digital single market. 5. Sensitize businesses and exporters about existing ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements.
Undertake legal and regulatory reforms in the ICT sector.	Harmonization of laws on ICT and Digital Trade
ICT platforms to trade and access the EU market.	Promote inclusivity through involvement of women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the utilization of ICT platforms that promote trade and access to the EU market.
To promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade.	1. Provide incentives (provision of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA. 2. Carry out exhibitions to showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA

Table 3-1: Summary of Strategic Objectives and Strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		STRATEGIES
EPA Focus Area: Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation		
To undertake research and development in technological innovations and e-commerce.		1. Partner with research institutions to undertake studies on technological innovations and e-commerce.
To promote the uptake of ICT-enabled services by MSMEs and e-commerce businesses.		1. Provide access to affordable financing options by e-commerce businesses.
EPA Focus Area: Structured Commodity Trade (SCT)		
Increase Structured Commodity market efficiency (art. 63)		1. Capitalization and operationalizing KOMEX trading platform and commencement of trading. 2. Capacity building of technical staff at the Exchange and WRSC. 3. Sensitize, on-board and capacity build members to the Exchange, WRS for SCT export market trading
Expand local investments, attract FDI and enhance market linkages		1. Enhancing local and B2B Engagements and Incoming Trade Missions. 2. Sensitization of investors on CAIPS, KOMEX limited, Warehousing, Auxiliary Services, and exporters on matters SCT
Continuously improve infrastructure to enhance SCT environment		1. Enhancing and promoting aggregation centres, CAIPS, warehousing and SCT. 2. Capacity building of Exchange members, WRS stakeholders and auxiliary services providers on matters SCT
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)		
Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices		1. Ensure implementation of international agreements that Kenya is party to that include provisions for environmental and social protection, linking them to sustainable development and climate goals; 2. Provide consumers with clear information about the environmental and social impacts of trade through labelling of products and transparency initiatives. 3. Enforce environmental or labour laws aimed at promoting trade or investment. 4. Support investment in infrastructure that promotes a green economy, such as renewable energy and sustainable resource management. 5. Enhance transparency in supply chains to track the origin and production methods of goods, ensuring compliance with social and environmental standards 6. Promote stakeholder engagements/Dialogue and cooperation (government departments and agencies, private sector, businesses, and civil society organizations) to discuss the interplay between trade and environmental policies. 7. Promote trade and investment in environmental goods and services, including by addressing related tariff and non-tariff barriers 8. Promote the mutual supportiveness of trade and climate policies and measures thereby contributing to the transition to a low-greenhouse-gas-emission, resource-efficient and circular economy, and to climate-resilient development 9. Implement effective measures to combat illegal wildlife trade 10. Promote trade in products derived from a sustainable use of biological resources in order to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity-green hydrogen, biodiesel 11. Implement measures to combat illegal logging and related trade-EU deforestation regulation (EUDR) 12. Promote the conservation and sustainable management of forests and trade and consumption of timber and timber products harvested in accordance with the law of the country of harvest and from sustainably managed forests;

Table 3-1: Summary of Strategic Objectives and Strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)	
Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices	13. Implement effective measures to combat IUU fishing and cooperate in facilitating the exchange of information to ensure enforcing traceability in conformity with WTO fisheries subsidies agreement 14. Promote the development of sustainable and responsible aquaculture, taking into account its economic, social and environmental aspects, including with regard to the implementation of the objectives and principles contained in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
Promote sustainable production and responsible business sourcing and conduct.	1. Enhance responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility, including responsible supply chain management, by providing supportive policy frameworks that encourage the uptake of relevant practices by businesses 2. Strengthen the adherence, implementation, follow-up and dissemination of relevant international instruments, such as the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy- Kenya tax law for multinationals. 3. Exchange knowledge and experience on ways to encourage the consumption and trade in products from deforestation-free supply chains, thus minimising the risk of exporting to the EU, products associated with deforestation or forest degradation. 4. Build confidence in reduction/removal of greenhouse gas emissions validation and verification in aviation sectors 5. Enhance capacity in carbon credits trading to support alignment with global carbon trading scheme such as clean development mechanism (CDM).
Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices	1. Conduct gender impact assessments of trade agreements to identify how environmental and social standards will specifically impact women as workers, producers, and consumers. 2. Integrate clear gender-equality goals into national environmental and trade policies 3. Establish inclusive governance structures in trade and environmental sectors 4. Simplify cross-border rules by lowering paperwork hurdles helps smaller, women-led eco-businesses trade internationally. 5. Track trade statistics separately for men and women to uncover hidden gaps.



CHAPTER FOUR:

Implementation & Coordination Framework

4.0 Overview

The Chapter outlines the institutional framework that will be used in the execution of the strategies to deliver on the key result areas outlined in this strategy. It also highlights the risks that are likely to be encountered and provides the mitigating measures that will be undertaken in the process.

4.1 Implementation Plan

This strategy has developed a multi-sectoral Kenya-EU EPA implementation plan (Annex II), highlighting the goal, strategic objectives and strategic outcomes for all the focus areas. In addition, it is inclusive of all state and non-state actors that will support the implementation of the Kenya-EU EPA interventions. Their involvement will enhance

national and county ownership, leadership and participation. Further, implementing agencies shall extract and cost the annual work plans from this implementation plan to inform annual budgets.

4.2 Kenya – EU EPA Coordination Framework

An effective coordination framework is required to coordinate implementation of Kenya-EU EPA activities both horizontally and vertically. The implementation of the Kenya-EU EPA will be guided by the institutional framework established under Part VI of the Agreement (Articles 103–107). In addition, the State Department for Trade (SDT) will play the overall coordination function of all EPA interventions.



4.2.1 EPA Council (Article 104)

This is the highest decision-making organ of the EPA with responsibilities of stewardship and oversight implementation of the agreement. The EPA Council comprises Cabinet Secretaries and is co-chaired by the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Trade in Kenya and the EU Executive Vice President and Trade Commissioner. The members include: Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry (Co-Chairperson), Cabinet Secretary, Foreign and Diaspora Affairs; Cabinet Secretary, the National Treasury and Economic Planning; Cabinet Secretary, Agriculture and Livestock Development; and Cabinet Secretary, Environment, Climate Change and Forestry. The other members shall be their counterparts from the European Union.

The EPA Council shall meet at regular intervals, not exceeding a period of two (2) years, and extraordinarily, whenever circumstances require, with the agreement of the Parties. Specifically, the EPA Council, which is the policy organ, will be responsible for the: Operation and implementation of this Agreement and the monitoring of the fulfilment of its objectives; Examination of any major issue arising within the framework of this Agreement, as well as any other question of common interest affecting trade between the Parties, without prejudice to the rights conferred in Part VII; and Examination of proposals and recommendations from the Parties for the review and amendment of this Agreement.

4.2.2 EPA Committee of Senior Officials (Article 106)

This committee of Principal Secretaries has been established to oversee the implementation of the Agreement. The Committee is co-chaired by the Principal Secretary, responsible for Trade in Kenya and the EU Director General responsible for International Trade. The members include: The Solicitor General; The Principal Secretary responsible for the National Treasury; The Principal Secretary responsible for Foreign Affairs; The Principal Secretary responsible for Industry; The Principal Secretary responsible for Agriculture; The Principal Secretary responsible for Livestock Development; The

Principal Secretary responsible for Fisheries; The Principal Secretary responsible for East African Community Affairs; and The Principal Secretary responsible for Environment and Climate Change.

Subject to any directions which may be given by the EPA Council, the Committee of Senior Officials shall meet at least once every year, and may hold extraordinary meetings whenever circumstances so require, at any time agreed by the Parties. The Committee of Senior Officials shall also meet preceding the meetings of the EPA Council. The committee will be responsible for: Supporting the EPA Council in fulfilling its mandate; Reviewing and coordinating the activities and reports of specialized committees, working groups, and task forces; Submitting reports and recommendations on the Agreement's implementation, either proactively or upon request; Supervising and ensuring the effective application of the Agreement's provisions, and recommending areas for further cooperation; Addressing and resolving disputes related to the Agreement; Monitoring regional integration and economic relations between the Parties; Assessing the impact of the EPA on sustainable development, and facilitating trade, investment, and business opportunities; and Overseeing development cooperation aspects, including monitoring implementation, coordinating with third-party donors, and recommending new priorities as needed.



4.2.3 EPA Consultative Committee (Article 108)

This committee comprises technical MDAs with a view to ensuring a broad representation of all interested parties and shall be chaired by the Secretary for Trade. The committee shall be the technical advisory organ in supporting EPA operations. Specifically, the Committee is established with the task of assisting the Committee of Senior Officials to promote dialogue and cooperation between representatives of the private sector, organizations of civil society, including the academic community, and social and economic partners. The EPA Consultative Committee shall carry out its activities on the basis of consultation by the Committee of Senior Officials or on its own initiative and make recommendations to the Committee of Senior Officials. Representatives of the Parties shall attend the meetings of the EPA Consultative Committee.

4.2.4 Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation (Article 29)

Under Article 29 of the Kenya-EU EPA, provision is made for the establishment of a Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation. The functions of the Special Committee on Customs and Trade Facilitation shall include:

- monitoring the implementation and administration of Article 9 (Rules of Origin);
- providing a forum to consult and discuss all issues concerning customs, including rules of origin, general customs procedures, customs valuation, tariff classification, transit and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;
- enhancing cooperation on the development, application and enforcement of rules of origin and related customs procedures, general customs procedures and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;
- enhancing cooperation on capacity building and technical assistance;
- any other issues agreed by the Parties in respect of Customs and Trade Facilitation.

4.2.5 Special Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development (Annex V, Article 14)

Under Article 29 of the Kenya-EU EPA, provision Pursuant to Annex V (The Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter), Article 14 of the Kenya - EU EPA, provision is made for the establishment of a Special Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development referred to as "the TSD Committee". The TSD Committee shall be co-chaired by representatives of both Parties at an appropriate level and shall report directly to the EPA Council. Further, the TSD Committee shall convene at least once annually or without undue delay upon the request of either Party.

The TSD Committee is responsible for:

- Facilitating, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the TSD Annex;
- Carrying out the tasks involving dispute settlement on issues of the TSD Annex;
- Contributing to the work of the Committee of Senior Officials on issues covered by the TSD Annex, including with regard to topics for discussion with the EPA Consultative Committee referred to in Article 108 of the EPA Agreement; and
- Considering any other matter related to the TSD Annex as the Parties may agree.

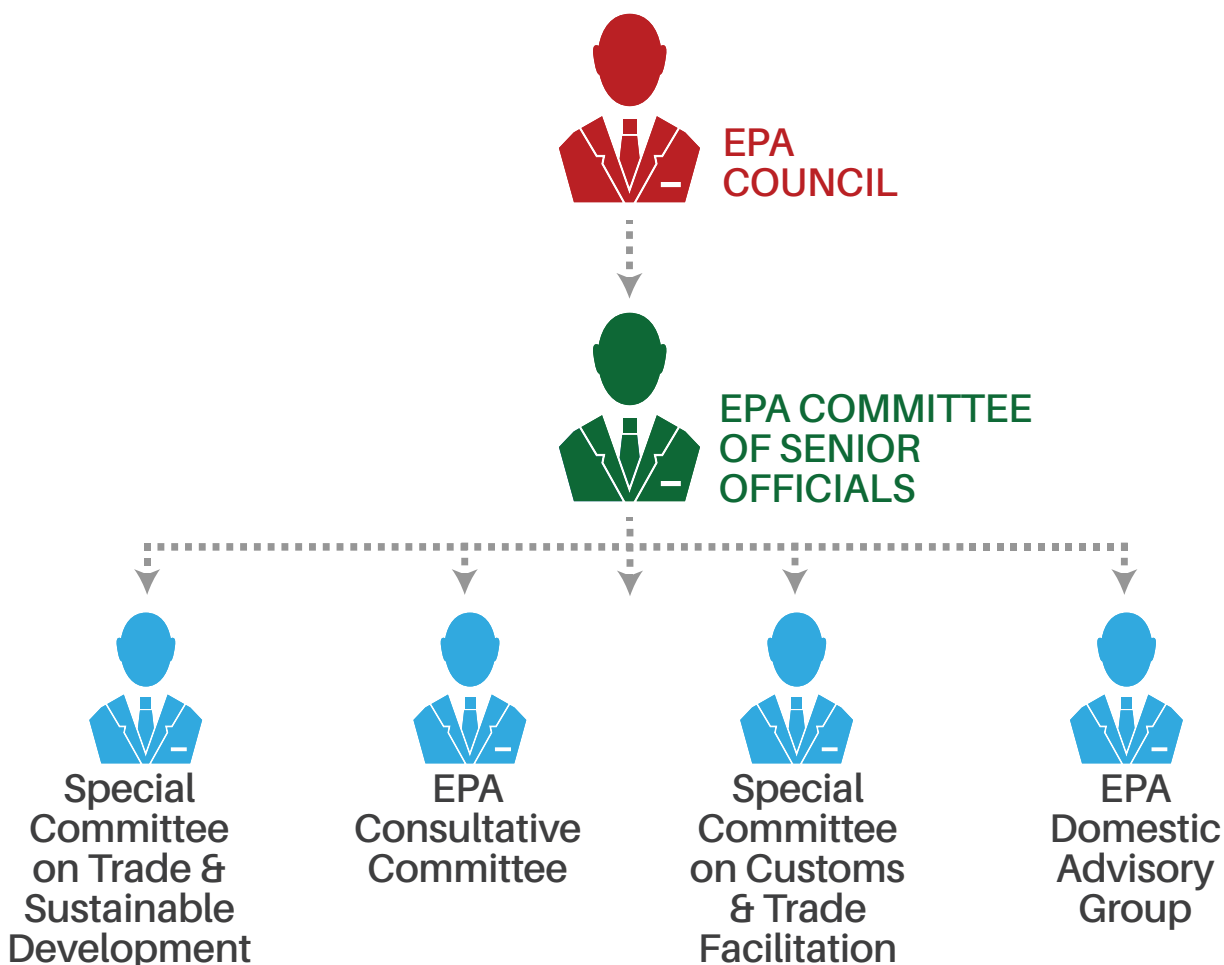


4.2.6 EPA Domestic Advisory Group (Annex V, Article 15)

The Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter which forms part of Annex V of the Agreement, in Article 15 provides for establishment of a Domestic Advisory Group (DAG). The DAG shall meet at least once a year to advise the Party concerned on issues covered by the Agreement. It shall comprise a balanced representation of independent civil society organizations including non-governmental organizations, business and employers' organizations as well as trade unions active on economic, sustainable development, social, human rights, environmental and other matters. Further, the DAG may be convened in different configurations to discuss the implementation of different Parts and Provisions of the Agreement.



Figure 4-1: EPA Institutional Framework



4.3 Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

Risk planning management is essential to identify potential risks associated with implementation of Kenya-EU EPA interventions. The identified key potential risks will enable stakeholders to be pro-active towards minimization of related loss of resources and ensure program success.

Table 4-1: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/No.	Risk	Risk Likelihood (L/M/H)	Severity (L/M/H)	Overall Risk Level (L/M/H)	Mitigation Measure(s)
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
1.	Limited technical and scientific capacity	M	H	H	• Train and retain SPS professionals (inspectors, vets, lab technicians). • Invest in upgrading laboratory infrastructure and equipment. • Enhance risk analysis, surveillance, and diagnostic systems.
2.	Inadequate Infrastructure	M	H	H	• Modernize and expand quarantine stations and cold storage facilities. • Deploy mobile labs and rapid testing kits at ports of entry. • Improve logistics and infrastructure at border points.
3.	Weak Enforcement and Inter-Agency Coordination	H	H	H	• Clarify institutional roles through legislation and MoUs. • Establish a national SPS coordination committee or task force. • Digitize SPS processes for unified access and decision-making
4.	High compliance costs for producers and exporters	H	H	H	• Provide subsidies or cost-sharing schemes for SPS certification. • Establish centralized testing hubs for SMEs. • Develop farmer-friendly SPS guides and support services.
5.	Trade disruptions due to non-compliance	H	H	H	• Enhance pre-export checks and compliance testing. • Negotiate mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) with key markets. • Conduct regular stakeholder training on import market requirements
6.	Limited Access to Data and Scientific Information	H	H	H	• Create national SPS information and early warning platforms. • Partner with research institutions for continuous data collection. • Create mobile platforms to share updates with farmers and traders.

Table 4-1: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/No.	Risk	Risk Likelihood (L/M/H)	Severity (L/M/H)	Overall Risk Level (L/M/H)	Mitigation Measure(s)
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
7.	Biosecurity concerns and Bioterrorism Risks	M	H	H	• Develop national biosecurity and food defence strategies. • Train border and SPS personnel on bioterrorism detection. • Set up rapid response teams and contingency protocols.
8.	Climate Change and Emerging Pests/ Diseases	M	M	M	• Integrate climate resilience in SPS planning. • Invest in adaptive pest and disease monitoring systems. • Support research on climate-resilient crops and livestock varieties. • Prioritize establishment of Pest and disease-free areas to enhance market access.
9.	Low Private Sector Involvement	H	H	H	• Establish public-private SPS advisory groups. • Promote sector-led compliance programs. • Encourage PPPs in lab services and training.
10.	Sustainability issues	M	H	H	• Reduce dependency on donor support. • Allocate the regular government budget to SPS services. • Mainstream SPS into national agricultural and trade development plans. • Engage the private sector in co-financing SPS initiatives.
11.	SPS risks due to porous borders	H	H	H	• Undertake regular surveillance along the common borders • Establish linkages and reporting mechanisms between the Border Management Committee and the National SPS Committee • Enhance cooperation on SPS activities with neighboring countries • Provide incentives to encourage traders to use official borders
12.	Lack of political goodwill at County and national levels	H	M	M	• Sensitize all principals on importance of complying to SPS measures • Strengthen County collaboration on SPS matters

Table 4-1: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/No.	Risk	Risk Likelihood (L/M/H)	Severity (L/M/H)	Overall Risk Level (L/M/H)	Mitigation Measure(s)
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
13.	• <i>Compliance Costs for Kenyan exporters</i> - Kenyan producers, especially MSMEs, will face high costs in adapting to EU standards and conformity requirements. • Limited ability to export to the EU; potential exclusion of smallholders. • Delays in certifications, bottlenecks in trade facilitation.	H	M	M	• Explore financial support for SMEs by establishment of Kenya-EU EPA-related adaptation funds. • Provide subsidies or tax incentives for firms adopting EU standards. • This will enhance the inclusivity and competitiveness of small businesses.
14.	<i>Non-Harmonized Standards, Regulatory Overload and Regulatory Inconsistency</i> leading to overburdening of local regulators (e.g., KEBS, KENAS and W&M Department with increased pressure to upgrade standards and enforcement	H	H	H	• Infrastructural development • Support from Development partners • PPPs for development improvement • Capacity-building • Technical training • International and regional peer review
15.	<i>Complex Conformity Procedures and Unequal Capacity in Conformity Assessment</i>	H	H	H	• Harmonization via WTO, ISO, IEC • Support international and regional standard bodies • Regional Harmonization i.e., work through the EAC to harmonize standards across Partner States • Adopt joint conformity procedures to leverage economies of scale. • This will strengthen Regional Integration and negotiation power. • Negotiate Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) with EU on sectors of immense interest such as agriculture to reduce the cost of retesting.

