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**MAKE IT KENYA**



THIS IS KENYA !

WHY CHOOSE KENYA

	The regional logistics hub		The leading regional financial hub
	The gateway to the East African market of almost 500 million consumers		The region's ICT hub, with its Silicon Savannah and super smart engineers
	Most stable democracy in Africa		Leading destination for foreign direct investment and venture capital
	Has a young, educated, entrepreneurial, and English-speaking workforce		Generates over 90% of its energy from renewable sources



KENYA IS THE LAND OF UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES

SECTION 1: KENYA IS THE LAND OF UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES

Kenya is the cultural home of Africa, a land of contrasts, where you will find savannas rich with big game, timeless cultures unchanged by the modern world, pristine beaches and coral reefs, equatorial forests and mighty snow-capped mountains, searing deserts and cool highland retreats offering endless opportunities for adventure, discovery and relaxation.

Kenya is the largest and most advanced economy in Eastern Africa, strategically located as a gateway to Africa, with strong growth prospects supported by an emerging, urban middle class and an increasing appetite for high-value goods and services. Kenya's economic blueprint Vision 2030 is the foundation that guides her impressive and dynamic economic development.

Warm and welcoming, Kenya is the place where the phrase ‘Hakuna matata’ (no worries) embodies the national attitude; and a smile is the most valuable currency.

HAKUNA MATATA!

KENYA AT A GLANCE

Kenya lies on the equator and is located in Eastern Africa. At 580,367 squarekilometres,Kenya is the world's 48th largest country by area. It has 47Counties which include Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Taita Taveta, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Embu, Kitui, Machakos, Makueni, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Muranga, Kiambu, Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Baringo, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok, Kajiado, Kericho, Bomet,Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii,Nyamira, and Nairobi.

Nairobi, Kenya's capital city that operates 24/7 is one of the top five cities in Africa.

NEIGHBOURS

Kenya is bordered to the North by South Sudan and Ethiopia, to the East by Somalia and the Indian Ocean, to the South by Tanzania, and to the West by Lake Victoria and Uganda.

POPULATIONAND DEMOGRAPHICS

Kenya has a population of 56 million people (2022) spread across 44 tribes. It is ranked the 4th largest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa. Kenyaranks number 28 in the list of

countries (and dependencies) by population.

Kenya has 44 tribes which makes it unique in cultural diversity. The 44 different ethnic groups have different languages and dialects, traditional arts and crafts, architecture in homestead designs, clothing and jewelry, food, social and economic activities.

POLITICALSYSTEMS

Kenya has a Devolved State with Multiparty Democracy and is home to 47 counties.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Kenya's official language is English and Kiswahili (About 40% of Kiswahili is Arabic). In addition, the various ethnic groups from all the 44 tribes typically speak their mother tongues within their own communities.

CLIMATE

Generally, Kenya's climate range from tropical temperature (10° to 40°c). It is warm and humid at the Coast, cool and humid in the Central highlands, and hot and dry in the North and East. Visitors and delegates are able to enjoy most activities in the cities, beaches and in the national parks all year round.

