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Q1 Respondent

KENYA

Q2 About you

Name

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities)

Yes

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

E-commerce	5
Industrialization	1
Regional integration	3
Trade facilitation	4
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	2

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.

The priority areas selected have great potential for job creation and economic development. The main challenges are high cost of production, counterfeit goods, illicit trade, limited resources, capacity, cyber crime, lack of awareness on intellectual property rights and regulatory framework sometimes a hindrance too.
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwIijK_ZsYPgAhWuzYUKHSDKCpoQFjAAegQICRAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.treasury.go.ke%2Fmedia-centre%2Fgeneral-press-releases.html%3Fdownload%3D861%3Akey-priorities-of-mtpiii-presentation-by-ps-planning&usg=AOvVaw3a82x0jj13VQ0pdpXyqxjC

Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?

Yes,

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy.:

1. industrialization -new priorities in intra-Africa trade, value-addition, creation of export processing zones, special economic zones,new power tariffs, increased surveillance on counterfeiting and other forms of illicit trade. Challenges Trade regulation implementation not facilitated cost of finance unfair competition High cost of production infrastructure 2. Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation - enhanced legal provision for enforcement of IPR to combat counterfeiting through miscellaneous amendments Act 2018 ,new policy documents developed i.e.National trade policy, New export promotion and development strategy , Buy kenya build kenya initiative, and resources to enhance the capacity of National trade negotiations council. Challenges Inadequate capacity to achieve effective negotiations,implement the amendments mentioned above e.g recordation of IP of imports 3. E-commerce- More internet connectivity, developing regulations to guide E-commerce, online stores, employment opportunities, simplification of business processes, and better customer services. Challenges Data security Inadequate capacity and infrastructure to collect revenue cyber crime Expensive internet connectivity Poor network coverage especially in rural areas Financial constraints to implement e-commerce initiatives

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

E-commerce development

1

Industrialization objectives

2

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation

3

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

1. E-commerce Development- Changes in modes of payment, marketing, licensing 2. Industrialization Objectives- Potential for job creation, poverty reduction, contribution to the economy 3. Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation- Ease of doing business, global competitiveness

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:

Get involved with donors when making their work plan

Some donors avail funds on request Some donors

approach because they have interest in some areas(i.e donor interest).

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

1. National Trade Facilitation Work plan
2. Medium Term plan III under vision 2030
3. National Export Promotion and Development Strategy
4. National Trade Policy
5. Kenya Health Policy, 2014-2030(5 year implementation strategy plan)

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured).:

Average contribution of the different sectors towards GDP

Production and export of several tariff lines Production of

finished as well as primary products Using sources of

energy for production

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

High input costs ,

High trade costs ,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access,

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy.:

Refer to National Export Development and Promotion Strategy

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

Business support services,

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies):

The aid provided supports the priorities in the national or regional trade and development strategy. However, in some cases other emerging issues are addressed.

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? **Yes**

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Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Export diversification ,

Structural transformation,

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added ,

Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006.:

Though there have been diversification in the economy, aid for trade is one of the drivers for diversification.

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Additional information on the sector(s) where progress in economic diversification has been made.:

Mining Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

Public private partnership

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor

Lack of country ownership

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade received helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.:

Capacity building of those involved in the projects.

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Canada,

Denmark,

European Union,

Germany,

Japan,

Korea,

The

Netherlands
Norway,
Slovak Republic,
Sweden,
Switzerland,
United Kingdom,
United States,
African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
Climate Investment Funds (CIF) ,
EU Institutions,
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ,
International Labour Office (ILO),
International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,
International Trade Centre (ITC) ,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
,
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
World Bank ,
World Trade Organization (WTO) ,
Other (please specify) ,

Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

UNCTAD Africa Union (AU)

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- China,
- Egypt,
- Israel*,
- South Korea*,
- Turkey,
- Malaysia,
- Brazil,
- India,
- Singapore

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Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Agriculture,
- Industry,
- Services,
- Fisheries,
- Forestry,
- Other, (please specify) ,

Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification.:
 Health Tourism Information technology Energy Mining
 Infrastructure Education

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- Trade policy and administrative management ,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,
- Multilateral trade negotiations ,
- Trade education/training,
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Transport and storage

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

Other trade related needs

Q24 Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Regional Electronic Cargo Tracking System
One Stop Border Post
Single Window System
InfoTradeKe

Weblinks

<https://kra.go.ke/media-center/blog/429-leveraging-on-the-regional-electronic-cargo-tracking-system-for-fair-trade-facilitation>
<https://www.trademarka.com/onestopborderposts/>
https://www.kentrade.go.ke/?page_id=2384
<https://infotradekenya.go.ke>
<https://www.invest.go.ke>

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy.:

Creation of uwezo fund Accessing to Government Procurement Opportunities(AGPO) Big Four Agenda Economic Pillar under vision 2030 Women Enterprise Fund Ministry of Gender , Youth and Social Services Women in Business under Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Micro and Small Enterprise Authority established under Act 55 of 2012.

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment ,

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises ,

Youth economic empowerment ,

Other (please specify) ,

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.:

Persons living with disability- The government has established a National Council for Persons with Disability.

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy.:

Access to Government Procurement Opportunities Program (Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015). Medium Term Plan III under vision 2030

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :

Export Promotion and Development Strategy Public Private Partnership Regional Economic blocs such as EAC and COMESA strategies- The simplified custom procedures under EAC community for SMEs

Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes

Q31 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving access to information ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

Q32 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q33 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities
,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)
,

Providing access to finance ,

Upgrading business skills,

Improving access to information ,

Improving access to global value chains

Q35 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).
,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

- Trade education/training,
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)
- ,
- Forestry,
- Fishing,
- Industry,
- Mineral resources and mining,
- Travel and tourism,
- Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q36 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities,
- Country ownership,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects,
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Improving access to information

Improving access to global value chains

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

Forestry,

Fishing,

Travel and tourism

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Capacity to draft funding applications

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Q40 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:

<https://vision2030.go.ke/> <http://www.mtp3.go.ke/>

<http://www.president.go.ke/>

Q41 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. (You may tick more than 1 box) Sustainable Development Goals:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger,
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education,
5. Gender equality
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduce inequalities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions

Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

- European Union,
- Japan,
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom,
- United States,
- EU Institutions,
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
- International Labour Office (ILO),
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,
- International Trade Centre (ITC) ,
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
- World Bank ,
- World Trade Organization (WTO) ,
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- China,
- Israel*,
- Malaysia,
- India

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services ,
- Building productive capacity ,
- Agriculture,
- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).
- Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure) ,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.) ,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.) ,

Other trade related needs

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Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

Respondent skipped this question

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

KYEOP

Single Window System

InfoTradeKe

One Stop Border Post

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Kentrade, Kenya plant health Inspectorate services (KEPHIS), state Department of Health, Shippers Council, Office of the Attorney General, Anti Counterfeit Agency, Kenya Chambers of Commerce, Kenya Revenue Authority, The National Treasury,