Table 4-1: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/No.	Risk	Risk Likelihood (L/M/H)	Severity (L/M/H)	Overall Risk Level (L/M/H)	Mitigation Measure(s)
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
16.	<i>Lack of Transparency and Consultation Framework</i>	H	H	H	• Public-Private Dialogue by holding regular consultations with industry players, especially exporters. • Conducting awareness campaigns about new standards and compliance. This will improve industry readiness and reduces resistance. • Clear transparency • Better whistleblowing channels
17.	<i>Capacity Constraints - Limited Technical Knowledge - Kenyan institutions and producers lack adequate technical know-how on EU regulations and procedures. Non-compliance, increased rejection of goods at EU borders</i>	H	H	H	• Seek capacity Building and Technical Assistance • Explore partnership with the EU to train Kenyan regulators, labs, and SMEs. • Enhance KEBS, KENAS and W&M capacity for certification and standardization. This will reduce knowledge gaps and improves compliance
18.	<i>Inadequate Testing Facilities- inadequate accredited laboratories and certification bodies in Kenya compared to the EU. Kenyan exports may need re-testing in the EU, adding costs and delays.</i>	M	H	H	• Upgrade National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) by investing in laboratories, metrology, inspection, and testing facilities. • Pursue international accreditation for local bodies this will enable local testing to be recognized in the EU.
19.	<i>Implementation Delays: Bureaucratic and institutional inertia may slow implementation. Missed trade opportunities and reduced Kenya-EU EPA credibility.</i>	M	M	M	• Digitalization and Automation: • Adopting the use digital tools for faster certification and compliance reporting. • This increases transparency and reduces bureaucratic delays.

Table 4-1: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/No.	Risk	Risk Likelihood (L/M/H)	Severity (L/M/H)	Overall Risk Level (L/M/H)	Mitigation Measure(s)
EPA Focus Area: Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation					
20.	Inadequate budget and delays in budgetary allocation	M	H	H	Continuous resource mobilization
21.	Rapid technological advancement	H	H	H	Continuous adoption of technology
22.	Lack of goodwill to push/progress reforms	M	M	M	Continuous lobbying and support building from legislators' business community
23.	Staff turnover due to natural attrition and transfers	M	M	M	Continuous training and capacity building
24.	Limited awareness of new requirements and regulations	M	M	M	Continuous awareness creation
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
25.	Budgetary Constraints	H	H	H	Resource mobilization e.g. development partners, PPP
26.	Unharmonized implementation of activities to develop the ICT Sector between MDAs	M	M	M	Instituting a committee to undertake and monitor implementation of the strategy.
27.	Rapid Technological evolution	H	H	H	• Capacity building. a) Upgrades to systems
28.	Prone to cybercrime attacks	H	H	H	• Capacity building. a) Putting in place security and response measures.
29.	Digital divide	H	H	H	• Capacity building. a) Investment in infrastructure in the underserved areas
EPA Focus Area: Structured Commodity Trade (SCT)					
30.	Low value chain actors participation due to limited awareness and incentives	M	H	H	• Training of value chain actors on relevant SCT products for the EU.
31.	Inadequate agricultural infrastructure (cold storage, aggregation centers and warehouses)	H	H	H	• Sensitize farmer producer organizations to develop their own warehouses and take advantage on the already existing certified warehouses. • Continuous onboarding of new warehouse operators. • Engagement with CAIPs

Table 4-1: Risk Analysis and Mitigation Measures

S/No.	Risk	Risk Likelihood (L/M/H)	Severity (L/M/H)	Overall Risk Level (L/M/H)	Mitigation Measure(s)
EPA Focus Area: Structured Commodity Trade (SCT)					
32.	Weak uptake and trust in Warehouse Receipt System	M	M	M	• Sensitize farmers and cooperatives on WRSC benefits • Provide insurance-backed receipts and link to affordable financing options.
33.	Delays in operationalization of commodity trading systems	M	H	H	• Fast-track operationalization commodity trading systems
34.	Lack of uniformity in quality assurance across counties and value chains	M	M	M	• Harmonize grading and certification protocols under the national SCT framework
35.	Limited access to finance by value chain actors.	H	M	H	• Onboard more financial institutions through WRS
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
36.	Inadequate Environmental protection and response to climate change	M	M	H	• Ensure trade does not undermine environmental well - being • Integrating climate action and biodiversity conservation into economic activities
37.	Inadequate enforcement of Labour laws and international labour standards	M	M	M	• Upholding and promoting decent work conditions and labour rights as a core component of sustainable trade
38.	Inadequate enforcement of laws on gender equity	M	M	M	• Incorporating gender perspectives into trade and economic development policies to foster inclusive growth
39.	Inadequate participation of the private sector				• Focus on fostering private sector through policies investment plans and technical expertise to promote trade and economic development.

CHAPTER FIVE:

Resource Requirements & Mobilization Strategies

5.0 Overview

This Chapter provides information on the financial resource requirements to implement the Kenya -EU EPA interventions. It also provides financial resource gaps and proposed strategies for resource mobilization.

5.1 Financial Resource Requirements

The proposed budget estimates cover all activities under the objectives outlined in the focus areas. The total budget requirement for the ten (10) years (2025/26 - 2035/36) is Ksh 193.57 billion (Annex III). Financing the proposed budget will call for collaborative efforts between the Government of Kenya, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector and other stakeholders. However, the Government of Kenya shall lead in making meaningful contributions towards meeting the proposed budget through the MTEF budget process both at national and county level. To effectively implement EPA interventions, the State Department for Trade will coordinate mobilization of funding from potential financial sources.

5.2 Financial Resource Gaps

Table 5-1: Resource Gaps

Financial Year	Estimated Financial Requirements (KES. MN)	Estimated Allocations (KES. MN)	Variance (KES. MN)
SPS			
Year 1	1056.478	0	1056.478
Year 2	308.00	0	308.00
Year 3	1659.86	0	1659.86
Year 4	1733.808	0	1733.808
Year 5	1733.808	0	1733.808
Year 6	1812.956	0	1812.956
Year 7	1733.808	0	1733.808
Year 8	1683.808	0	1683.808
Year 9	1678.808	0	1678.808
Year 10	1476.313	0	1476.313
Total	18509.56	0	18509.56

Financial Year	Estimated Financial Requirements (KES. MN)	Estimated Allocations (KES. MN)	Variance (KES. MN)
Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment			
Year 1	125,694,000	0	125,694,000
Year 2	1,150,594,000	0	1,150,594
Year 3	323,494,000	0	323,494,000
Year 4	312,824,000	0	312,824,000
Year 5	330,118,000	0	330,118,000
Year 6	339,900,000	0	339,900,000
Year 7	364,000,000	0	364,000,000
Year 8	363,400,000	0	363,400,000
Year 9	363,400,000	0	363,400,000
Year 10	363,400,000	0	363,400,000
Total	4,036.82	0	4,036.82

Table 5-1: Resource Gaps

Financial Year	Estimated Financial Requirements (KES. MN)	Estimated Allocations (KES. MN)	Variance (KES. MN)
Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation			
Year 1	3,433.40	0	3,433.40
Year 2	2,884	0	2,884
Year 3	2,884	0	2,884
Year 4	2,859	0	2,859
Year 5	2,873	0	2,873
Year 6	2,861	0	2,861
Year 7	2,858	0	2,858
Year 8	2,836	0	2,836
Year 9	2,852	0	2,852
Year 10	2,837	0	2,837
Total	29,178	0	29,178

Financial Year	Estimated Financial Requirements (KES. MN)	Estimated Allocations (KES. MN)	Variance (KES. MN)
Information Communication and Technology (ICT)			
Year 1	22,500	6,250	16,250
Year 2	22,511	6,886	15,625
Year 3	22,508	7,574.6	14,933.4
Year 4	22,524	8,332.06	14,191.94
Year 5	22,509	9,165.27	13,343.73
Year 6	22,533	10,081.79	12,451.21
Year 7	20	11,089.97	(11,070)
Year 8	16	12,198.97	(12,183)
Year 9	6	13,418.87	(13,412.9)
Year 10	12	14,760.75	(14,748.8)
Total	135,139	99,758.28	35,380.72

Table 5-1: Resource Gaps

Financial Year	Estimated Financial Requirements (KES. MN)	Estimated Allocations (KES. MN)	Variance (KES. MN)
Structured Commodity Trade (SCT)			
Year 1	38.45	20	18.45
Year 2	1550.3	20	1530.3
Year 3	67.15	22	45.15
Year 4	69.7	25	44.7
Year 5	78.4	28	50.4
Year 6	83.3	35	48.3
Year 7	93.4	40	53.4
Year 8	102.5	48	54.5
Year 9	107.6	56	51.6
Year 10	110.7	63	47.7
Total	2301.5	357	1944.5

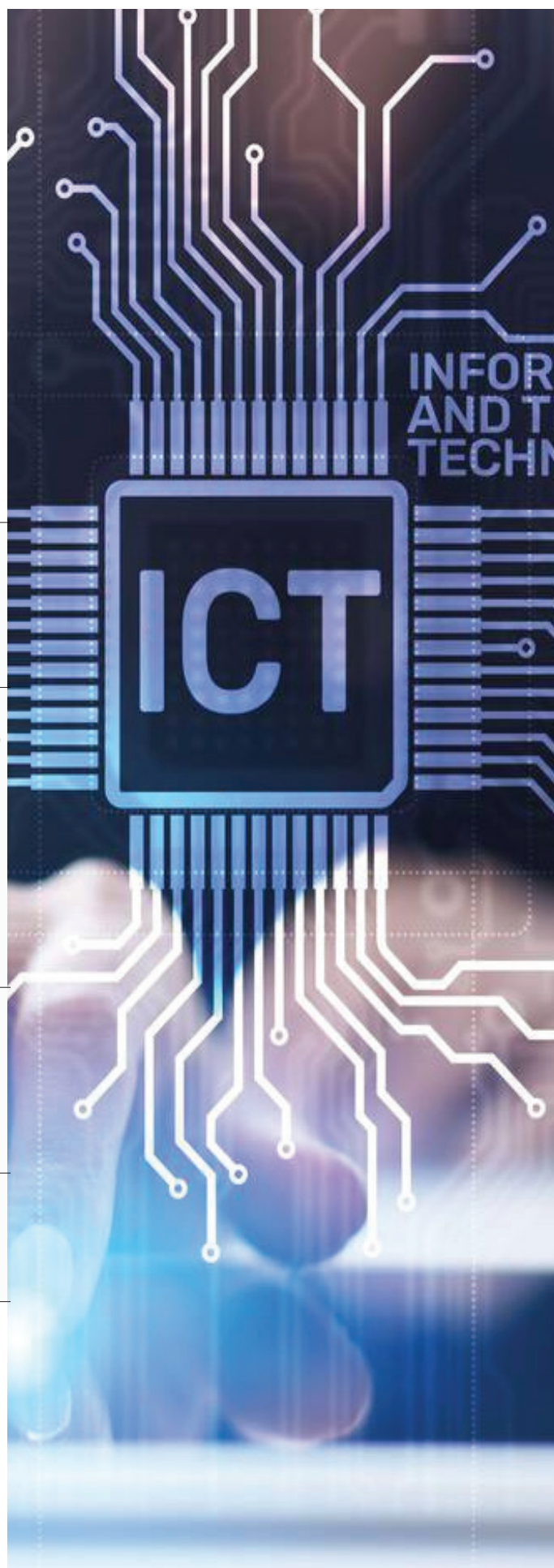
Financial Year	Estimated Financial Requirements (KES. MN)	Estimated Allocations (KES. MN)	Variance (KES. MN)
Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)			
Year 1	485	30.9	454.1
Year 2	497	0	497
Year 3	460	0	460
Year 4	425	0	425
Year 5	433	0	433
Year 6	413	0	413
Year 7	428	0	428
Year 8	413	0	413
Year 9	438	0	438
Year 10	413	0	413
Total	4,405.00	30.9	4,374.1



5.3 Resource Mobilization Strategies

The success of this Implementation Strategy depends on the respective MDAs capability to achieve significant revenue growth and secure funding for the implementation of strategic initiatives. To this end, during the EPA implementation period, the responsible MDAs will leverage this Strategy for resource mobilization and seek partnerships with aligned organizations using a hybrid model. In addition, since the State Department for Trade is in charge of the overall coordination of the implementation of the EPA, the State Department shall explore other strategies with a view to securing new and additional resources. In this regard, the following mobilization strategies shall be pursued to realize the EPA objectives:

- i. Increase GoK Funding: Continue lobbying for increased funding from the exchequer through the MTEF budget Sector Working Groups and Parliamentary Committees to ensure full implementation;
- ii. Collaborate with Development Partners: The Government of Kenya has continued to enjoy good working relations with various local and international Development Partners who have continued to fund the implementation of key programmes. It is expected that the Development Partners with aligned objectives will continue providing this support in the course of the implementation of this Strategy;
- iii. Pursue Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) frameworks: MDAs shall explore viable PPPs and strategic alliances with key sector players within their purview to increase investments in infrastructural projects identified in the Strategy; and
- iv. Leverage ICT toward improving administrative efficiency: This is expected to reduce cost thereby releasing resources to priority needs.





CHAPTER SIX:

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

6.0 Overview

The Chapter discusses the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used during the implementation of the Kenya – EU EPA. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting framework provides the mechanism for participatory tracking of progress and demonstration of results. In addition, an outcome performance matrix, showing the annual, mid-term and end-term targets in line with Focus Area, is highlighted.

6.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting

The success of implementation of Kenya-EU EPA will depend heavily on tracking progress towards the expected results. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be a continuous, results-based process anchored on established EPA structures and aligned

with Kenya's development frameworks, including Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

An ongoing process of monitoring, evaluation and learning will be needed to improve delivery processes, document results, inform stakeholders about the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence of the Kenya-EU EPA, and to mobilize political support for sustaining and expanding the programmes and actions (priority interventions).

6.1.1 Monitoring

This shall involve regularly tracking progress, collection and analyzing data, and making adjustments to ensure objectives are met. Implementing agencies shall have overall responsibility for monitoring progress. During the tracking progress, the focal points and their supervisors will be able to immediately know the status of the interventions and accordingly provide feedback. Further, implementing agencies shall strengthen internal monitoring systems through capacity building with a view to generating quality information. To efficiently track implementation of EPA interventions, a monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed as (Annex...). The monitoring and evaluation framework will enable stakeholders track routine and periodic indicators identified for activities and actions.

6.1.2 Evaluation

Evaluation will be an integral tool to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and coherence of EPA interventions. It will be undertaken to improve performance, accountability, and transparency of public spending, learn from experiences and generate evidence for policy decision-making, planning, resource allocation and implementation. SDT in collaboration with stakeholders will conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of the EPA, which shall be done in the fifth and tenth years of implementation, respectively. During implementation, other evaluations like thematic, periodic review the areas of cooperation set out in EPA shall be promoted.

Regular data collection, stakeholder feedback, and thematic reviews will inform M&E outputs. Evaluations will be undertaken at mid-term and end-term stages, supplemented by periodic and ad hoc assessments.

Evaluation Scope and Criteria

Criteria	Scope
 Relevance	Alignment of EPA interventions with national development goals.
 Effectiveness	Extent to which intended results are achieved in line with EPA objectives.
 Efficiency	Judicious use of financial, human, and technical resources.
 Impact	Contribution to employment, export diversification, foreign exchange, and value chain expansion. Also monitors negative effects such as revenue loss and competition-related disruptions.
 Sustainability	Institutional, technical, and financial sustainability of implemented measures.
 Coherence	Interventions are consistent with other interventions and broader development goals, both within the Agency, Sector/Trade and the Country. The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution

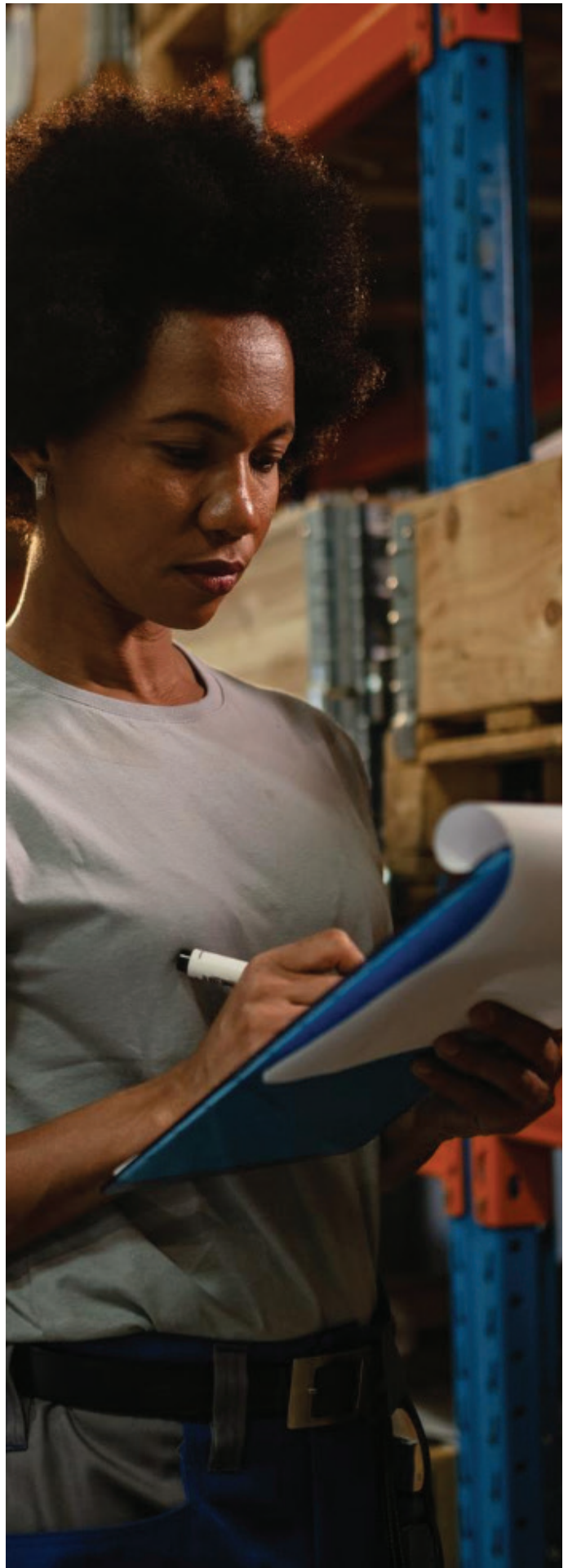


6.1.3 Learning and Reporting

SDT shall be responsible for collating, coordinating, and disseminating information on implementation of EPA interventions. Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) will prepare in a prescribed format and submit accurate and timely quarterly and annual progress reports on implementation of EPA to the Technical Implementation Committee for consolidation and analysis. The Committee of Senior Officials will review consolidated reports and provide strategic direction.