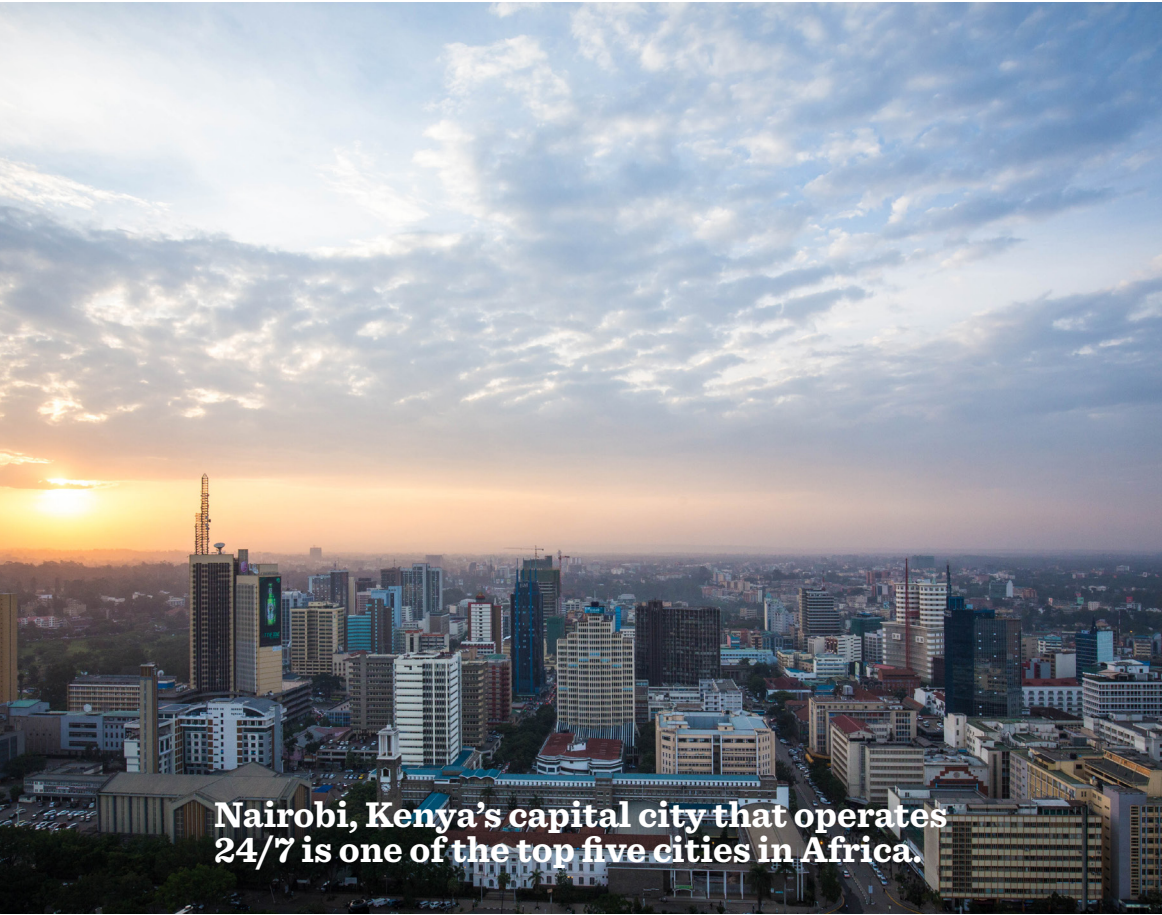
KEY LANDMARKS IN KENYA

The Great Maasai Mara Migration – Seventh Wonder of the World

This world-famous game reserve is in southwestern Kenya and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country. The Maasai Mara covers an area of 1,510 square kilometres and host the world largest density of lions plus it is home to the Big Five (Lions, Leopards, Elephants, Rhinos and Buffaloes), cheetahs, giraffes, crocodiles, eland antelopes, range of bird species and many more animal species. During July to October every year, the world has the opportunity to witness the great and immense wildebeest migration; over two million wildebeest have to content with crossing the Mara River infest with crocodiles and migrate safely from been hunted and run down by larger carnivores during this season at the Maasai Mara.

1. Tsavo – Largest and Oldest National Park

The Tsavo National Park is Kenya's largest and oldest national park and offers some of the country's best safari opportunities. It spans an area of 8,200 square kilometres and is home to many animals including Li-



ons, Leopards, Buffaloes, Giraffes, and cheetahs.

The Park has many other features including:

Mzima Springs – one of the largest freshwater springs in Kenya and is home to a variety of fish and crocodiles.

Tsavo River – a large river that runs through the national park and offers spectacular views of hippos and crocodiles.

Kanderi Swamp – home to many types of water birds.

Mudanda Rock – a popular destination for rock climbers.

Elephant Watch Hill - has some of the best views of elephants in the park.

Mount Kenya – The Second-Highest Peak in Africa

Mount Kenyastrategically lies at the heart Kenya and provides breathtaking views for visitors from all over the world. The highest peak of this famous Kenyan landmark is 5,199 meters tall.

Mount Kenya is a Kenya landmark that is a very popular tourist attraction for both local and international visitors to Kenya. Mount Kenya National Park, a forest reserve home to various flora and fauna, surrounds the mountain.

It is home to many animal species, including elephants, tree hyrax, white-tailed mongoose, black-fronted duikers, mole rats, bushbucks, waterbucks, elands, leopards, black rhinos and buffaloes.

Lake Victoria – The Largest Lake in Africa

Also known as the second-largest freshwater lake globally, Lake Victoria's surface area spans over 68,000 square kilometers. The lake provides many opportunities for tourism throughout its borders with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The Great Rift Valley – Home to Africa's Largest Geothermal Station (Olkaria)

This world-famous valley stretches along the eastern side of Africa it includes many lakes, extinct volcanoes, and other geographical formations.