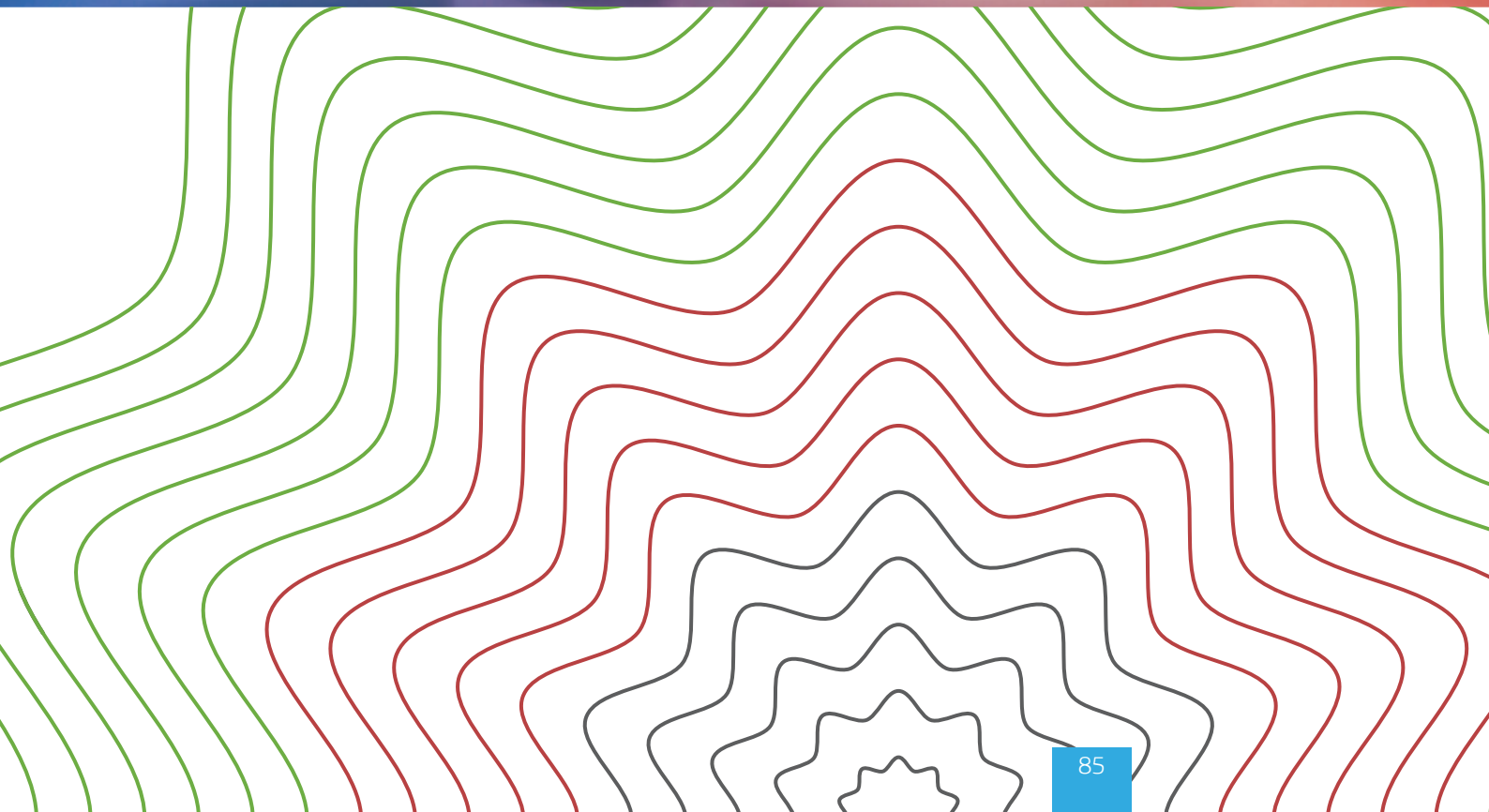
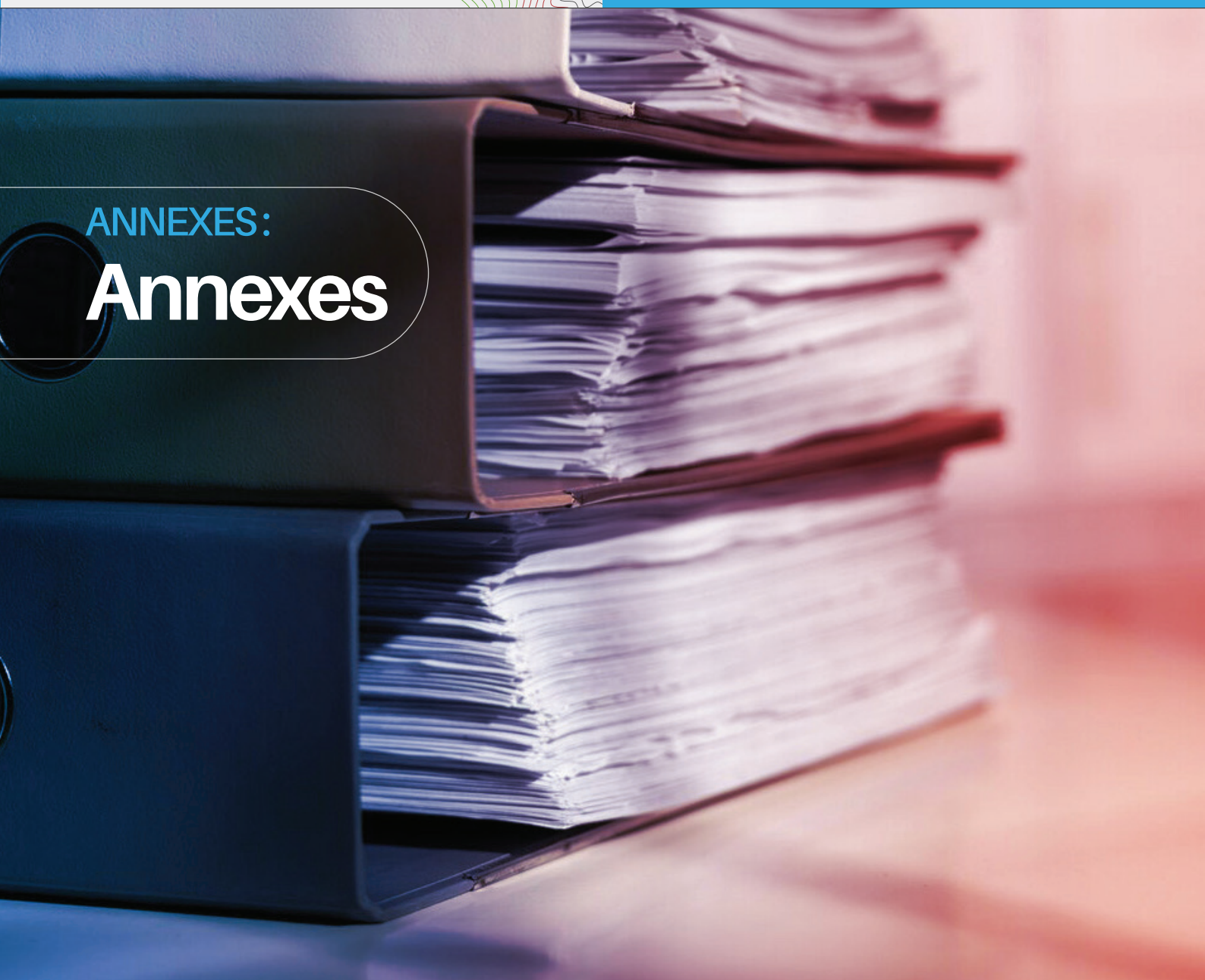
Reporting on the implementation shall cover the major achievements in relation to the strategic interventions: progress on indicators of achievement measured against targets; results achieved at expected accomplishment level; resource utilization rates compared with budgets/allocations, and explanation for any variance. implementation challenges, emerging issues, lessons learned and recommendations.

The reports will be published and disseminated to stakeholders, including the Cabinet, Parliament, Public, Development Partners, Private Sector, and Civil Society. These reports shall also be used as the basis for external reviews and evaluations to assess the Country's performance in implementing EPA.





ANNEXES: Annexes





ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
Legal and regulatory Framework	Outdated, Un-harmonized legal and regulatory framework	Review existing SPS related legal and regulatory framework	To update the status of sanitary measures on animals through legal and policy reviews to enable conformity with WOA standards	Laws, regulations and policies reviewed	DVS
			To review outdated plant health related laws, regulations and procedures for inspection, certification, and clearance of imports and exports of plant materials		KEPHIS/ PCPB
			To strengthen regulatory frameworks to facilitate compliance with EU fish export standards		KeFS
		Formulate new SPS related legal and regulatory framework	To develop a food safety strategy for imports and exports of food items.	New relevant laws, regulations and policies	MOH
			Finalize the Draft Food Safety Policy as the guiding framework for food safety and hygiene standards in Kenya		MOH
		Harmonize legal and regulatory framework for SPS Agencies	Regional harmonization of standards and regulations for SPS measures	Harmonized standards and regulations for SPS measures	SDT
			Improve capacity of Agency SPS Departments/ Sections/ Units		SDT
Institutional and operational Framework	Duplications and overlaps of mandates by institutions involved in the implementation of SPS measures	Enhance technical capacity of the competent authorities' staff	To strengthen capacity in Phytosanitary standard setting and harmonization activities	Strengthened SPS Institutional Framework	PCPB, DVS, KEPHIS



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
	Inadequate personnel capacity and expertise to conduct risk assessments using advanced techniques	Strengthen framework to address duplications and overlaps of mandates by institutions involved in the implementation of SPS measures	Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates	Harmonized implementation of SPS measures	SDT DVS
			Create and strengthen working groups among competent authorities		
	Inadequate laboratories, quarantine, fumigation, inspection and testing facilities, to ensure compliance to SPS standards.	To support the Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases To facilitate production of disease and pest free agricultural and livestock products	Undertake Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases	Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases supported	DVS
			Establish animal Disease free zones and compartments	Disease free zones, established	DVS
			To facilitate establishment and maintenance of pest free areas/ areas of low pest prevalence and Pest free places of production	Pest free areas/areas of low pest prevalence established	KEPHIS
	Lack of credibility of SPS systems occasioned by outdated and non-equitable distribution of diagnostic equipment are across the country.	Improve monitoring of SPS measures	To build capacity for risk analysis and Laboratory sampling techniques	Training of Trainers on risk analysis and laboratory sampling techniques, laboratory business plans, inspections and certification conducted	



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
Institutional and operational Framework	Duplications and overlaps of mandates by institutions involved in the implementation of SPS measures	Enhance technical capacity of the competent authorities' staff	To support the operational efficiency in overseeing compliance with food safety standards on imports and exports	Implementation of administration and coordination of activities related to food safety cross-border joint initiatives.	PCPB, DVS, KEPHIS
			To build capacity to maintain the National Food Safety Surveillance system.	TOTs program designed and conducted to ensure maintenance of the National Food Safety Surveillance system	
	Lack of appropriate training curricula for specialized SPS related skills among the public, tertiary and private academic institutions.	Establishment of centers of excellence for SPS measures	Operationalize institutional centers of excellence for SPS measures	Centers of excellence to spearhead SPS matters	
			To build capacity of PHOs, Lab technologist and Facility Health record officers		
			To build capacity for conducting environmental health activities	Equipment for conducting environmental health activities at the County Governments procured.	
		Enhance Robust emergency preparedness	Develop emergency response plans	Emergency preparedness and response measures to manage potential SPS threats, put in place	All SPS implementing agencies



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
		To Build capacity for enhanced diagnostics	To Build capacity for existing laboratories for enhanced diagnostics	Existing laboratories capacity built for enhanced diagnostics	All SPS implementing agencies
			Establish and improve existing infrastructure such as animal holding and quarantine and handling facilities, plant and animal products storage facilities and satellite diagnostic laboratories	Existing SPS infrastructure improved and new relevant facilities established	All SPS implementing agencies
			Accreditation of existing laboratories	Accreditation of existing laboratories conducted.	All SPS implementing agencies
			Strengthening Analytical Laboratory Capacity by equipping the lab with modern lab equipment	Modern analytical Laboratory equipment procured	
			Increased capacity of KeFS on storage facilities	Mass cold storage facilities in fish resource areas established	
			To build capacity for Port Health Officers and Inspectors, KDB compliance officers, KEPHIS, DVS and AFA, inspectors, and officers to ensure efficient compliance with food safety and quality control measures for imports and exports		
			Enhance responsible use of pest control products	Enhanced capacity for surveillance of imported pesticides at POE in order to combat illegal trade on pesticides	KEPHIS



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
			Establish Pesticide Resource Centre	Pesticide Resource Centre In Place	PCPB
		Lack of financing to spearhead the coordination of SPS measures	Enhance early warning, rapid response system and management of pests		All Sps Agencies
			Facilitate release of classical biological control agents		
			Facilitate access to low-risk pesticides to support sustainable pests/diseases control		All SPS implementing agencies
			Develop a coordination mechanism and framework for management of new and emerging pests		
SPS stakeholders Coordination and communication Mechanisms	Fragmented efforts, duplication of work, and inefficiencies in implementing SPS measures, Inability of the National SPS Committee's to effectively discharge its coordination function. Absence of designated SPS unit within competent authorities,	Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates	Enhance linkages and reporting mechanisms between the NSPS Committee and regional SPS Committees e.g. EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA	Coordination framework developed	All SPS institutions
	Poor collaboration among value chain actors in the private sector	Create and strengthen communication and linkages for SPS matters	To enhance communication and awareness on SPS measures.	enhanced public awareness and knowledge of animal standards	SDT



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
			To increase awareness on safe and effective use of pesticides.	Increased public awareness on safe and effective use of pesticides.	PCPB
SPS risks due to porous borders	Existence of porous borders that pose significant		To increase access to knowledge on emerging technologies in the pesticide industry.	Increased access to new technologies	PCPB
	challenges for authorities to monitor and carry out safety and quality checks in these territories.		Increase access of food safety information	Enhanced consumer confidence on safety of Kenyan fresh produce	All SPS Agencies
			To develop an integrated fish market information and communication system.	An integrated fish market information and communication system developed.	KeFs
			Increased capacity of KeFS on storage facilities	Mass cold storage facilities in fish resource areas established	
	Difficulties in sharing scientific data with trading partners	Create and strengthen agency coordination and collaboration mechanisms	To coordinate stakeholder consultation on national food safety surveillance.	Coordinated stakeholders' consultation on national food safety surveillance	All SPS Agencies
			To coordinate use and technology transfer in SPS Issues		All SPS Agencies



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
	Weak SPS measures coordination at county level		Enhance collaboration of national and county staff on implementation and monitoring of SPS measures	Collaboration of national and county staff on implementation and monitoring of SPS measures enhanced	All SPS Agencies
			To enhance integration youth and women in the SPS subsector. Youth and women involved in SPS sector activities	Youth & women involved in SPS sector activities	All SPS Agencies
	Low participation of Private players in SPS matters	Build a Collaborative Ecosystem for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Develop a PPP framework to enhance engagements between the public and private sector players.	Formalized collaboration between public and private sectors	SDT
Enhance Human capacity for SPS inspections	Strengthen quarantine and zoning measures. To address SPS risks due to porous borders . To strengthen compliance with WTO SPS agreement obligations. To strengthen Participation in the National and International SPS committee activities. Capacity building for SPS inspectors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in risk analysis and quality assurance.	Enhance implementation and enforcement mechanisms for SPS measures	Develop electronic certification for terrestrial and aquatic, and Agricultural products developed	Electronic certification for terrestrial and aquatic, and Agricultural products developed	DVS



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
			Develop and enhance monitoring and surveillance program for implementation of SPS measures	Monitoring and surveillance program for implementation of SPS measures developed	All SPS Agencies
				Quarantine and Zoned facilities certified and inspected	All SPS Agencies
				Reduced SPS risks from porous borders	All SPS Agencies
				To increase access to information on WTO SPS activities	All SPS Agencies
				Enhanced participation in the SPS committees' activities	SDT
	Low staffing levels of inspectors and insufficient regulatory oversight.	Increase the no. of staff and inspectors in the SPS institutions	Recruitment of more inspectors	Improved human capacity for SPS inspections	All SPS Agencies
			To coordinate use and technology transfer in SPS Issues		All SPS Agencies
		Strengthen the institutional arrangement for Border Controls	Strengthen the capacity of the Border Management Committee	Capacity of the Border Management Committee strengthened	All SPS Regulators
			Undertake regular surveillances along the common borders	Regular surveillances along the common borders undertaken	All SPS Agencies
			Upscale Joint inspections and sampling among regulatory agencies at the point of entry/exit.	Joint inspections and sampling among regulatory agencies at the point of entry/exit undertaken	All SPS Agencies



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
	Lack of mutual recognition of risk assessments outcomes	Improve mutual recognition of risk assessments outcomes	Enhance cooperation on SPS activities with neighboring countries	Harmonized SPS activities with neighboring countries	SDT
		Enhance agriculture and Livestock export products to the EU market	Implementation of priority interventions to support value addition of products for potential export markets	Value added products for potential export markets developed	All Sps Agencies
			Sensitize stakeholders on EU market opportunities and market requirements	Increased agricultural and livestock product exports	All SPS Agencies
			Develop a traceability system for agricultural and animal products	A traceability system for agricultural and animal products developed.	DVS/ KEPHIS
			To ascertain the comparative advantages and price competitiveness for Kenyan exports	A study conducted to determine the comparative advantages and price competitiveness of Kenya's exports	SDT
International Cooperation	Inadequate participation in international SPS forums - Resource constraints	Strengthening Kenya's Engagement in WTO and International Standards Setting Meetings/fora	Support participation in global Standard-setting committee meetings	Enhanced participation in WTO and global Standard-setting meetings	SDT
			Facilitate Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) negotiations for market access	Improved Market access for Kenyan commodities	SDT



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
Institutional Capacity Building to strengthen QI institution legal services for institutional resilience	- Inadequate skilled personnel - Limited financial resources - Gaps in technical expertise	Capacity building in standardization, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment procedures	- Develop and conduct training programs - Secure funding - Collaborate with international bodies	- Improved capacity to meet international standards - Enhanced trade compliance	KEBS MITI
	- High capital costs - Inadequate infrastructure - Limited specialized equipment	Build and equip Laboratories	- Allocate development funds - Procure modern lab equipment - Partner with development agencies	- Enhanced testing capabilities - Reduced certification delays - Improved product quality	- KEBS - MITI - Private Sector - Partnerships - Development partners
	- Shortage of trained inspectors - Lengthy recruitment processes - Limited training facilities	Train and gazette adequate W&M inspection officers	- Conduct recruitment drives - Provide specialized training - Fast-track gazettement process	- Effective market surveillance - Accurate trade measurements - Enhanced consumer protection	- WMD - PSC
	- Coordination challenges - Overlapping mandates - Insufficient resources	Strengthen National TBT Committee, National Notification Authority (NNA), National Enquiry Point (NEP), Regulatory agencies, County Governments and other relevant stakeholders to implement TBT measures and comply with international obligations.	- Clarify institutional roles - Establish coordination frameworks - Allocate sustainable funding	- Harmonized TBT management - Effective international notifications - Improved regulatory coherence	- National TBT Committee - MITI - KEBS - County Governments



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary					
Undertake Legal, Regulatory and institutional Reforms	- Outdated or fragmented legal frameworks - Overlapping mandates - Limited stakeholder engagement	Development and review Policy & Legal Frameworks of QI Institutions	- Conduct comprehensive legal reviews - Harmonize existing laws - Develop updated policies with stakeholder input	Modern, coherent, and internationally aligned QI legal frameworks	- MITI - KEBS - National Standards Council
	- Current legal mandate limits KENAS' authority to negotiate MRAs - Slow legislative processes	Review and strengthen KENAS Act for compliance and enforcement measures	- Draft amendments to KENAS Act - Conduct stakeholder consultations - Fast-track legislative approval	- KENAS legally empowered to negotiate sectoral MRAs - Improving international recognition	- KENAS - AG's office - Parliament
	Inadequate human and technical capacity for effective enforcement and surveillance across the country	Enhance enforcement of technical regulations and market surveillance	- Recruit and train additional market surveillance officers and technical inspectors. - Strengthen inter-agency coordination via MoUs and integrated inspection programs	- Increased compliance with technical regulations by manufacturers, importers, and traders. - Reduction in substandard or non-compliant products on the Kenyan market	- KEBS - KEPHIS - KRA - MITI - PCPB - KENAS - WMD



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
	Fragmentation and overlap in technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures (CAPs)	Streamline technical regulations, adoption and implementation of WTO guidelines for conformity assessment procedures	Train regulators and conformity assessment bodies on WTO principles (e.g., necessity, equivalence, least trade-restrictiveness) Strengthen coordination through the National TBT Committee and KEBS's Enquiry Point	- Reduced technical barriers to trade through simplified and harmonized technical regulations - Improved efficiency in product approvals and certification, benefiting both domestic and international trade - Stronger regulatory cooperation among Kenyan institutions and greater compliance with international obligations	- KEBS - KENAS - MITI
Initiate and Negotiate Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements	- KENAS Act limits negotiation of sectoral MRAs - High perceived cost of accreditation for MSMEs	- Conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations with EU to establish MRAs in priority sectors - Implement tiered pricing and support structure for MSMEs	- Engage policymakers and stakeholders to amend the KENAS Act - Draft policy proposals to expand KENAS' mandate on sectoral MRAs - Conduct regular stakeholder forums - Establish subsidies or grants for MSMEs - Publish informational materials and FAQs	- Enhanced legal mandate to negotiate/facilitate sectoral MRAs - Improved public and stakeholder understanding of accreditation - Increased demand for accreditation services - Increased MSME participation in accreditation	- KENAS - SDT



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
Establish frame works for effective stakeholders' engagement and information sharing, to address the current lack of and information asymmetry among the stakeholders	• Low awareness of EU regulatory requirements (TBT) among exporters. • -Lack of structured engagement between stakeholders (Government, County Governments, Private Sector, etc.)	• Sensitization and training of Kenya manufacturers and exporters to understand and conform with EU market requirements • Develop a platform for timely exchange of information, experiences and data sharing • Promotion of cooperation between Kenya an EU competent TBT institutions in events and work of relevant international organizations and other forums dealing with TBT issues	• Conduct targeted training on compliance with Standards, Technical Regulations, and Conformity Assessment • Develop training materials tailored to sector-specific export needs. • Provide technical support and advisory services to MSMEs • Facilitate regular review meetings on progress and challenges.	• Improved compliance of Kenyan products with EU and other international standards. • Increased knowledge of EU market requirements. • Enhanced competitiveness of Kenyan products in EU markets. • Reduced rejection rates of Kenyan exports due to non-compliance. • -Improved responsiveness to private sector needs.	• MITI • KEBS • KENAS • KEPROBA • EU



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
<i>Undertake Harmonization of National and Regional standards to international and EU standards</i>	- Low alignment of national/regional standards with international (ISO, IEC, EU) standards and limited global recognition of Kenyan conformity certificates - Delays in standards development and enforcement	Enhance alignment of national, regional and international accreditation guidelines and standards Enhance alignment of National/Regional Standards to International (ISO, IEC) or EU Harmonized Standard	- Fast-track revision and implementation of the Standards Act and National Quality Policy - Build technical capacity to meet international accreditation requirements - Establish bilateral agreements for mutual recognition with EU - Recruit and train technical staff - Upgrade laboratories to meet international standards - Digitize and automate standards review and development processes - Increase stakeholder engagement in standards formulation - Conduct regional training workshops and seminars - Provide technical support to national standards bodies	- Increased global acceptance of Kenyan conformity certificates - Improved competitiveness of Kenyan products in international markets - Enhanced credibility and enforcement of quality standards - Increased number of tests and certifications conducted - Improved service delivery and efficiency - Improved compliance and enforcement - Stronger regulatory environment - Improved quality of standards and services across Kenya - Enhanced regional integration and trade facilitation	



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
<i>To enhance Accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)</i>	- Limited capacity of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) to meet accreditation requirements - Low awareness and understanding of accreditation and its benefits among stakeholders - Inadequate harmonization and recognition of accreditation schemes at regional and international levels - Weak policy and legal framework for conformity assessment and accreditation	- Strengthen institutional capacity of CABs - Enhance public and stakeholder awareness - Promote mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) and regional cooperation - Develop and monitor relevant guidelines and standards	- Provide technical training and mentorship for CABs - Facilitate access to necessary equipment and infrastructure - Hold stakeholder forums - Align national accreditation schemes with international norms - Align frameworks with WTO-TBT Agreement and international best practices - Organize regular training programs for assessors and CABs	- Improved quality and reliability of conformity assessment services. - Improved market access and cross-border recognition of Kenyan-accredited CABs - Enhanced governance and regulatory support for conformity assessment.	- MITI - KEBS - KENAS



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Standards, Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment					
1. Customs and Trade Facilitation Capacity Building	- Inadequate knowledge and awareness of EU ROO - limited training of GOK officers on best practices on customs controls - Inadequate expertise in Customs and Trade Facilitation matters - Limited Awareness & capacity of exporters in EU procedures	Implement a training and capacity building program & stakeholder consultation for customs and trade facilitators as well as exporters which encompass the following: - Rules of Origin applied in the EU markets and the Qualification processes applicable. - Valuation procedures applied in EU markets. - Categorization of exported goods under the correct classification - Preparation of commercial invoices using the correct INCOTERMS. - The EU cumulation requirements, and procedures, for goods that use materials sourced from other EAC countries, COMESA, COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite FTA, AfCFTA and other sources. - Procedures for preparation of EU movement certificates. - Export declarations through the Electronic Single Window System (ESWS).	- Development of curriculum and material for training - Training of Trainers - Continuous capacity building forums for GoK officials and business community	- Increased awareness and compliance to requirements - Increased trade to the EU market	- MITI-SDT - NT - KRA - KENTRADE - KEPROBA



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation					
2. Infra-structure, technical support and Institutional Readiness	- Insufficient equipment for verification of imports/ exports eg modern customs scanners - Insufficient financial capacity to upgrade customs and other trade facilitative systems to address emerging issues. - Insufficient linkages with relevant institutions hinder the development of effective trade policies and negotiations. - Lack of a seamless integrated system to enhance regional transit systems	- Upgrading of trade facilitative systems; custom systems (ICMS) and Kenya Electronic Single Window System (KESWS). - Adoption of emerging technologies like AI, Block Chain for customs processes for example verification of certificates of origin; - Modernisation of tools and equipment at entry/exit points; scanners, smart gates, drones and body-worn cameras. - Support for technology transfer on systems used in Customs administration. - Acquisition of adequate RECTS seals for effective cargo tracking across the transit corridor. - Rehabilitation of hard infrastructure (roads, buildings and parking spaces) at prioritized border points - Lobby for adoption of a single EAC customs clearance system	- Equip staff with skills to manage the upgraded systems - Mobilize resources for acquisition of equipment, upgrading of systems and adoption of emerging technologies - Improvement of infrastructure at points of entry/exit - Enhancement of the geo-mapping programme by providing adequate seals for goods on transit within the EAC. - Engaging partner states in working together to establish a single-customs entry system	- Reduced customs clearance time for exports, imports and transit trade. - Enhanced border security - improved efficiency in border operations - Enhanced border management - Regional transit systems mapped	- National Treasury - Ministry of Transport - KENHA - MITI-SDT - KENTRADE



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation					
3. Kenya's Commitment to the Trade Facilitation Agreements	- Inconsistent administration of Fees, Charges and Penalties, - Delays in Release and Clearance of Goods - Inadequate risk management - Inadequate testing facilities - Lengthy formalities and documentation requirements.	- Upgrading of trade facilitative systems; custom systems (ICMS) and Kenya Electronic Single Window System (KESWS). - Adoption of emerging technologies like AI, Block Chain for customs processes for example verification of certificates of origin; - Modernisation of tools and equipment at entry/exit points; scanners, smart gates, drones and body-worn cameras. - Support for technology transfer on systems used in Customs administration. - Acquisition of adequate RECTS seals for effective cargo tracking across the transit corridor. - Rehabilitation of hard infrastructure (roads, buildings and parking spaces) at prioritized border points.	- Carry out reviews of regulations to identify areas of complexity and duplication - Training on PaP - Automation of Manual processes - Promote uptake of PaP and the AEO programme - Carry out simplification of procedures for import/export and transit trade.	- Increased efficiency in the clearance and release of goods - Simplified procedures on processing of goods at the points of entry/exit.	- MITI - NATIONAL TREASURY - KRA - KEBS - KENTRADE - KEPHIS - DVS - MOH/PHS - COG



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
4. Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT	Unharmonized Laws on ICT and Digital Trade	Harmonization of laws on ICT and Digital Trade	Review of laws on ICT and Digital Trade	Harmonized laws on ICT and Digital Trade	SDT, State Law Office, CA, MICDE, ICTA, ODPC
5. Dissemination of new ICT	Limited access to advanced technologies and innovations to trade in the EU market.	Provide incentives (provision of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA.	- Establish incentive mechanisms to aid technological innovations - Hold exhibitions showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA.	Increased adoption of advanced technologies and innovations to trade in the EU market under the KE-EU EPA.	MICDE, ICTA, Konza, SDT, MSEA, KEPROBA, Private Sector
		Carry out exhibitions to showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA.			
	Limited inclusivity through involvement of women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the dissemination of new ICT	Promote inclusivity through involvement of women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the utilization of ICT platforms that promote trade and access to the EU market.	Sensitization of women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the utilization of ICT platforms that promote trade and access to the EU market.	Sensitization forums for women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the utilization of ICT platforms that promote trade and access to the EU market.	SDT, SDGENDER, SDYOUTH, KEPROBA, KENTRADE, MSEA, CA, MICDE, ICTA



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
6. ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels	Varied levels of ICT connectivity to support e-commerce and digital economy	Expansion of ICT Infrastructure to aid access to e-commerce through ongoing projects on ICT infrastructure development such as, the National Digital Superhighway.	- Construction and equipping of 1450 digital hubs - Establishment of 2 green data centres - Installation of 25,000 free Public Wi-Fi hotspots - Laying of 100,000 fibre backbone infrastructure to support last mile internet connectivity.	Access to E-Commerce by businesses	MICDE, ICTA, Konza, SDT
7. Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing	Technological Advancement	Provide incentives (provision of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA.	- Establish incentive channels to aid technological innovations - Hold exhibitions to showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA.	Increased adoption of advanced technologies and innovations to trade in the EU market under the KE-EU EPA.	MICDE, ICTA, Konza, SDT, MSEA, KEPROBA, Private Sector, MFIs, banks
		Carry out exhibitions to showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA.			
		Partner with research institutions to undertake studies on technological innovations and e-commerce.	Undertake research studies on technological innovations and e-commerce	Research Studies on technological innovations and e-commerce	SDT, KIPPRA, Universities, TVETS



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
8. Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators;	Limited access to information-on-information exchange and network sessions	Sensitization of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on information exchange and network sessions under KE-EU EPA	Sensitization Forums	Increased engagement by MSMEs, businesses and exporters on information exchange and network sessions under KE-EU EPA	SDT, State Law Office, CA, MICDE, ICTA, ODPC
	Lack of adequate awareness about EU laws and procedures governing digital single market by businesses.	Sensitization of businesses about EU laws and procedures governing digital single market.	Sensitization forums.	Compliance by businesses with EU Laws and regulations on digital single market	State Law Office, SDT, MICDE, ICTA, KENTRADE
	Varying digital skills to utilize e-commerce	Carry out training of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills to enable them access opportunities under the KE-EU EPA	- Trainings of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills to enable them access opportunities under the KE-EU EPA - Development of a Curriculum on Trade related ICT and digital skills training - Sharing of best trade practices emanating from trade related ICT and digital skills training.	Enhanced digital skills for MSMEs	MSEA, SDT, KICD, MICDE, ICTA



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
		Development of a curriculum on trade related ICT and digital skills training to aid the adoption of opportunities under the KE-EU EPA			
		Sharing of best trade practices emanating from the previously undertaken trade related ICT and digital skills training.			
	Access to information on EU market access	Sensitization of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on on EU market access	Sensitization forums for MSMEs, businesses and exporters on EU market access	Increased number of businesses accessing the EU market	SDT, KEPROBA, Private Sector Associations
	Lack of information on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements	Sensitization of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements	Sensitization forums for MSMEs, businesses and exporters on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements	Increased involvement of MSMEs, businesses and exporters in Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements under KE-EU EPA	SDT, KEPROBA, Private Sector Associations
	Trust and transparency concerns on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures	Sensitization of MSMEs, businesses and exporters on on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures to enhance trust and transparency.	Sensitization forums for MSMEs, businesses and exporters on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures	Increased involvement of MSMEs, businesses and exporters in Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures	SDT, KEPROBA, Private Sector Associations



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
	Limited transparency and trust in digital transactions between businesses.	Sensitization on digital transactions for businesses	Sensitization forums on digital transactions for businesses	Increased digital business transactions by businesses	SDT, Banks, MFIs, Saccos, MSEA, SDMSME,
	Inadequate knowledge by producers, SMEs, and processors on ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements.	Sensitization of businesses about EU laws and procedures governing digital single market.	Sensitization forums on ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements for producers, SMEs, and processors.	Increased number of producers, SMEs, and processors using ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements	SDT, KEPROBA, Private Sector Associations
9. Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services.		Limited access to affordable financing options to support e-commerce businesses.	Provide access to affordable financing options by e-commerce businesses.	Link e-commerce businesses to financial institutions offering affordable financing options	SDT, Banks, MFIs, Saccos, MSEA, SDMSME, SDCOOP, CBK



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication and Technology (ICT)					
1. Aggregation, Warehousing and Trading	- Post-harvest losses - Limited access to financing	Operationalise KOMEX and WRSC systems	- Capitalization and Operationalization of KOMEX - On-board members to the Exchange - Deploy trading system and integrate it with WRS	- Efficient, transparent commodity trading; improved price discovery - Reduced post-harvest losses; job creation; rural development - Affordable financing	KOMEX, WRSC, County Governments
			- On board and certify warehouse operators. - On-board commodities depositors. - Deploy and integrate Receipt system with the Exchange		
2. Investment & Market Promotion	Weak investor awareness, limited B2B engagement	Promote SCT as an agribusiness hub	Market KOMEX to EU, organise SME boot camps, establish B2B platforms	FDI attraction, Export expansion, Private sector competitiveness	KOMEX, KEPROBA
3. Export Capacity	Low export awareness and readiness	Build SME/exporter competitiveness	Map value chains, assess export readiness, support digital platforms	- Increased compliance to EU export requirements. - Higher incomes for producers	KOMEX, WRSC, KEPROBA, County Governments.



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Respect for labour rights	1. Low awareness of ESG and labour rights among companies, PSOs and workers. 2. Inadequate capacity to enforce and monitor TSD labour provisions 3. Inadequate capacity of Kenyan firms to implement TSD measures 4. Lack of formal inter-departmental framework for coordination 5. Limited reach and resources for labour inspection, especially in informal and remote areas. 6. Limited protection and systems for monitoring workers' rights. 7. Inadequate labour market information systems and lack of centralized rights tracking. 8. Lack of full compliance with the employment act Cap 226 provisions on forced labour, discrimination and sexual harassment.	Capacity building, trainings and awareness creation	• Sensitize and build capacity on TSD/ESG measures among PSOs and CSOs • Strengthening Labour protection and rights reporting systems • Strengthening compliance enforcement mechanisms on the employment Act Cap 226 provisions which prohibit forced Labour, child Labour, discrimination and workplace sexual harassment. • Strengthen Labour data systems for evidence-based planning and M&E	• Increased individual knowledge and skills of workers, employers • Improved organizational practices and systems • Effective social dialogue leading to enhanced respect for worker protections • Reduced labour violations and better outcomes for workers.	• State Department for Labour and Skills Development • State Department for Trade • State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action • State Department Environment and Climate change • National Treasury • National Assembly • Senate • State Law • Kenya Law Reform Commission • Development Partners • COTU • FKE



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
	1. Outdated labour laws that do not reflect new forms of employment such as platform/ gig work. 2. High percentage of employers and employees in the informal economy	Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	• Review various national labour laws to reflect emerging employment models and align with international labour standards. • Formulate a consolidated National TSD policy and related Regulations • Formalize the informal Labour sector (Registration, training, awareness creation and support programs targeting employers and employees in the informal sector	• Enhanced worker protection • Improved working conditions • Enhanced human dignity, social justice and sustainable economic and social development • Promote fair wages and foster more equitable and productive labour markets • Strengthened enforcement and compliance mechanism	• State Department for Labour and Skills Development • National Treasury • National Assembly • Senate • State Law • State for MSMEs • Kenya Association of Manufacturer • Federation of Kenya Employers • Kenya national Chamber for Commerce and Industry • Kenya Law Reform Commission • Development Partners • COTU • FKE

ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Gender Equality	1. Women continue to face multiple barriers to participation in trade and economic activities. These include limited access to finance, markets and trade-related information, weak enforcement of gender laws, and the persistent underrepresentation of women in formal employment and leadership positions;	Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	• Formulate a consolidated National TSD policy and related Regulations • Review the National Trade Policy (2017) to include provisions aimed at empowering women to participate in international trade. • Promoting women's economic empowerment • Integrating gender perspectives into trade policies • Implementation of inclusive trade policies advancing women's economic empowerment and gender equality. • Implementation of policies aimed at empowering women to realize economic growth through participation in economic activities such as international trade. • Enterprises to establish child care facilities to cater for nursing mothers. • Facilitate access to market information through ICT (Trade fairs & Exhibitions);	• Increased representation in leadership • Improved economic empowerment	• SDT • Cabinet • National Assembly • Senate • State Law • Kenya Law Reform Commission • Council of Governors • State Department for Investment Promotion • State Department for Industry • State Department for Foreign Affairs • State Department for Parliamentary Affairs • State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Gender Equality	2. Gender-based violence and harassment within workplaces and across value chains also remain under-reported and inadequately addressed, further undermining women's economic empowerment.	Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	• Actively combat gender-based violence, which can hinder women's economic participation and overall well-being. • Establishment of financial tools such as low interest loans targeted at enabling women to start export oriented businesses. • Support women-owned businesses through networking and mentorship programs to build their capacity and access to markets. • Create policies and regulations on integration of women. • Enter into partnerships with private financial institutions to ensure availability of women centred financial • Create a facility targeted at women's participation in international trade • Promote women's advancement to leadership positions in trade organizations, government, and the private sector.	• Increased women participation in international trade • Reduced gender-based violence	• State Department for Environment and Climate Change • State Department for Labour and Skills Development • State Department for Forestry • State Department for Energy • County Governments • Private Sector • Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) • Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) • Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) • Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KSSF) • Development Partners



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
	3. There are still gaps in the availability of gender-disaggregated data, particularly in areas like unpaid care work and the gender pay gap;	Capacity building, trainings and awareness creation	• Strengthen mechanism for collecting and analysing data on gender disparities • Supporting women's career development and training • Promote women's advancement to leadership positions in trade organizations, government, and the private sector • Raise awareness about the importance of gender equality in trade and sustainable development, and advocate for policies that promote women's empowerment. • (Capacity building, financial capital, information resources, and participation in trade events like trade fairs etc. • Skills development and training relevant to trade sector. • Conduct regular pay audits to identify and address gender-based pay disparities within organizations.	• Improved access to resources and economic opportunities for women • Integration of gender-responsive approaches into institutional planning and governance. • Sustainable development through integrating gender perspective into all sectors, including environment.	• State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action • State Department for Trade • State Department for Labour and skills development • State Department for Economic Planning • KNBS • Private Sector