One of the most famous landmarks within the Great Rift Valley is Lake Naivasha, Hell's Gate National Park, which forms part of the valley. Hell's Gate has many exciting features including

Geothermal Valley – a geothermal area full of boiling springs and steam vents

Olkaria Geothermal Station – the largest in Africa

Vultures' Cliff – where vultures can be seen nesting on the cliffs

Lamu – A UNESCO World Heritage Site

Amongst the oldest and best-preserved Swahili settlement in Africa and home to Lamu Town a World Heritage Site. This is a group of islands located off the coast of Kenya and is one of the country's most popular tourist destinations.

The archipelago comprises of Pate Island, Lamu Island, Manda Island and Kiwayu Island. One of the most famous landmarks in Kenya, Lamu Old Town, is also on these islands and allows visitors to explore its historical buildings and scenery.

KICC Tower – Great Place to View the City's Skyline

At the heart of Nairobi Central Business District is KICC Tower, or Kenyatta International Convention Centre Tower. It was once the tallest building in Kenya and offered beautiful views of Nairobi. The tower was completed in 1973 and has a height of 105 meters.

It is used as a convention centre for most local and international meetings, office building, and hotel.

The KICC Tower is a popular tourist destination for those visiting Nairobi and is a great place to view the cityscape.

ECONOMY

Kenya operates a liberal economy which promotes trade and investment. In 2024, Kenya's (GDP) grew by

4.7% compared to a revised growth of 5.7% in 2023.

The country has abolished price and exchange controls. The Government has also instituted measures to sustain macro-economic stability such as prudent fiscal and monetary policies, improvements in economic governance, and privatization of some public enterprises. These policies continue to promote growth by providing a more secure environment for private sector investment decisions.

CONTINENTAL/GLOBAL RANKING

Kenya is ranked 4th largest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Economic Forum's country competitiveness report ranks Kenya first in Africa in quality of human capital, availability of research, innovation and business dynamism, making it the place to be as an investor. Kenya is globally ranked 56th out of 190 economies in the Ease of Doing Business Index with an ambitious plan to reach top 50 in the next 3 years.

Kenya is among the world's emerging economies to invest in, due to its accelerated infrastructure development and a stable political and macroeconomic environment.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

In 2024, Kenya's (GDP) grew by 4.7% compared to a revised growth of 5.7% in 2023. Nominal GDP increased from KSh 15,033.6 billion in 2023 to KSh 16,224.5 billion in 2024. The year-on-year inflation for 2024 eased to 4.5 per cent from 7.7 per cent in 2023. GDP per capita increased to KSh 309,460 from KSh 291,770 in 2023.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

Kenya is a member of the East Africa Community (EAC) with a population of about 466 million. Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, make up the East Africa Community. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with a population of about 560 million, and the Africa continental free trade area (ACFTA) that guarantees a market of over 1.5 billion people. Kenya also has preferential market access to a population of over 700 million in EU; and a population of 455 million in USA with export opportunities to over 6,000 product lines under the AGOA arrangement.

WHY CHOOSE KENYA



SECTION 2: WHY CHOOSE KENYA

KENYA, AN INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICAL HUB

Infrastructure and Logistics is at the core of Kenya's economic narrative due to the country's role as a trans-shipment hub for goods moving to landlocked countries in East and Central Africa. The Port of Mombasa is located on international container routes, serving as a well-integrated landing port for regional shipping networks. Land connectivity has also become a major focus, with a number of large-scale projects undertaken to link regional countries with the global market. The LAPSET project is, this includes Lamu Port is Eastern Africa's largest and most ambitious infrastructure project bringing together Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan. Railroads are being built and extended while new ports are being constructed. This makes Kenya the logistical hub for the region.

Fortune magazine named Kenya as the best African emerging economy to invest in due to accelerated infrastructure development and a stable macro-economic environment. Kenya co-funded several priority infrastructure projects aimed at enhancing Trade and Regional Integration in East Africa. The USD 3.6 billion Nairobi - Mombasa Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) completed in 2017 has efficiently links Kenya's Indian Ocean Port city of Mombasa to the capital Nairobi. The SGR has hit over two million passengers with a revenue earning estimation at Sh15bn. In addition to cross-county railway intracity railway stations are under construction with 27 planned in Nairobi City alone. The development of Nairobi Railway City as part of redeveloping Nairobi's Central Railway Station is also aimed at placing Nairobi as a global commercial hub by offering commuters convenience, safety and speed. The works on this was launched by Kenya's President on Wednesday, 7th December, 2022 and will accommodate upto 30, 000 passengers per hour at peak periods. New roads are being constructed in every county; Corridors, Highways and by-passes.