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Environmental Conservation	1. Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing especially in marine waters undermining sustainable conservation and management of fish stocks 2. Lack of proper waste disposal, 3. Low investment in Land reclamation initiatives 4. Presence of invasive alien species in the wildlife parks 5. Land degradation due to competition between agriculture and forests, desertification and deforestation as a result of changing rainfall patterns, 6. Land use changes, 7. Poverty and inequality which drives people to farm in unprotected forests.	Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	• Ratify and implement the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement. • Need for action to combat and end IUU fishing and to address the problems of overfishing and unsustainable utilisation of fisheries resources • Implement long-term conservation and management measures and sustainable use of marine living resources • Capacity building processes on TSD/ESG measures among local companies throughout the value chains. • Provide financial support for sustainable projects. • Conduct sector specific value chain analysis on implications of the ESG regulations and potential opportunities in the EU • Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of government compliance systems • Support conclusion of the Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement which sets an emission reduction target of 30% by 2030 • Support implementation of the Green Growth and Employment Programme (GGEPP) that seeks to improve the policy environment for private sector engagement in sustainable management of natural resources.	• Improved environmental governance and resource management • Enhanced Ocean sustainability by curbing harmful subsidies, leading to healthier fish stocks and preventing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing • Enhanced conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity • Sustainable economic development	• State Department for Blue economy and Fisheries • State Department for Investment Promotion • State Department for Industry • State Department for Agriculture • State Department for Forestry • County Governments • Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) • Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) • Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry • Development Partners



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
			• Support establishment of the Kenya National Platform Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G) for adoption of Green and Circular Economy. • Support enactment of the Sustainable Waste Management Policy and Bill 2020 into law, which seeks to transform the country's approach to waste management from linear to circular. • Support development of extended producer responsibility regulations 2020, which seek to spur the responsibilities of producers in managing post-consumer waste • Use of carbon credit with an aim to incentivize projects and reduce emissions and support sustainable development		
	1. Limited technical and financial capacity for environmental management and regulation. 2. Insufficient technical capacity of the private sector businesses to understand the content of environmental protection measures specified in national legislation and international obligations on environmental protection.	Capacity building, trainings and awareness creation	• Build the capacity of the Fisheries and Blue Economy Department to monitor and prevent overfishing in Kenyan waters. • Sensitize the coastal fishing communities on sustainable fisheries • Sensitize BMOs, competent PSOs and CSOs on Business Environment export enhancement programmes.		• State Department for Blue economy and Fisheries • State Department for Trade • State Department for Investment Promotion • State Department for Industry • State Department for Agriculture • County Governments



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
		Infrastructure development, strength systems and support programmes for TSD	- Invest in research and development in sustainable technologies - Mobilize resources/ funds from development partners for investment in programmes/projects for climate change mitigation.	Reduced carbon emissions, increased energy efficiency, lower costs for businesses and consumers, enhanced competitiveness for domestic industries, creation of new green jobs, and greater public awareness and support for sustainable practices	- State Department for Energy - The National Treasury and Economic Planning - State Department for Environment and climate change - Development partners - National Assembly - County Governments - KENAS - NEMA



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Climate Change Mitigation	1. Low investment in renewable energy 2. Limited awareness and adoption of energy-efficient technologies 3. Weak enforcement of environmental and climate-related laws 4. Insufficient incentives for green practices 5. Poor coordination among MDAs and stakeholders on climate-related trade measures.	Capacity enhancement	• Expand solar, wind and geothermal infrastructure with EU support • Mobilize resources/ funds from development partners for investment in programmes/projects for climate change mitigation. • Support regenerative agriculture and reforestation • Develop incentives for green businesses • Adopt/Develop Carbon trading schemes • Capacity building for MDAs on climate-related trade policies • Public-private partnerships on climate action innovation; • Revision of the Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive • Raising awareness among government agencies, the private sector and households of the benefits of climate change actions.	• Fiscal incentives on importation of Environmentally friendly products to make them financially viable. • Strengthen the technical and financial capacity of relevant institutions to enforce environmental and climate related laws.	• State Department for Energy • The National Treasury and Economic Planning • State Department for Environment and climate change • Development partners • National Assembly • County Governments • KENAS • NEMA



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Lack of clarity on carbon rights	Legal and institutional reforms	- Strengthen legal frameworks aligned with the Paris Agreement. - Define carbon rights in the existing laws to enable communities to participate and benefit from carbon markets - Define institutional mandates related to climate-responsive trade policies and strengthen a national coordination mechanism	- Invest in research and development in sustainable technologies - Mobilize resources/ funds from development partners for investment in programmes/projects for climate change mitigation.	- Strengthened governance and coordination across various sectors and all levels of governments - Enhanced climate change mitigation efforts.	- State Department for Energy - The National Treasury and Economic Planning - State Department for Environment and climate change - Senate - National Assembly - County governments



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
Responsible Business Conduct and Supply Chain Management	1. Inadequate sensitization and awareness programs on responsible business conduct. 2. Environment social action and governance 3. Lack of Sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes 4. Lack of Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) 5. Lack of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism 6. Lack of Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)	Capacity building, trainings and awareness creation	• Design and implement ESG demographic dividend programs • Develop a centralized, well-organized data management system to enhance reporting mechanism • Round table engagements with all the relevant stakeholders • Sensitization of business community on EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) • Sensitization on Business Environment export enhancement program. • Preparation of ESG trade impact Reports	• Enhanced ethical behavior • Increased contribution to economic development • Improved quality of life of the workforce.	• State Department for Trade • State Department for Investment Promotion • State Department for Industry • State Department for Agriculture • State Department for Forestry • State Department for environment and climate change • Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) • Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) • Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry • Development Partners



ANNEX I: Strategic Interventions and Related Actions

Strategic Issue	Constraints	Strategic Interventions	Related Actions	Expected Outcomes	Implementing Institutions
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)					
	Lack of TSD policy and related law and regulations	Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	- Develop a TSD policy and related law and regulations - Management of implementation and dialogue with private sector and academia - Proposal for an eco-design for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) - Design trade related projects and programs related to ESG - Design and implement ESG trade related policy reforms and regulations - Monitoring and evaluation of ESG trade related impacts - Review and design ESG trade logistical cross cutting costs program	Increased contribution of the private sector in inclusive and sustainable economic growth	- State Department for Trade - State Department for Investment Promotion - State Department for Industry - State Department for Agriculture - State Department for Forestry - State Department for environment and climate change - Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) - Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) - Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry - Development Partners



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures																
Review existing SPS related legal and regulatory framework	To update the status of sanitary measures on animals through legal and policy reviews to enable conformity with WOH standards	Laws, regulations and policies reviewed	No. of Laws, regulations and policies reviewed	8		2	1		2	1	2				DVS	SDT, KDB, DLP, Directorate of Policy and research, UON, KALRO, COG & Relevant Private sector Org. Civil Society



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures																
	To review outdated plant health related laws, regulations and procedures for inspection, certification, and clearance of imports and exports of plant materials	New and reviewed laws, regulations and policies	No. of plant health related laws, regulations and procedures reviewed.												KEPHIS	AG, SDT, PCPB, AFA -AFA (AND ASSOCIATED Directorates), HCD and Crops Directorates, KEPROBA, SDECC, SDSMA, SDA, UON, COG SDPHS, and relevant stakeholders.



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures																	
	Review of pest control products	Pest control products reviewed	Number of active ingredients reviewed	90	10	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	PCPB	COG	
	To strengthen regulatory frameworks to facilitate compliance with EU fish export standards	National Fish Marketing Strategy	National Fish Marketing Strategy developed	1		1									KeFS	COG	
		Reviewed National Fisheries and Oceans Policy	National Fisheries and Oceans Policy reviewed	1			1										



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures																
		Reviewed Fisheries Management and Development Regulations	Fisheries Management and Development Regulations Reviewed	1		1									KeFS	COG
Formulate new SPS related legal and regulatory framework	To develop a food safety strategy to define the mandate and role of DFSQ in enforcing food safety and hygiene standards on imports and exports of food items.	Food safety strategy document	Mandate and role of DFSQ in enforcing food safety and hygiene standards on imports and exports of food items defined	1		1									MOH	COG



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures																
	Finalize the Draft Food Safety Policy as the guiding framework for food safety and hygiene standards in Kenya	Finalized the Draft Food Safety Policy	Food Safety Policy	1	1										MOH	KDB, KePHIS, DVS SDA, COG AFA Crops Directorate, KeFS,
	Develop sector specific SPS Strategies			3		1	1	1								
Harmonize legal and regulatory framework for SPS Agencies	Regional harmonization of standards and regulations for SPS measures	Harmonized standards and regulations for SPS measures	No. of Harmonized standards and regulations for SPS measures	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	PCPB, DVS, KEPHIS	KEBs, AFA -HCD and Crops Directorates, COG

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
Enhance technical capacity of the competent authorities' staff	Improve capacity of Agency SPS Departments/ Sections/ Units	Capacity of Agency SPS Departments/ Sections/ Units Improved	No. of Capacity building activities for Agency SPS Departments/ Sections/ Units	15	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	PCPB, DVS, KEPHIS	KEBs, AFA -HCD, SDT and Crops Directorates, COG
	To strengthen capacity in Phytosanitary standard setting and harmonization activities	Strengthen capacity development review & harmonization of Phytosanitary standards	Standards developed, reviewed, harmonized and adopted at National, regional and international fora	3		1		1		1					KEPHIS	COG, National Universities



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
Strengthen framework to address duplications and overlaps of mandates by institutions involved in the implementation of SPS measures	Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates	Harmonized implementation of SPS measures		1	1										MOH	KDB, KePHIS, DVS SDA, COG AFA Crops Directorate, KeFS,
	Create and strengthen working groups among competent authorities	Working groups created among competent authorities	No. of working groups created among competent authorities	5		3	2								PCPB, DVS, KEPHIS	KEBs, AFA -HCD, SDT and Crops Directorates, COG



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																	
To support the Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases	Undertake Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases	Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transboundary diseases supported	Surveillance and contingency plans reports	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DVS/KEPHIS	State Department of Agriculture (SDA) COG	
To facilitate production of disease and pest free agricultural and livestock products	Establish animal Disease free zones and compartments	Disease free zones, established	No. of disease-free zones, established	2		1			1						DVS/	COG	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
	To facilitate establishment and maintenance of pest free areas/ areas of low pest prevalence and Pest free places of production	Pest free areas/areas of low pest prevalence established	No. of Pest free areas/ areas of low pest prevalence established	3		1			1		1				KEPHIS	SDA, COG,
Improve monitoring of SPS measures	To build capacity for risk analysis and Laboratory sampling techniques	Training of Trainers on risk analysis and laboratory sampling techniques, laboratory business plans, inspections and certification conducted	No. of TOT trained	30		30									DVS/ KEPHIS	PCPB



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
	To support operational efficiency in overseeing compliance with food safety standards on imports and exports	Implementation of administration and coordination of activities related to food safety cross-border joint initiatives.	Enhanced operational efficiency in overseeing compliance with food safety standards on imports and exports												MOH/ DPHP	KEPHIS, AFA, DVS, KDB, KEBS, KeFS, UON, SDT COG, SDA
	Emergency preparedness and response measures, including first aid services to travellers put in place.														MOH/ DPHP	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
	To build capacity to maintain the National Food Safety Surveillance system.	TOTs program designed and conducted to ensure maintenance of the National Food Safety Surveillance system	TOT training reports												MOH	KEPHIS, AFA, DVS, KDB, KEBS, KeFS, UON, Consumer groups, COG, SDA
	To promote trade in safe food	National Food Safety Surveillance system designed launched and operationalized	Operational National Food Safety Surveillance system	4		2			2						DPHP/ KEPHIS/ DVS	All SPS regulator, COG, SDA, relevant Private sector stakeholders



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
	To build capacity of PHOs, Lab technologist and Facility Health record officers	Capacity building of PHOs, Lab technologist and Facility Health record officers at National Points of Entry, National level, and County conducted	No. of capacity building forums	5		2	2	1							DPHP	COG,
	To build capacity for conducting environmental health activities	Equipment for conducting environmental health activities at the County Governments procured.	Enhanced efficiency in conducting environmental health activities.	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	DPHP	COG, NEMA



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																	
	To build capacity for analysing presence of heavy metals, dioxins and pesticide residues on fishery harvests modernized	Laboratory equipment for testing and analysing presence of heavy metals, dioxins and other pesticide residues on fishery harvests modernized;	Increased efficiency of MDAs involved in inspection, research, analysis and approvals of fishery exports and imports	50%	10		20		20						KeFS	KEPHIS, PCPB	
Enhance Robust emergency preparedness	Develop emergency response plans	Emergency preparedness and response measures to manage potential SPS threats, put in place	Emergency response plans operationalized														



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																	
To Build capacity for enhanced diagnostics	To Build capacity for existing laboratories for enhanced diagnostics	Existing laboratories capacity built for enhanced diagnostics	No of laboratory capacity building activities	5	1	2	2								KEPHIS	COG,	
	Establish and improve existing infrastructure such as animal holding and quarantine and handling facilities, plant and animal products storage facilities and satellite diagnostic laboratories	Existing SPS infrastructure improved and new relevant facilities established	No of Existing SPS infrastructure improved and new relevant facilities established												DVS/KEPHIS		



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																	
	Accreditation of existing laboratories	Accreditation of existing laboratories conducted.	Certificates of accreditation	3	1	2									KeFS	KENAS	
	Strengthening Analytical Laboratory Capacity by equipping the lab with modern lab equipment	Modern analytical Laboratory equipment procured	No. of Modern lab equipment procured												KEPHIS	KENAS	
	Increased capacity of KeFS on storage facilities	Mass cold storage facilities in fish resource areas (notably Mombasa and Kisumu) established	Number of mass cold storage facilities established	6		2		2		2					KeFS	COG,	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																	
	To build capacity for Port Health Officers and Inspectors, KDB compliance officers, KEPHIS, DVS and AFA, inspectors, and officers to ensure efficient compliance with food safety and quality control measures for imports and exports	Capacity building of Port Health Officers (PHOs) and inspectors and compliance officers at POE supported	No. of capacity building forums held.	1400	0	150	150	150	200	150	150	150	150	150	MOH	AFA, KDB, KEPHIS, DVS	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																	
	Enhance responsible use of pest control products	Enhanced capacity for surveillance of imported pesticides at POE in order to combat illegal trade on pesticides	Number of illegal pesticides in the market reduced												PCPB	KEPHIS	
	Strengthen Analytical Laboratory Capacity by equipping the lab with modern lab equipment	Access to quality pest control products by farmers	Modern lab equipment in place	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DVS/ KEPHIS		
	Accreditation of the laboratory	Laboratory accredited	Certificates of accreditation	5	1	2	1	1							KeFS/ KEPHIS/ DVS	KENAS	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
	To develop future scenarios on the use of pesticides	Future scenarios on the use of pesticides developed	Tools for developing future scenarios on the use of pesticides developed	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	PCPB	KEPHIS
	Establish Pesticide Resource Centre	Pesticide Resource Centre Established	Operational Pesticide Resource Centre	1		1									PCPB	
	Enhance early warning, rapid response system and management of pests	Early warning, rapid response system enhanced	Enhanced Early warning, rapid response system	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	KEPHIS	COG, SDA, PCPB,
	Facilitate release of classical biological control agents	Release of classical biological control agents facilitated	No. of classical biological control agents released	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	KEPHIS/ PCPB	NBA, SDA



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
	Facilitate access to low-risk pesticides to support sustainable pests/diseases control	Access to Low-risk pesticides available for use by farmers facilitated	No. of low-risk pesticides available												KEPHIS/ PCPB	
	Develop a coordination mechanism and framework for management of new and emerging pests	A report on the coordination framework developed	Coordination framework developed	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	KEPHIS	KEPHIS/ PCPB, SDA. COG
	Enhance PCPB knowledge on adoption and implementation of globally harmonized risk management systems	Capacity building conducted to Globally harmonized system	Globally harmonized risk management systems adopted and implemented	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	PCPB	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework																
Establish and enhance centers of excellence for SPS measures	Operationalize institutional centers of excellence for SPS measures	Centers of excellence to spearhead SPS matters	No. of institutional centers of excellence for SPS measures established	5		2		2		1					DVS, KEPHIS, PCPB	
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms																
Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates	Create and strengthen working groups within competent authorities to deal with animal health, plant health and food safety SPS measures	Functional working groups created within competent authorities	Number of functional working groups created within competent authorities												SDT,	All Agencies



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms																
	Enhance linkages and reporting mechanisms between the NSPS Committee and regional SPS Committees e.g. EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA	Functional and coordinated working groups addressing SPS issues	Number of working groups established	5		3		2							SDT,	
Create and strengthen communication and linkages for SPS matters	To enhance communication and awareness on SPS measures.	enhanced public awareness and knowledge of animal standards	SPS communication strategy for the livestock industry developed	2		1		1							DVS/KEPHIS	COG, SDA, SDT, AFA



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms																	
	To increase awareness on safe and effective use of pesticides.	Increased public awareness on safe and effective use of pesticides.	Compliance reports	1200	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	PCPB	KEPHIS/ COG, SDA	
	To increase access to knowledge on emerging technologies in the pesticide industry.	Increased access to new technologies	Time release reports of exports and imports	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	PCPB	KEPHIS, COG, SDA	
	Increase access of food safety information	Enhanced consumer confidence on safety of Kenyan fresh produce	Published data on food safety monitoring	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	PCPB	KEPHIS/ COG, SDA MOH, AFA	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms																
	To develop an integrated fish market information and communication system.	An integrated fish market information and communication system developed.	Operational integrated fish market information and communication system												KeFS	SDBEF, DVS, KEBS
Create and strengthen agency coordination and collaboration mechanisms	To coordinate stakeholder consultation on national food safety surveillance.	Coordinated stakeholders' consultation on national food safety surveillance	Improved national food safety surveillance	100%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	DPHP	KEPHIS, AFA, COG SDA
	To coordinate use and technology transfer in SPS Issues	Enhanced use of technology amongst SPS stakeholders	Increased uptake of technology amongst SPS Stakeholders	60%	10		10		5	10	5	10		10	DVS/ KEPHIS	AFA



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms																	
		Enhanced technical capacity for adoption of efficacy and residue data extrapolation.	Increased compliance with market requirements.	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	PCPB	KEPHIS	
	Enhance collaboration of national and county staff on implementation and monitoring of SPS measures	Collaboration of national and county staff on implementation and monitoring of SPS measures enhanced	Level of Collaboration of national and county staff on implementation and monitoring of SPS measures	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	SDT	KeFS/ DVS/ KEPHIS/ MOH	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms																
	To enhance integration youth and women in the SPS subsector. Youth and women involved in SPS sector activities	No. of youth & women involved in SPS sector activities	To enhance integration youth and women in the SPS subsector.	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	KeFS/ DVS/ KEPHIS/ MOH	AFA, COG, SDA
Build a Collaborative Ecosystem for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Develop a PPP framework to enhance engagements between the public and private sector players.	Formalized collaboration between public and private sectors	PPP framework document developed; Number of PPP agreements signed	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	SDT	KeFS/ DVS/ KEPHIS/ MOH



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures																	
Enhance implementation and enforcement mechanisms for SPS measures	Develop electronic certification for terrestrial and aquatic, and Agricultural products developed	Electronic certification for terrestrial and aquatic, and Agricultural products developed	Operational electronic certification systems	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DVS, KEPHIS		
	Develop and enhance monitoring and surveillance program for implementation of SPS measures	Monitoring and surveillance program for implementation of SPS measures developed	Quarterly reports from monitoring and surveillance program for implementation of SPS measures	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	Strengthen quarantine and zoning measures	Quarantine and Zoned facilities certified and inspected	Certified and inspected quarantine and Zoned facilities	50	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	KEPHIS DVS		



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures																
	To address SPS risks dues to porous borders	Reduced SPS risks from porous borders	Quarterly Reports from border posts inspection and official controls	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	DVS/ KEPHIS	BCOCC, SDA, AFA
	To strengthen compliance with WTO SPS agreement obligations	To increase access to information on WTO SPS activities	WTO SPS notification reports.	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	KEPHIS	SDT, MFA, Relevant private sector stakeholders
	To strengthen Participation in the National and International SPS committee activities	Enhanced participation in the SPS committees' activities	Reports of national and international SPS committees' activities	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	KEPHIS	DVS, SDT, SDA, AFA COG (SPS COMMITTEE MEMBERS



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures																	
Enhance Human capacity for SPS inspections	Capacity building for SPS inspectors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in risk analysis and quality assurance	Improved human capacity for SPS inspections	Quality of SPS inspections	70%	10	10	10	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	All	All	
Strengthen the institutional arrangement for Border Controls	Strengthen the capacity of the Border Management Committee	Capacity of the Border Management Committee strengthened	Reports from border management committee meetings	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	Undertake regular surveil-lances along the common borders	Regular surveillances along the common borders undertaken	Surveillance reports from border inspections	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures																	
	Upscale Joint inspections and sampling among regulatory agencies at the point of entry/ exit.	Joint inspections and sam-pling among regulatory agencies at the point of entry/exit undertaken	Number of joint inspections and sampling activities by regulatory agencies	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Improve mutual recognition of risk assessments outcomes	Enhance cooperation on SPS activities with neighbouring countries	Harmonized SPS activities with neigh-bouring countries	Number of joint SPS activities undertaken	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
Enhance agriculture and Livestock export products to the EU market	Implementation of priority interventions to support value addition of products for potential export markets	Value added products for potential export markets developed	Priority intervention reports	6		1	1		1	1		1	1		DVS, KEPHIS, AFA	SDA, SDT, COG	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																	
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures																	
	Sensitize stakeholders on EU market opportunities and market requirements	Increased agricultural and livestock product exports	Stakeholder Sensitization reports	66		10	10	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	KEPHIS	SDA, SDT, AFA, COG	
	Develop a traceability system for agricultural and animal products	A traceability system for agricultural and animal products developed.	Efficient traceability systems	5		1	1		1	2					PCPB, DVS, KEPHIS	SDA, SDT, AFA, COG	
	To ascertain the comparative advantages and price competitiveness for Kenyan exports	A study conducted to determine the comparative advantages and price competitiveness of Kenya’s exports	Market Intelligence Reports	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	DVS, KEPHIS, AFA	SDT, SDA	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

1) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)																
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance Effective Participation in WTO meetings and International Standard Setting Forums																
Strengthening Kenya’s Engagement in WTO and International Standards Setting Meetings/fora	Support participation in global Standard-setting committee meetings	Enhanced participation in WTO and global Standard-setting meetings	Alignment with International SPS Standards	100 %	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	DVS, KEPHIS, MOH, SDT	SDA, KEBS, PCPB, KeFS, KENAS
	Facilitate Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) negotiations for market access	Negotiations undertaken	No. of negotiation undertaken for market access	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	KEPHIS, DVS	SDT



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions																
Capacity building in standardization, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment procedures	Develop and conduct training programs	Training program in metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment procedures and trained participants	No of officers trained: 1. Metrology 2. Standardization 3. Accreditation 4. Conformity assessment procedures	395	60	115	60	120	-	20	40	40	40	40	WMD	• MITI • DP • SDECC • Private Sector (KAM, KEPSA, ASNET) Sector Associations • Private Sector Regulators • Private Sector Associations
				679	229	200	100	150	-	-	-			KEBS		
				415	60	65	70	-	70	-	-	-	75	75	KENAS	
				6350	600	650	700	650	700	-	750	750	750	800	KENAS	

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions																
Build and equip and accredit laboratories involved in conformity assessment activities	Procure modern lab	• Increase number of modernized laboratories from 9 to 19 • Fully functional and accredited laboratory	• Number of modernized laboratories • Accredited laboratories	10	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	KEBS KEPHIS DVS PCPB WMD MOPH KENAS	MITI DP International Standard setting Bodies
				10	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Enhance capacity of W&M inspection officers	Provide specialized training for the inspectors	Improved service delivery in legal metrology	Number of inspectors trained	256	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	30	30	-	WMD	MITI
Strengthen capacity of the National TBT Committee and relevant stakeholders.	Analyze capacity gap/ needs	Capacity needs assessment report produced	No. of capacity needs assessments reports completed and approved	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	KEBS	MITI KENAS SDECC DP International Standard Setting Bodies



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions																
	Develop a training programme for different stakeholders	Stakeholder training programme developed	Stakeholder training programme.	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	KEBS	MITI KENAS WMD DP
	Carry out the trainings	Stakeholders trained	No. of stakeholders trained	28500	3500	3500	3500	3500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	KEBS	KENAS SDECC MITI DP International Standard Setting Bodies
Enhance NNA and NEP capacity to implement WTO TBT agreement	Analyze capacity gap / Needs	Capacity needs assessment report produced	No. Of capacity needs assessment reports completed and approved													



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions																
	Develop train programme	NNA and NEP training programme developed	NEP and NNA training programme	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	KEBS	KENAS, WMD SDECC, MITI, DP International Standard Setting Bodies
	Carry out the trainings	NNA and NEP capacity enhanced	Number of NNA and NEP trainings carried out	10	2	2	2	2	2						KEBS	KENAS, WMD SDECC, MITI, DP International Standard Setting Bodies
Create awareness of the National TBT Committee on Emerging issues	Identify the emerging issues	Report on emerging issues compiled	Reports of the emerging issues identified	5	1	1	1	1	1						KEBS	KENAS, WMD SDECC, MITI, DP International Standard Setting Bodies



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions																
	Develop a training programme	Training programme on emerging issues developed for the National TBT Committee	Training programme on the emerging issues for the National TBT Committee	5	1	1	1	1	1						KEBS	KENAS, WMD SDECC, MITI, DP International Standard Setting Bodies
	Carryout the trainings	National TBT Committee on capacity on emerging issues enhanced	No. of trainings on emerging issues carried out for the National TBT Committee	5	1	1	1	1	1						KEBS	KENAS, WMD SDECC, MITI, DP International Standard Setting Bodies
Build capacity of local producer organizations and manufacturers in TBT issues	Capacity building on standards, metrology and conformity assessment activities	Trained local producer organisation and manufacturers	No of local producer organisations and manufacturers trained	5000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	KEBS	MITI KENAS KEPHIS KAM KEPSA Private Sector Associations



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 2: Undertake Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Reforms																
Develop and review policy & legal frameworks of QI Institutions	Review Standards Act	Reviewed Act	No. of the Acts and regulations reviewed	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KEBS	MITI Private Sector KAM, KEPSA, Sector Associations DP
	Review Kenya Accreditation Service Act	Reviewed Act	No. of the Acts and regulations reviewed	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KEBS	MITI MITI Private Sector KAM, KEPSA, Sector Associations DP
Enhance enforcement of technical regulations and market surveillance activities	Sensitize stakeholders on requirements in technical regulations and other regulatory frameworks	Compliance with technical regulations and other regulatory frameworks	No of awareness sessions held	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	KEBS	MITI KENAS WMD KEPHIS DVS PCPB KAM, KEPSA, ASNET, Private Sector Associations



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																	
Strategic Objective 2: Undertake Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Reforms																	
Streamline technical regulations to remove overlapping mandates	Identify technical regulations not aligned	Technical regulations identification report	Technical regulations identifica- tion report	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	OAG	KRA, KEBS KENAS, KEPHIS KLRC, MoH AFA, DP, MIT MoH, MALD	
	Identified technical regulations redrafted for stream- lining	Technical regulations report on streamlining needs	Number of reports on streamlining needs	3		1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	OAG	KRA, KEBS KENAS, KEPHIS KLRC, MoH AFA, DP, MIT MoH, MALD	
Support implemen- tation of accreditation of conformity assessment procedures	Undertake training and awareness sessions	Improved stakeholder under- standing of conformity assessment procedures	No. of training and awareness sessions held	500	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	KENAS	MITI, KEBS KEPHIS, DVS PCPB, MOH NEMA, DP	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																	
Strategic Objective 3: Initiate and negotiate International Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements (MRAs)																	
Conduct bilateral and multilateral negotiations with EU on Multilateral Agreements and Arrangements in priority sectors	Negotiate mutual recognition agreements	Mutual recognition agreements negotiated	No of Mutual recognition agreements signed and operationalised	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		KEBS KENAS	MITI, DP EU, KAM Private Sector Associations Private Sector players	
	Negotiate mutual recognition arrangements	Mutual recognition arrangements negotiated	Mutual recognition arrangements concluded	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		KENAS	MITI DP EU AFRAC KAM Private Sector Associations Private Sector players	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 3: Initiate and negotiate International Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements (MRAs)																
Support MSMEs to comply with regulatory requirements	Undertake baseline survey of MSMEs in the country	MSME Baseline report	MSME Baseline report	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	SDMSMED KENAS KEBS	MITI KEBS KENAS DP EU KAM Private Sector Associations Private Sector players
	Enhance compliance of MSMEs with regulatory requirements	Tiered pricing structure to support compliance developed	Tiered pricing structure	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	SDMSMED KENAS KEBS	MITI KEBS KENAS DP EU KAM Private Sector Associations Private Sector players

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 4: Undertake harmonisation of national and regional standards to international and EU Standards																
Enhance formulation of national accreditation guidelines, schemes and standards for adoption at regional and international level	Engage stakeholders in the development of national standards, schemes and guidelines	No of guidelines, schemes developed for accreditation	No. of national standards, schemes and guidelines aligned at regional and international level	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	KEBS KENAS	KAM, KEPSA ASNET MITI, DP EU International Standard Setting bodies
			No of accredited CABs	1,342 (650.9)	40 (19.4m)	56 (27.4)	75 (36.4)	97 (47)	124 (60)	150 (72.8)	200 (97)	200 (97)	200 (97)	200 (97)	KEBS KENAS	KAM, KEPSA ASNET MITI, DP EU International Standard Setting bodies



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																	
Strategic Objective 4: Undertake harmonisation of national and regional standards to international and EU Standards																	
Ensure alignment of National and Regional Standards to ISO/IEC or EU Harmonised standard	Participation in national/ regional ISO/IEC forums	Aligned national/ regional standards to ISO/IEC EU Harmonised standard	No of standards harmonised	150	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	KEBS	MITI KENAS KAM KEPSA Private Sector DP EU
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)																	
Strengthen institutional capacity and competence of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)	Training of CABs in conformity assessment standards	Trained CAB	No. of CABs trained in conformity assessment standards	1,342	40	56	75	97	124	150	200	200	200	200	200	KENAS	KAM KEPSA ASNET
	Enhance public and stakeholder awareness	Stakeholders aware on accreditation	No. of stakeholders sensitized	5000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	KEBS KENAS	WMD KAM KEPSA ASNET MITI



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)																
	Develop and monitor implementation of guidelines, standards and schemes	Undertake market surveillance on implementation of standards	Market surveillance reports	50	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	KEBS	KENAS MITI DP
		Surveillance report on claims and use of marks	Surveillance report on claims and use of marks	50	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	KENAS	MITI DP
		Undertake monitoring on compliance with legal metrology requirements	Compliance monitoring report	50	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	WMD	MITI DP



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																
Strategic Objective 6: Establish framework for effective stakeholder engagement and information sharing																
Enhance Kenya's compliance with EU market requirement through capacity building, information sharing and Regulatory cooperation	Sensitization and training of Kenyan manufacturers and exporters on EU Market requirements	Kenyan Manufacturers and exporters compliant with EU Market requirements	No. of sensitization and training forums	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	KEPROBA	SDT KEBS KENAS KAM HCD EPZA
	Develop platform for information exchange and data sharing	Enhanced information exchange and data sharing	Information exchange platform developed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KEBS	KENAS KAM KEPROBA ICT AUTHORITY KNCCI MITI



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																	
Strategic Objective 6: Establish framework for effective stakeholder engagement and information sharing																	
	Promote cooperation between Kenya and EU TBT Institutions in international organisation and forums	Enhanced cooperation	Cooperation framework established	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KEBS	KENAS, MITI, KEPROBA, NTC, KNCCI, WTO, EU TBT Contact Point, ISO, ILAC	
	Provide capacity building for MSMEs 11,500 in the Manufacturing sector		Number of MSMEs trained	10000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	KEBS	GOK, DP	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

2) Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment																	
Strategic Objective 6: Establish framework for effective stakeholder engagement and information sharing																	
	Provide capacity building for 15,000 MSMEs in the trade sector		Number of MSMEs trained	15000	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	KEBS	GOK DP	
Increase number of products certified for MSMEs in seven BETA value chains(leather, diary, edible oils, rice and construction and building materials by 10% annually)	Increased certified BETA value chains	No. of products certified	5310	2530	2780										KEBS	GOK	

*In the Context of Value Chain execution framework, there should be the Lead Actor for every activity and Support Actor(s)



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																	
Strategic Objective 1: To enhance the capacity and awareness of stakeholders for effective implementation and utilization of the agreement																	
Implement a training and capacity building program & stakeholder consultation for customs and trade facilitators as well as exporters	Development of curriculum and materials for training government officials, exporters and SME's	Government officials' capacity built and able to advice and train on topical issues under the agreement	No. of government officials trained	150	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MITI-SDT	KRA KENTRA-DE KEPROBANT MOA&LD	
		Exporters sensitized and trained	No. of exporters sensitized	1300	-	100	100	300	300	300	100	100	100	100			



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																
Strategic Objective 2: To leverage on technology to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of customs processes and procedures																
Infrastructure, technical support and Institutional Readiness;	Upgrading/ enhancement of custom systems, the Single Window and other trade facilitative Systems (e.g., IMIS) and adoption of modern/ emerging technologies like AI, Block chain of customs procedures	Enhanced systems for Custom, Single Window and other trade facilitative Systems and modern/ emerging technologies (like AI, Block chain of customs procedures) adopted;	% level of upgrading carried out and types of technologies adopted												KRA	KENTRADE national Treasury MITI
	Modernization of tools and equipment at entry/exit points e.g., scanners, smart gates, etc.	Installation of scanners.	No. of scanners installed.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	KRA	National Treasury MITI



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																	
Strategic Objective 2: To leverage on technology to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of customs processes and procedures																	
	Build cooperation between the Customs & Border Control Department (CBCD) and EU Customs Administrations to enable technology transfers on systems used in Customs administration	Transfer of technology on Customs administration systems	No. of incidents of technology transfer	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	KRA	National Treasury MITI	
	Enhance co-operation and collaboration with relevant institutions to enable/ promote policy adaptation to emerging trends	Cooperation and collaboration with relevant institutions enhanced	No. of Cooperation and col-laboration activities	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	KRA	NT MITI	

Strategic Objective 3: To enhance compliance with trade facilitation commitments/obligations

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																	
Strategic Objective 3: To enhance compliance with trade facilitation commitments/obligations																	
Legal and Regulatory Reforms	a) Identification and review of policies, laws and regulations for procedures and measures that inhibit trade	1. identified policies, laws and regulations for review, 2. Reviewed Policies, Laws and regulations, 3. Recommendations	No. of Customs policies, laws and regulations reviewed	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	KRA	NT MITI AG	
	b) Implementation of identified recommendations on harmonization of customs procedures & measures within the region	Recommendations on harmonization of customs procedures within EAC members implemented	No. of recommendations on harmonization of customs procedures within EAC members implemented												OAG	MITI-SDT KRA KENTRADE	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																	
Strategic Objective 3: To enhance compliance with trade facilitation commitments/obligations																	
	c) Supporting automation of customs administrative and other trade procedures, including electronic exchange of customs and trade information.	Automated customs administrative and other trade procedures	% of customs administrative and other trade procedures automated														
Kenya’s Commitment to the Trade Facilitation Agreements	Review of the fees, charges and penalties for consistency with Kenya’s commitments	Reviewed fees, charges and penalties	% of fees, charges and penalties reviewed	15	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	MITI-SDT	TREASURY KRA KEBS KENTRADE KEPHIS	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																
Strategic Objective 3: To enhance compliance with trade facilitation commitments/obligations																
	Adoption of pre-arriving Processing, Post release/clearance audits, Authorized Economic Operator program and Time Release dashboards.	Measures on Pre-arriving Processing, Post release/clearance audits, Authorized Economic Operator program and Time Release dashboards adopted.	% of measures on Pre-arriving Processing, Post release/clearance audits, Authorized Economic Operator program and Time Release dashboards adopted.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1		
	Develop and implement a national risk management framework	A national risk management framework developed and implemented	Level of development and implementation of a national risk management framework.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

3) Customs and Trade Facilitation

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation																	
Strategic Objective 3: To enhance compliance with trade facilitation commitments/obligations																	
	Simplification of trade procedures to remove redundancies, duplication and complexities	Trade procedures of commodities simplified to remove redundancies, duplication and complexities.	No. of trade procedures simplified	40	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	Automation/ Digitization of trade procedures	Trade procedures automated and digitized	No. of trade procedures automated and digitized.	25	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0			



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT																	
Strategic Objective iii: Undertake legal and regulatory reforms in the ICT sector																	
Harmonization of laws on ICT and Digital Trade	Consultative meetings	Meetings held	No.	10			5	5							SDT	State Law Office, CA, MICDE, ICTA, ODPC	
	Consultancy services	No. of laws harmonized	No.	2			1	1									
EPA Focus Area: Dissemination of new ICT																	
Strategic Objective iv: To promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade																	
Provide incentives (provision of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA	Incentive workshops to aid technological innovations	Incentive workshops held	No.	3					1	1	1				MICDE	ICTA, Konza, SDT, MSEA, KEPROBA, Private Sector, MFIs, Saccos and banks	

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels																	
Strategic Objective v: Expansion of ICT infrastructure to aid in bridging the digital divide and facilitate e-commerce.																	
Expansion of ICT Infrastructure to aid access to e-commerce through ongoing projects on ICT infrastructure development such as, the National Digital Superhighway.	Construction and equipping of digital hubs	Digital Hubs constructed	No.	1450		700	750								MICDE	ICTA, Konza, SDT, CA	
	Establishment of green data centres	Data Centres established	No.	2		2											
	Installation of free Public Wi-Fi hotspots	Free Public Wifi Hotspots Installed	No.	25,000	1,874	3,146	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,980							



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Development of the legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT																	
Strategic Objective vi: Undertake legal and regulatory reforms in the ICT sector																	
	Fibre backbone infrastructure to support last mile internet	Fibre Optic Laid	No. of Kms	100,000	32,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	19,000	19,000					MICDE	ICTA, Konza, SDT, CA	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing																
Strategic Objective vii: To promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade. viii: To undertake research and development in innovation and e-commerce																
Provide incentives (provision of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEs, businesses and exporters to trade under the KE-EU EPA	Incentive work-shops to aid technological innovations	Incentive work-shops held	No.	3						1	1	1			SDT	MICDE, ICTA, Konza, MSEA, KEPROBA, Private Sector, MFIs, banks