The USD 654 million Jomo Kenyatta International Airport expansion comprises of a 178,000m2 facility, is complemented by Nairobi Commuter Rail Service linking the city centre to the airport. While the Nairobi Expressway, a toll highway connects Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) to other sections in Nairobi. JKIA is currently being expanded to handle 20million passengers. On the other hand, Kisumu Airport was up-

graded to international status handling Boeing 737, DC9 and Airbus A310 while Moi International Airport and Eldoret Airport were renovated to handle large carriers. Lamu, Malindi, Isiolo and Wilson airports continue to compliment the larger airports, including Jomo JKIA, Moi International Airport in Mombasa, Eldoret and Kisumu.

The USD 366 million, Port of Mombasa harbour channel was further deepened by 15 metres and widened to 500 metres to accommodate larger vessels. This together with the new Lamu port are among the investment that are transforming Kenya into a maritime hub. Others include Kenya's shipyard operated by Kenya Naval base in Mombasa which is the largest in East Africa and Kisumu Shipyards which will repair, refurbish and build new ships hence contributing greatly to Kenya's maritime and blue economy industries. To ensure timely delivery of products the Kenya Pipeline Company has constructed a US\$489m Mombasa-Nairobi multi-product pipeline. On the other hand, Kisumu Airport was upgraded to international status handling Boeing 737, DC9 and Airbus A310 while Moi International Airport and Eldoret Airport were renovated to handle large carriers.

Lamu, Malindi, Isiolo and Wilson airports continue to compliment the larger airports, including Jomo JKIA, Moi International Airport in Mombasa, Eldoret and Kisumu.

Kenya's shipyard operated by Kenya Naval base in Mombasa is the largest in East Africa and Kisumu Shipyards repair, refurbish and build new ships hence contributing greatly to Kenya's maritime and blue economy industries.

KENYA, HOME TO DIPLOMATIC, GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FINANCIAL HUB

The United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON) in Nairobi, is one of the four major United Nations office sites. It is amongst the UN's official headquarters based in Kenya.

The United Nations Office at Nairobi also hosts the global headquarters for two programmes: the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Kenya hosts other major continental and international agencies include, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organization, UN Women, United Nations Development Programme, UNHCR, World Bank, international Monetary Fund, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, etc.

In January 2021, Kenya assumed membership to the UN Security Council as a non-permanent member for a 2-year non-renewable stint. Kenya's success arguably stemmed from a widely shared perception of its stature as a stable role model on the continent, particularly East Africa, within which it stood out as the region's most developed and influential power.

VIBRANT FINANCIAL AND BANKING SECTOR

The Financial Services Sector (FSS) is one of the 6 priority sectors under the economic pillar of Kenya Vision 2030 that are expected to play a critical role in ensuring the country attains a 10% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate by the year 2030. Kenya has 43 banking institutions (42) commercial banks and 1 mortgage finance company), 9 representative offices of foreign banks, 13 Microfinance Banks (MFBs), 3 credit reference bureaus (CRBs), 19 Money Remittance Providers (MRPs) and 73 foreign exchange (forex) bureaus.

Equity Bank operates in five regional markets Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.

KCB Bank headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya, with its subsidiaries being KCB Bank Kenya Limited, KCB Bank Burundi Limited, KCB Bank Rwanda, KCB Bank South Sudan Limited, KCB Bank Tanzania Limited, KCB Congo and KCB Bank Uganda Limited.

DIVERSE AND ACCESSIBLE VALUE-ADDITION MARKET

Investing in Kenya offers Preferential Market Access within the African region. These market access plus-es include;

East African Community (EAC) - Population of 466,745,958

million comprising 7 member states, backed by a Customs Union Protocol.

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) comprises 21 member States with a population of over 560 million people, with a combined GDP of \$768 billion.

Tripartite Negotiations between EAC, COMESA and SADC - expected to be concluded any time now, will create a free trade area (FTA) of over 600 million people.

AfCFTA provides an opportunity for Kenyan businesses and consumers to access improved range of competitively priced goods and services, new technologies, and innovative practices.