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Technology development, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing																	
Strategic Objective vii: To promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade. viii: To undertake research and development in innovation and e-commerce																	
Carry out exhibitions to showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs to trade under the KE-EU EPA.	Hold Exhibitions	Exhibitions held	No.	2			1		1						SDT	MICDE, ICTA, Konza, MSEA, KEPROBA, Private Sector	
Partner with research institutions to undertake studies on technological innovations and e-commerce	Undertake research studies on technological innovations and e-commerce	Research studies undertaken	No.	2						1	1				SDT	SDT, KIPPRA, Universities, TVETS	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages and joint ventures between economic operators																	
Strategic Objective ix: Capacity build MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills.																	
	Sensiti- zation of MSMEs about EU laws and procedures governing digital single market	No. of MSMEs sensitized.	No.	200				50		50		50		50	SDT	ICDE, ICTA, KENTRADE, State Law Office	
Sensitization of MSMEs on ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements.	Sensitiza- tion forums on ICT platforms that relate to EU market access require- ments for producers, SMEs, and processors.	No. of MSMEs sensitized.	No.	200				50		50		50		50	SDT	KEPROBA, Private Sector Associations	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages and joint ventures between economic operators																
Strategic Objective ix: Capacity build MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills.																
Sensitization of MSMEs on information exchange and network sessions under KE-EU EPA	Sensitization Forums	No. of MSMEs Sensitized	No.	200				50		50		50		50	SDT	MICDE, ICTA, Broadcasting, CA
	Promote inclusivity through involvement of women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the utilization of ICT platforms that promote trade and access to the EU market	No. of women, youth, and PWDs sensitized on utilization of ICT platforms	No.	200		100		100							SDT	SDGENDER, SDYOUTH, KEPROBA, KENTRADE, MSEA, CA, MICDE, ICTA

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages and joint ventures between economic operators																	
Strategic Objective ix: Capacity build MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills.																	
Development of a curriculum on trade related ICT and digital skills training to aid the adoption of opportunities under the KE-EU EPA	Develop-ment of Curriculum	Curric-ulum devel-oped	No.	1						1							
Carry out train-ing of MSMEs on trade related ICT and digital skills to enable them access opportunities under the KE-EU EPA	Training of MSMEs on trade related ICT and digital skills	MSMEs trained	No.	200							100	100			SDT	MSEA, KICD, MICDE, ICTA	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages and joint ventures between economic operators																
Strategic Objective ix: Capacity build MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills.																
Sharing of best trade practices emanating from the previously undertaken trade related ICT and digital skills training.	Exhibition of best trade practices emanating from the previously undertaken trade related ICT and digital skills training.	Exhibition held	No.	1									1			
Sensitization of MSMEs on EU market access	Sensitization of MSMEs	No. of MSMEs sensitized	No.	200		200									SDT	KEPROBA, Private Sector Associations
Sensitization of MSMEs on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements	Sensitization of MSMEs	No. of MSMEs sensitized	No.	200			100		100							

ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

4) ICT

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages and joint ventures between economic operators																	
Strategic Objective ix: Capacity build MSMEs, businesses and exporters on trade related ICT and digital skills.																	
Sensitization of MSMEs, on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures to enhance trust and transparency.	Sensitization of MSMEs	No. of MSMEs sensitized	No.	200		100		100									
EPA Focus Area: Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services																	
Strategic Objective x: To promote the uptake of ICT-enabled services by MSMEs and e-commerce businesses																	
Provide access to affordable financing options by e-commerce businesses	Link e-commerce businesses to financial institutions offering affordable financing options	Linked e-commerce businesses to financial institutions offering affordable financing options	No.	100						50	50				SDT	Banks, MFIs, Saccos, MSEA, SDMSME, SDCOOP, CBK	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

5) Structured Commodity Trade

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Increase Structured Commodity market efficiency (Art. 63)																	
Strategic Objective 1: Increase Market Efficiency and Farmer Incomes (Art. 63)																	
Operationalize KOMEX	Onboard trading members to the Exchange	Improved market transparency, farmer incomes and reduced post-harvest losses	No. of members on-boarded	410	20	30	30	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	KOMEX	WRSC	
	Trade on the Exchange	Commodities traded	No. of traded commodities	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	WRSC	KOMEX	
Strategic Objective 2: Expand local investments, attract FDI and enhance market linkages																	
Promote market access awareness and linkages for SCT	Capitalize KOMEX,	Capital raised	Amount raised	Kes. 1500 million	Kes. 1500 million	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KOMEX	MITI	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

5) Structured Commodity Trade

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Increase Structured Commodity market efficiency (Art. 63)																	
Strategic Objective 2: Expand local investments, attract FDI and enhance market linkages																	
Promote market access awareness and linkages for SCT	SME export development workshops	Increase awareness of market access requirements	No. of SMEs trained	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	KEPROBA	County Govt, MITI, KEBS, KRA, KEPHIS, KIRDI	
	Conduct B2B and Market Linkages workshops	Increased Market Access	No. of market linkages	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	KEPROBA		
Strategic Objective 3: Continuously improve infrastructure to enhance SCT environment																	
Develop warehousing and cold storage chains	Continuous certification of warehouse operators	Reduced post-harvest losses	No. of certified warehouse operators	340	5	10	15	20	30	35	40	50	60	75	WRSC	KOMEX, County Gvts	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

5) Structured Commodity Trade

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development															
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices															
Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	Develop and implement a National Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Policy and related laws and regulations	National Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Policy Developed and implemented		1											
Responsibility*		Cabinet State Department for Parliamentary Affairs			State Department for Labour and Skills Development					Private Sector					
Support		State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action State Department for Environment and Climate Change			State Department for Forestry State Department for Energy County Governments					Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KSSF) Development Partners					



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

5) Structured Commodity Trade

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
			No. of reports												State Department for Trade	National Treasury County Gvt SDFA Development Partners Private Sector
			TSD Regulations				100 %								State Department for Trade	National Assembly Senate State Law Kenya Law Reform Commission Council of Governors
	Reviewing the National Trade policy (2017) to include provisions of TSD trade and rollout to all the relevant MDAs	Revised National Trade Policy	Existence of Revised National Trade Policy	1											State Department for Trade	State Department for Parliamentary Affairs State Department for Investment Promotion State Department for Industry State Department for Foreign Affairs Private Sector Council of Governors



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
	Implementing the reviewed National Trade Policy in collaboration with all relevant MDAs	Reports	No. of reports	50	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	State Department for Trade	All MCDAs County Governments
	Reforming national labour laws to reflect emerging employment models and align with international labour standards. (Labour Institutions Act, 2007. Labour Relations Act, 2007. Employment Act, 2007. Occupational Safety and Health Act,2007. Work Injury benefits Act,2007)	Revised labour laws	No. of revised labour laws	5	3	2									State Department for Labour and Skills Development	National Treasury National Assembly Senate State Law Kenya Law Reform Commission Development Partners COTU FKE



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																	
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																	
	Strengthening Labour protection and rights reporting systems.	Labour protection and rights reporting systems.	Reporting systems in place	100%	40%	50%	60%	100 %							State Department for Labour and Skills Development	National Treasury National Assembly Senate State Law Kenya Law Reform Commission Development partners COTU, FKE	
			No. of reports	48				2	4	6	8	8	8	12	State Department for Labour and Skills Development		
	Implementa- tion of Sustain- able Waste Management Policy, 2021 and Sustain- able Waste Management Act, 2022	Reports															



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
	Strengthening compliance enforcement mechanisms on the employment Act Cap 226 provisions which prohibit forced Labour, child Labour, discrimination and work-place sexual harassment.	Labour inspections enhanced	% compliance with Employment Act Cap 226 provisions	100%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	National Treasury National Assembly Senate State Law Kenya Law Reform Commission Development partners COTU, FKE
	Implement the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement.	Reports	No. of Reports												State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	State Department for Trade The National Treasury The National Assembly County governments Private Sector



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
	Revising and implementing Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive; Under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR 2024).	Revised Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive	Existence of revised Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive	100%											State Department for Environment and Climate change National Environment Management Authority	The National Assembly State Department for Industry State Department for Trade State Department for Investment Promotion Private Sector
		Reports	No. of reports												State Department for Environment and Climate change National Environment Management Authority	State Department for Industry State Department for Trade State Department for Investment Promotion Private Sector



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
Capacity building, trainings and awareness creation	Scale-up awareness creation on Labour rights, gender and environment issues (ESG principles.	Stake-holders sensitized on labour rights, gender and environment issues (ESG principles)	No. of Stake-holders sensitized	390	130	130	130								State Department for Labour and Skills Development	State Department for Trade State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action State Department Environment and Climate change
	Capacity building of Labour inspectors on TSD, use of digital tools, training-100 per year	Capacity building of labour inspectors conducted	No. of labour inspectors trained annually on TSD, use of digital tools	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	State Department for Labour	State Department for Trade State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action State Department Environment and Climate change



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
			Proportion of stake-holders accessing market information	100%	10%	15%	25%	35%	55%	65%	75%	90%	100 %	10%	State Department for Trade	Private Sector
	Capacity building processes on TSD/ ESG measures among PSOs and CSOs	PSOs and CSOs capacity built on TSD/ESG measures	No. of PSOs and CSOs capacity built	1900	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	State Department for Trade	State Department for Labour State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action State Department Environment and Climate change Private Sector Development partners



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																	
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																	
	Build the capacity of the Blue Economy and Fisheries Department to monitor and prevent overfishing in Kenyan waters.	Fisheries and Blue Economy Department capacity built to monitor and prevent overfishing	No. of Fisheries department officers’ capacity built	2800	50	150	200	250	250	300	400	400	400	400	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	
		Assorted equipment procured for the 10 fishing counties ⁵	Assorted equipment	550	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	National Treasury and Economic Planning	
	Sensitize the coastal fishing communities on sustainable fisheries	Coastal fishing communities ⁶ sensitized on sustainable fisheries	No. of sensitization forums No. of fishing communities sensitized		200	250	300	500	750	900	1000	1200	1300	1500	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	State Department for Trade County Governments	

⁵ Boats, Communication equipment, monitoring equipment and other accessories

⁶ Beach Management Units



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
	Sensitize BMOs, competent PSOs and CSOs on Business Environment export enhancement programmes.	BMOs Sensitized on Business Environment export enhancement programmes.	No. of BMOs sensitized												State Department of Investments	State Department for Trade State Department for Industry DPs
		Competent PSOs Sensitized on Business Environment export enhancement programmes.	No. of Competent PSOs sensitized												State Department of Investments	State Department for Trade State Department for Industry DPs



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development															
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices															
		CSOs sensitized on Business Environment export enhancement programmes.	No. of CSOs sensitized												State Department of Investments
	Sensitization of business community on EU trade related Regulations (EUDR, EGD, ESPR and CBAM)	Business communities sensitized on EU trade related Regulations (EUDR, EGD, ESPR and CBAM)	No. of business communities sensitized		500	600	900	1000	800	900	1300	1500	500	500	State Department for Trade
Responsibility*		State Department for Investment Promotion State Department for Industry State Department for Agriculture State Department for Forestry						Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Development Partners							
Support															



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																	
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																	
	Capacity building of government institutions such as KENAS to establish Carbon trading schemes	Government institutions capacity built to comply with EU regulations	Government institutions capacity built	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	KENAS	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry and the National Treasury, Private Sector, Ministry of Agriculture	
	Adopt/ Develop Carbon trading schemes	Carbon trading schemes Developed	Carbon trading schemes	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	KENAS	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry and the National Treasury, Private Sector, Ministry of Agriculture	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
	Roll-out the schemes to relevant government institutions	Accredited parties dealing in Validation and verification of Carbon emissions	No. of Accredited parties dealing in Validation and verification of Carbon emissions	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	KENAS	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry and the National Treasury, Private Sector, Ministry of Agriculture



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																	
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																	
	Formalization of the informal Labour sector (Registration, training, awareness creation and support programs targeting employers and employees in the informal sector)	Informal business and workers moved into formal economy	No. of Informal business and workers registered		100	150	200	300	500	1000	2000	5000	10000	50000	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	State Department Trade State Department for Industry State for MSMEs Kenya Association of Manufacturer Federation of Kenya Employers Kenya National Chamber for Commerce and Industry	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices																
			No. of sensitization sessions conducted	130	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	State Department Trade State Department for Industry State for MSMEs Kenya Association of Manufacturer Federation of Kenya Employers Kenya national Chamber for Commerce and Industry



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable production and responsible business sourcing and conduct																
Infrastructure development, strength systems and support programmes for TSD	Train public sector institutions and private sector actors on green growth principles and sustainable business practices	Public sector institutions trained on green growth principles and sustainable business practice	No. of Public sector institutions trained													
		Private sector actors trained on green growth principles and sustainable business practice	No. of Private sector actors trained													



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target												Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	Lead	Support	
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																	
Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable production and responsible business sourcing and conduct																	
	Supporting research and development of sustainable technologies (expand solar, wind and geothermal infrastructure)	Research resources mobilized	Amount mobilized (Kshs. Millions)												State Department for Energy	The National Treasury and Economic Planning Development partners National Assembly	
		Research sustainable technologies conducted	No. of researches conducted	2											State Department for Energy	-The National Treasury and Economic Planning State Department for Trade Development partners National Assembly	



ANNEX II: Implementation Matrix

6) Trade and Sustainable Development

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target											Responsibility*	
				Total Targets	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	Lead	Support
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development																
Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable production and responsible business sourcing and conduct																
	Strengthen Labour data systems for evidence-based planning and M&E.	Labour data systems	% data systems strengthened	100 %											State Department for Labour and Skills Development	Development Partners
			No. of Reports		2	4	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures														
Review existing SPS related legal and regulatory framework	To update the status of sanitary measures on animals through legal and policy reviews to enable conformity with WOAH standards	19.5	78	35.1	37.05	37.05	39	37.05	37.05	37.05	33.15	390		
	To review outdated plant health related laws, regulations and procedures for inspection, certification, and clearance of imports and exports of plant materials	32.5	130	58.5	61.75	61.75	65	61.75	61.75	61.75	55.25	650		
	Review of pest control products	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130		
	To strengthen regulatory frameworks to facilitate compliance with EU fish export standards	35.05	140.2	63.09	66.595	66.595	70.1	66.595	66.595	66.595	59.585	701		
	Review National Fisheries and Oceans Policy	1	4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	20		
	Review the Fisheries Management and Development Regulations	1	4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	20		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)												Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards															
Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen legal and regulatory framework for the management of SPS measures															
Formulate new SPS related legal and regulatory framework	To develop a food safety strategy to define the mandate and role of DFSQ in enforcing food safety and hygiene standards on imports and exports of food items.	0.975	3.9	1.755	1.8525	1.8525	1.95	1.8525	1.8525	1.8525	1.6575	19.5			
	Finalize the Draft Food Safety Policy as the guiding framework for food safety and hygiene standards in Kenya	0.325	1.3	0.585	0.6175	0.6175	0.65	0.6175	0.6175	0.6175	0.5525	6.5			
	Develop sector specific SPS Strategies	2.925	11.7	5.265	5.5575	5.5575	5.85	5.5575	5.5575	5.5575	4.9725	58.5			
Harmonize legal and regulatory framework for SPS Agencies	Regional harmonization of standards and regulations for SPS measures	0.195	0.78	0.351	0.3705	0.3705	0.39	0.3705	0.3705	0.3705	0.3315	3.9			



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds		
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards															
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework															
Enhance technical capacity of the competent authorities' staff	Improve capacity of Agency SPS Departments/ Sections/ Units	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130			
	To strengthen capacity in Phytosanitary standard setting and harmonization activities	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130			
Strengthen framework to address duplications and overlaps of mandates by institutions involved in the implementation of SPS measures	Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates	0.325	1.3	0.585	0.6175	0.6175	0.65	0.6175	0.6175	0.6175	0.5525	6.5			
	Create and strengthen working groups among competent authorities	0.125	0.5	0.225	0.2375	0.2375	0.25	0.2375	0.2375	0.2375	0.2125	2.5			
To support the Disease and pest surveillance and development of contingency plans for priority transbound-ary diseases	Undertake Disease and pest surveillance and development of contin-gency plans for priority transboundary diseases	100	200	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	700			
To facilitate production of disease and pest free agricultural and livestock products	Establish animal Disease free zones and compart-ments	25	100	45	47.5	47.5	50	47.5	47.5	47.5	42.5	500			



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework														
	To facilitate establishment and maintenance of pest free areas/ areas of low pest prevalence and Pest free places of production	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
Improve monitoring of SPS measures	To build capacity for risk analysis and Laboratory sampling techniques	45.5	182	81.9	86.45	86.45	91	86.45	86.45	86.45	77.35	910		
	To support operational efficiency in overseeing compliance with food safety standards on imports and exports	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130		
	Support emergency preparedness and response measures, including first aid services to travelers put in place.	1.95	7.8	3.51	3.705	3.705	3.9	3.705	3.705	3.705	3.315	39		
	To build capacity to maintain the National Food Safety Surveillance system.	7.5	30	13.5	14.25	14.25	15	14.25	14.25	14.25	12.75	150		
	To promote trade in safe food	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework														
	To build capacity of PHOs, Lab technologist and Facility Health record officers	1.013	4.052	1.8234	1.9247	1.9247	2.026	1.9247	1.9247	1.9247	1.7221	20.26		
	To build capacity for conducting environmental health activities	0.975	3.9	1.755	1.8525	1.8525	1.95	1.8525	1.8525	1.8525	1.6575	19.5		
	To build capacity for analysing presence of heavy metals, dioxins and pesticide residues on fishery harvests modernized	0.65	2.6	1.17	1.235	1.235	1.3	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.105	13		
Enhance Robust emergency preparedness	Develop emergency response plans	10	40	18	19	19	20	19	19	19	17	200		
To Build capacity for enhanced diagnostics	To Build capacity for existing laboratories for enhanced diagnostics	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework														
	Establish and improve existing infrastructure such as animal holding and quarantine and handling facilities, plant and animal products storage facilities and satellite diagnostic laboratories	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000		
	Accreditation of existing laboratories	0.65	2.6	1.17	1.235	1.235	1.3	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.105	13		
	Strengthening Analytical Laboratory Capacity by equipping the lab with modern lab equipment	9.75	39	17.55	18.525	18.525	19.5	18.525	18.525	18.525	16.575	195		
	Increased capacity of KeFS on storage facilities	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
	To build capacity for Port Health Officers and Inspectors, KDB compliance officers, KEPHIS, DVS and AFA, inspectors, and officers to ensure efficient compliance with food safety and quality control measures for imports and exports	1.625	6.5	2.925	3.0875	3.0875	3.25	3.0875	3.0875	3.0875	2.7625	32.5		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework														
	Enhance responsible use of pest control products	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
	Strengthen Analytical Laboratory Capacity by equipping the lab with modern lab equipment	13	52	23.4	24.7	24.7	26	24.7	24.7	24.7	22.1	260		
	Accreditation of the laboratory	0.65	2.6	1.17	1.235	1.235	1.3	1.235	1.235	1.235	1.105	13		
	To develop future scenarios on the use of pesticides	5.85	23.4	10.53	11.115	11.115	11.7	11.115	11.115	11.115	9.945	117		
	Establish Pesticide Resource Centre	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
	Enhance early warning, rapid response system and management of pests	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
	Facilitate release of classical biological control agents	13	52	23.4	24.7	24.7	26	24.7	24.7	24.7	22.1	260		
	Facilitate access to low-risk pesticides to support sustainable pests/diseases control	14.5	58	26.1	27.55	27.55	29	27.55	27.55	27.55	24.65	290		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen SPS Institutional and Operational Framework														
	Develop a coordination mechanism and framework for management of new and emerging pests.	14.5	58	26.1	27.55	27.55	29	27.55	27.55	27.55	24.65	290		
	Enhance PCPB knowledge on adoption and implementation of globally harmonized risk management systems	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
Establish and enhance centres of excellence for SPS measures	Operationalize institutional centres of excellence for SPS measures	17.5	70	31.5	33.25	33.25	35	33.25	33.25	33.25	29.75	350		

Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms

ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms														
Evaluate the agency overlapping mandates	Create and strengthen working groups within competent authorities to deal with animal health, plant health and food safety SPS measures	19.5	78	35.1	37.05	37.05	39	37.05	37.05	37.05	33.15	390		
	Enhance linkages and reporting mechanisms between the NSPS Committee and regional SPS Committees e.g. EAC, COMESA, AfCFTA	1	4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	20		
Create and strengthen communication and linkages for SPS matters	To enhance communication and awareness on SPS measures.	1.04	4.16	1.872	1.976	1.976	2.08	1.976	1.976	1.976	1.768	20.8		
	To increase awareness on safe and effective use of pesticides.	4.55	18.2	8.19	8.645	8.645	9.1	8.645	8.645	8.645	7.735	91		
	To increase access to knowledge on emerging technologies in the pesticide industry.	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms														
	Increase access of food safety information	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
	To develop an integrated fish market information and communication system.	1.95	7.8	3.51	3.705	3.705	3.9	3.705	3.705	3.705	3.315	39		
Create and strengthen agency coordination and collaboration mechanisms	To coordinate stakeholder consultation on national food safety surveillance.	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130		
		3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
	Enhance collaboration of national and county staff on implementation and monitoring of SPS measures	3.25	13	5.85	6.175	6.175	6.5	6.175	6.175	6.175	5.525	65		
	To enhance integration of youth and women in the SPS subsector. Youth and women involved in SPS sector activities	0.75	3	1.35	1.425	1.425	1.5	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.275	15		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 3: Improve SPS Stakeholders Communication & Coordination Mechanisms														
Build a Collaborative Ecosystem for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Develop a PPP framework to enhance engagements between the public and private sector players.	19.5	78	35.1	37.05	37.05	39	37.05	37.05	37.05	33.15	390		
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures														
Enhance implementation and enforcement mechanisms for SPS measures.	Develop electronic certification for terrestrial and aquatic, and Agricultural products developed	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
	Develop and enhance monitoring and surveillance program for implementation of SPS measures	19.5	78	35.1	37.05	37.05	39	37.05	37.05	37.05	33.15	390		
	Strengthen quarantine and zoning measures	32.5	130	58.5	61.75	61.75	65	61.75	61.75	61.75	55.25	650		
	To address SPS risks dues to porous borders	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures														
	To strengthen compliance with WTO SPS agreement obligations	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130		
	To strengthen Participation in the National and International SPS committee activities	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
Enhance Human capacity for SPS inspections	Capacity building for SPS inspectors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in risk analysis and quality assurance.	14.5	58	26.1	27.55	27.55	29	27.55	27.55	27.55	24.65	290		
Strengthen the institutional arrangement for Border Controls.	Strengthen the capacity of the Border Management Committee	6.5	26	11.7	12.35	12.35	13	12.35	12.35	12.35	11.05	130		
	Undertake regular surveillances along the common borders	1.25	5	2.25	2.375	2.375	2.5	2.375	2.375	2.375	2.125	25		
	Upscale Joint inspections and sampling among regulatory agencies at the point of entry/exit.	0.75	3	1.35	1.425	1.425	1.5	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.275	15		
Improve mutual recognition of risk assessments outcomes	Enhance cooperation on SPS activities with neighbouring countries	14.5	58	26.1	27.55	27.55	29	27.55	27.55	27.55	24.65	290		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen Implementation and Enforcement of SPS Measures														
Enhance agriculture and Livestock export products to the EU market	Implementation of priority interventions to support value addition of products for potential export markets	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
	Sensitize stakeholders on EU market opportunities and market requirements	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
	Develop a traceability system for agricultural and animal products	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2	520		
	To ascertain the comparative advantages and price competitiveness for Kenyan exports	9.75	39	17.55	18.525	18.525	19.5	18.525	18.525	18.525	16.575	195		
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance Effective Participation in WTO meetings and International Standard Setting Forums														
Strengthening Kenya’s Engage-ment in WTO and International Standards Setting Meetings/fora	Support participation in global Standard-setting committee meetings	19.5	78	35.1	37.05	37.05	39	37.05	37.05	37.05	33.15	390		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards														
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance Effective Participation in WTO meetings and International Standard Setting Forums														
Strengthening Kenya’s Engagement in WTO and International Standards Setting Meetings/fora	Support participation in global Standard-setting committee meetings	19.5	78	35.1	37.05	37.05	39	37.05	37.05	37.05	33.15	390		
	Facilitate Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) negotiations for market access	26	104	46.8	49.4	49.4	52	49.4	49.4	49.4	44.2			



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions														
Capacity building in standardization, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment procedures	Develop and conduct training programs													
	1. Standardization	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.0	2.4	3.6
	2. Accreditation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	1.0	2.0
	3. Metrology	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	6.0
	4. Conformity assessment procedures	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	24.2	10.0	14.2
Build and equip and accredit laboratories involved in conformity assessment activities	Procure modern lab	0	1000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2800	1000	1800
	Accredit laboratories	0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.0	6.0	7.0
Enhance capacity of W&M inspection officers	Provide specialized training for the inspectors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	1.0	2.0
Strengthen capacity of the National TBT Committee and relevant stakeholders	Analyse capacity gap/ needs	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions														
Strengthen capacity of the National TBT Committee and relevant stakeholders	Develop a training programme for different stakeholders	598000	598000	598000	598000	598000	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	1.8
	Carryout the trainings	2.766	2.766	2.766	2.766	2.766	-	-	-	-	-	14	5.6	8.4
Enhance NNA and NEP capacity to implement WTO TBT agreement	Analyse capacity gap/ needs	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3
	Develop train pro-gramme	598000	598000	598000	598000	598000	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	1.8
	Carry out the trainings	1.844	1.844	1.844	1.844	1.844	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	3.68	5.52
Create awareness of the National TBT Committee on Emerging issues	Identify the emerging issues	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.3
	Develop a training programme	598000	598000	598000	598000	598000	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	
	Carry out the trainings	2.392	2.392	2.392	2.392	2.392	-	-	-	-	-	12	4.8	7.2



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake institutional capacity building to strengthen QI institutions														
Build capacity of the National TBT committee, regulatory agencies and other stakeholders on TBT notifications	Capacity building on TBT Notifications	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	2.0	3.0
Build capacity of local producers, organisations and manufacturers in TBT issues	Capacity building on standards, metrology and conformity assessment activities	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30	10	20
Strategic Objective 2: Undertake legal, Regulatory and Institutional reforms														
Develop and review policy & legal frameworks of QI Institutions	Review Standards Act	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4
	Review Kenya Accreditation Service Act	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	4
Enhance enforcement of technical regulations and market surveillance activities	Sensitize stakeholders on requirements in technical regulations and other regulatory frameworks	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	2.0	3.0



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 2: Undertake legal, Regulatory and Institutional reforms														
Streamline technical regulations to remove overlapping mandates	Identify and redraft technical regulations not aligned	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.2	0.6	0.6
Support implementation of accreditation of conformity assessment procedures	Undertake training and awareness sessions	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	3.0	7.0
Strategic Objective 3: Initiate and negotiate International Mutual Recognition Agreements and Arrangements (MRAs)														
Conduct bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations with EU on Multilateral Agreements and Arrangements in priority sectors	Negotiate mutual recognition agreements/ arrangements	2.8	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	2.6	3.0
Support MSMEs to comply with regulatory requirements	Undertake baseline survey of MSMEs in the country.	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	2.4	0.8	1.6
Enhance compliance of MSMEs with regulatory requirements	Tiered pricing structure to support compliance developed	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	8.0



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 4: Undertake harmonisation of national and regional standards to international and EU Standards														
Enhance formulation of national accreditation guide-lines, schemes and standards for adoption at regional and international level	Engage stakeholders in the development of national standards, schemes and guideline	-	6.0	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	12.0	4.0	8.0
	Number of accredited CABs	19.4	27.4	36.4	47	60	72.8	97	97	97	97	650.9	650.59	-
Ensure alignment of National/ Regional Standards to ISO/IEC or EU Harmonised standard	Participation in national/regional ISO/ IEC forums	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80	40	40
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)														
Strengthen institutional capacity and competence of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)	Training of CABs in conformity assess- ment standards	2.8	3.9	5.25	6.79	8.68	10.5	14	14	14	14	93.92	30.92	63.0
Enhance Kenya’s compliance with EU market requirement through capacity building, information sharing and Regulatory cooperation	Sensitization and training of Kenyan manufacturers and exporters on EU Market requirements	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	40	30	10



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)														
Enhance Kenya’s compliance with EU market requirement through capacity building, information sharing and Regulatory cooperation	Develop platform for information exchange and data sharing	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.2	0.6	0.6
	Promote mutual recognition agreements/ arrangements (MRAs) and regional cooperation	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.0	2.0
	Provide capacity building for MSMEs 11,500	31.5	31.5	31.5								94.2	37.68	56.52
	Provide capacity building for 14,000 MSMEs													
Develop and monitor implementation of guidelines, standards and schemes	Undertake market surveil- lance on implementation of standards	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	30	10
	Surveillance report on claims and use of marks	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	25.0	10	15
	Undertake monitoring on compliance with legal metrology requirements	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	25.0	10	15



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment														
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs)														
Enhance Kenya’s compliance with EU market requirement through capacity building, information sharing and Regulatory cooperation	Sensitization and training of Kenyan manufacturers and exporters on EU Market requirements	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10	3	7
	Develop platform for information exchange and data sharing	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
	Promote cooperation between Kenya and EU TBT Institutions in international organisation and forums	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
	Provide capacity building for MSMEs 11,500 in the Manufacturing sector	18.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	191	76.4	115.6
	Provide capacity building for 14,000 MSMEs in the trade sector													
	Increase number of products certified for MSMEs in seven BETA value chains (leather, diary, edible oils, rice and construction and building materials by 10% annually)													



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Issue	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
			2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation														
Strategic issue 1	Customs and Trade Facilitation Capacity Building & Stakeholders Consultations	Development of curriculum and training materials for government officials, exporters and SME's	15										15	
		Conduct Training of trainers	-	6	6	6	-						18	
		Conduct training for Exporters and SMEs	-	6	6	18	18	6	6	6	6	6	78	
Strategic Issue 2	Infrastructure, technical support and Institutional Readiness	1. Upgrading of trade facilitative systems; custom systems (ICMS) and Kenya Electronic Single Window System (KESWS).	33.3	33.3	33.3	18	18	18	13	13	13	-	193	
		2. Adoption of emerging technologies like AI, Block Chain for customs processes for example verification of certificates of origin;	150	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	1,797	
		3. Modernisation of tools and equipment at entry/exit points; Scanners	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,500	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Issue	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds		
			2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation															
Strategic Issue 2	Infrastructure, technical support and Institutional Readiness	-Drones	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1		10.5		
		-Body-worn cameras.	105	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	295	
		-Smart gates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		4. Support for technology transfer on systems used in Customs administration.	2.1												
		5. Acquisition of adequate RECTS seals for effective cargo tracking across the transit corridor.	2600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	17,000	
		6. Rehabilitation of hard infrastructure (roads, buildings and parking spaces) at prioritized border points													
		7. Lobby for adoption of a single EAC customs clearance system													



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Issue	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
			2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	GoK	DF
EPA Focus Area: Customs and Trade Facilitation														
Strategic Issue: 3	Kenya's Commitment to the Trade Facilitation Agreements	Carry out reviews of regulations to identify areas of complexity and duplication	8	12	10	-	10	10	10	-	10	10	80	
		Training on PaP Automation of Manual processes Promote uptake of PaP and the AEO programme	8	10	10	-	8	10	10	-	4	4	64	
		Carry out simplification of procedures for import/export and transit trade.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	
Total			3,433.40	2,884.30	2,884.40	2,859	2,873.10	2,861	2,858.10	2,836	2,852.10	2,837	29,178	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)												Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication Technology															
Strategic Objective 1: Undertake legal and regulatory reforms in the ICT sector															
Development of the Legal and regulatory frameworks for ICT	Harmonization of laws on ICT and Digital Trade			5	5							10	7	3	
Strategic Objective 2: To promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade															
Dissemination of new ICT	Provide incentives (provision of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEsto trade under the KE-EU EPA.					3	3	3				9	4	5	
Strategic Objective 3: Expansion of ICT infrastructure to aid in bridging the digital divide and facilitate e-commerce															
ICT connectivity and cost-effectiveness at the national, regional and global levels	Expansion of ICT Infrastructure to aid access to e-commerce through ongoing projects on ICT infrastructure development such as, the National Digital Superhighway	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5					112.5	62,600	49,900	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)												Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication Technology															
Strategic Objective 4: To promote and incentivize technological innovations that support trade. iv. To undertake research and development in innovation and e-commerce															
Technology devel- opment, transfer and applications, research and development, innovation, information exchange and networks and marketing.	Provide incentives (provi- sion of alternative financing options and payment solutions and access to subsidized equipment) to enterprises involved in technological innovations that support local MSMEs to trade under the KE-EU EPA.					3	3	3				9	4	5	
	Carry out exhibitions to showcase technological innovations that support local MSMEs, to trade under the KE-EU EPA.			3	3							6	3	3	
	Partner with research institutions to undertake studies on technological innovations and e-com- merce.						5	5				10	4	6	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication Technology														
Strategic Objective 5: Capacity build MSMEs, on trade related ICT and digital skills														
Capacity build- ing in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators;	Sensitization of businesses about EU laws and procedures governing digital single market.				4		4		4		4	16	7	9
	Sensitization of MSMEs on information exchange and network sessions under KE-EU EPA				4		4		4		4	16	7	9
	Development of a curriculum on trade related ICT and digital skills training to aid the adoption of opportunities under the KE-EU EPA						5					5	3	2
	Carry out training of MSMEs, on trade related ICT and digital skills to enable them access opportunities under the KE-EU EPA							4	4			8	3	5
	Sharing of best trade practices emanating from the previously undertaken trade related ICT and digital skills training.									6		6	3	3



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)												Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication Technology															
Strategic Objective 5: Capacity build MSMEs, on trade related ICT and digital skills															
Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards, and institutional structures; partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures between economic operators;	Sensitization of MSMEs on EU market access		4									4	2	2	
	Sensitization of MSMEs on Partnerships, linkages, and joint ventures requirements to enhance trust and transparency		4	4								8	3	5	
	Sensitization of SMEs on ICT platforms that relate to EU market access requirements.				4		4		4		4	16	7	2	
	Promote inclusivity through involvement of women, youth, and people living with disability (PWD) and marginalized areas in the utilization of ICT platforms that promote trade and access to the EU market.		3	3								6	2	4	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Information Communication Technology														
Strategic Objective 6: To promote the uptake of ICT-enabled services by MSMEs and e-commerce businesses														
Promotion and support for the development of niche markets for ICT-enabled services.	Provide access to affordable financing options by e-commerce businesses.						5	5				10	4	6
Total		22,500	22,511	22,508	22,524	22,509	22,533	20	16	6	12	135,139	72,463	62,676



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)												Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP	
EPA Focus Area: Structured Commodity Trade															
Strategic Objective 1: Operationalize KOMEX															
	Capitalize KOMEX	-	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500		1500	
	Operationalize KOMEX trading platform, Continuous sensitization, registration, training and onboarding local and EU Exchange members.	20	27	35	35	38	38	42	48	50	50	383	233	150	
	Integrate WRS with the Exchange (<i>platform</i>), Warehouse operators, Financial Institutions.	3	6	12	15	18	20	23	25	25	25	172	100	72	
Strategic Intervention 2: Promote market access awareness and linkages for SCTX															
	SME export development work-shops	0.75	0.8	0.85	0.9	1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	11.3	11.3		
	Conduct B2B and Market. Linkages Activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	15	15		
Strategic Intervention 3: Improve infrastructure for production, storage, grading, handling															
	Continuous onboarding of ware-house and cold storage facilities operators	1.2	3	5.8	9.3	11.9	14.6	17.6	20.6	23.6	26.6	134.2	70	64.2	
	Admin. Cost (Coordination)	12	12	12	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	86	86		
Total		38.45	1550.3	67.15	69.7	78.4	83.3	93.4	102.5	107.6	110.7	2301.5	515.3	1636.2	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development														
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices														
Legal, policy and Institutional Reforms	Develop and implement a National Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Policy and related laws and regulations	-	40	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	90	90	
	Reviewing the National Trade Policy (2017) to include provisions of TSD and rollout to all the relevant MDAs	16	5.5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.5	31.5	
	Implementing the reviewed National Trade Policy in collaboration with all relevant MDAs	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	70	70	-
	Reforming national labour laws to reflect emerging employment models and align with international labour standards. (Labour Institutions Act, 2007. Labour Relations Act, 2007. Employment Act, 2007. Occupational Safety and Health Act,2007. Work Injury benefits Act,2007)	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	21	15



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development														
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices														
	Strengthening Labour protection and rights reporting systems	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50	25	25
	Implementation of Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2021 and Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50		
	Strengthening compliance enforcement mechanisms on the employment Act Cap 226 provisions which prohibit forced Labour, child Labour, discrimination and workplace sexual harassment.	5	10	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	155	135	20
	Implement the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement.	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	95		
	Revising and implementing Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive; Under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR 2024).	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50		



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development														
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices														
Capacity building, trainings and awareness creation	Scale-up awareness creation on Labour rights, gender and labour issues affecting trade (ESG principles).	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	425	325	100
	Capacity building of Labour inspectors on TSD, use of digital tools, training (100 per year)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200	100	100
	Capacity building processes on TSD/ESG measures among PSOs and CSOs	10	7	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	70	70	-
	Building the capacity of the Blue Economy and Fisheries Department to monitor and prevent overfishing in Kenyan waters.	100	70	50	50	45	40	40	40	40	30	500	500	
	Sensitize the coastal fishing communities on sustainable fisheries	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50	50	
	Sensitize BMOs, competent PSOs and CSOs on Business Environment export enhancement programmes.	15	15	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	95	95	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development														
Strategic Objective 1: Integrate environmental and social standards into trade policies and practices														
	Formalization of the informal Labour sector (Registration, training, awareness creation and support programs targeting informal employers and employees)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150	150	
Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable production and responsible business sourcing and conduct														
Infrastructure development, strength systems and support programmes for TSD	Train public sector institutions and private sector actors on green growth principles and sustainable business practices	50	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	5	5	180	180	
	Supporting research and development of sustainable technologies (expand solar, wind and geothermal infrastructure)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2000	2000	
	Strengthen Labour data systems for evidence-based planning and M&E.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	



ANNEX III: Financial Requirements for Implementing the Kenya- EU EPA Implementation Strategy

Strategic Intervention	Key Activities	Projected Financial Requirements (Kes. Mn)											Source of Funds	
		2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	2034/ 35	TOTAL	GoK	DP
EPA Focus Area: Trade and Sustainable Development														
Strategic Objective 2: Promote sustainable production and responsible business sourcing and conduct														
Infrastructure development, strength systems and support programmes for TSD	Sensitization of business community on EU trade related Regulations (EUDR, EGD, ESPR and CBAM)	15	15	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	100	100	100
	Capacity building of government institutions such as KENAS to establish Carbon trading schemes	-	20	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	60	60	
	Adopt/Develop Carbon trading schemes	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	25	25	
	Capacity building and roll out of government institutions such as KENAS to establish Carbon trading schemes	-	15	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	75	75	



**MINISTRY OF INVESTMENTS, TRADE AND
INDUSTRY**

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR TRADE

Teleposta Towers, 18th Floor
Kenyatta Avenue
P.O Box 30430-00100
GPO NAIROBI-KENYA
E-mail:pstrade@trade.go.ke
Website:www.trade.go.ke