World Trade Organization (WTO) - membership allows Kenya's products to access more than 90% of world markets at Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment.

SOLID AND GROWING MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The manufacturing sector is one of four main areas of focus by the Kenyan government's economic agenda and the local sector is experiencing an increase in international investment and domestic growth.

Technology is the primary driver in shifting into an advanced manufacturing sector for the country, which is supported by an increasingly competitive IT-focused skill set among Kenyan professionals. Kenya is focused on leveraging technology to accelerate the scaling of cottage industries, increasing value addition capacity, and making mid-scale manufacturers more competitive among regional peers.

Kenya currently produces an average of 25,000 bales of cotton. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 farmers are involved in cotton farming, while the overall sector provides livelihood to approximately 200,000 households. Cotton in Kenya is mainly grown by about 30,000 to 45,000 smallholder farmers in arid and marginal regions, under rain-fed conditions on small land holdings of about one hectare.

Cotton is drought tolerant and is mostly grown by small-scale farmers in semi-arid regions in the country. It takes about 6 to 8 months to mature. In Kenya, cotton is sown between April - June and harvested from November-February.

The cotton, textiles, and apparel (CTA) industry is Kenya's second-largest manufacturing industry after food processing and has been classified as a core industry.

Kenya's CTA manufacturing value chain comprises researchers, ginners, farmers, spinners, input suppliers, textile manufacturers, and extension service providers.

Kenya is in a strong position to capitalize on the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) agreement as the country already captures more than a third of all apparel exports from Sub-Saharan Africa to the USA. 70% of Kenyan apparel firms have a US dominant market orientation.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Kenya aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized 'middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030.' The establishment of Special Economic Zones is key to the achievement of this Vision. Special Economic Zones in Kenya offer incentives to investors such as duty exemption, protection and repatriation of profits, tax exemptions and work permit facilitation.

KENYA, HUB FOR INNOVATION AND ICT

Kenya identified ICT as a key enabler to the attainment of the goals and aspirations of the Vision 2030. As at now, Kenya's Safaricom is the

first private telecommunications operator in Ethiopia. Kenya's capacities include:

Great innovation in ICT e.g. M-PESA which has revolutionized the global financial sector for transferring money on the phone

The second largest, vibrant and highly tech savvy youthful population

Hosts the best incubation centers in the region e.g. I Hub, I-lab and IBM Centre.

Key source of talent as demonstrated by the wide array of technology companies that have set up their regional bases in Kenya to tap into the talent.

Has the best internet coverage and technology infrastructure across Africa.

Home to Konza (Konza Technopolis) is a key flagship project of Kenya's Vision 2030 economic development portfolio. Konza a world-class city, powered by thriving information, communications and technology (ICT) sector, superior reliable infrastructure and business friendly governance systems.

Kenya is among the few African countries that is exporting software development services to global technology firms from USA, India, South Africa, Spain, Germany among other countries

RENEWABLE, CLEAN, SUSTAINABLE GREEN ENERGY AND BLUE ECONOMY

Kenya has one of the most developed power sectors in sub-Saharan Africa, having opened its market to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in the mid-1990s. Kenya benefits from factors including an active private sector and abundant renewable energy resources, especially geothermal, wind and solar.

Kenya's geothermal capacity was 863 Megawatts of electricity by last year. This is the largest capacity in the world. Kenya has embarked on sharing the capacity in the entire region.

Kenya offers one of the fastest growing and dynamic markets for renewable energy in Africa. With an eye on sustainable development, Kenya aims to help mitigate climate change by reducing Kenya's carbon footprint, while creating much-needed jobs. Currently, 70% of the nation's installed electricity capacity comes from renewable energy sources, which is more than three times the global average. Africa's largest single wind power facility is at Lake Turkana in Kenya's Rift Valley.

On the other hand, Kenya's Blue Economy seeks to promote economic growth, responsible production and consumptions, social inclusion, and preservation or improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability of the ocean and coastal areas through the circular economy.

HIGH VALUE HUMAN CAPITAL

Kenya has a large pool of young, talented, highly educated, skilled and most sought-after work force in Africa. To date, Kenya has its capacities spread across various sectors in leading capitals in the world, from Doctors, Engineers, Academia and Hospitality. For instance, Kenya currently exports its nurse to the United Kingdom.

The World Economic Forum's



country competitiveness report ranks Kenya 1st in Africa in quality of human capital, availability of research and innovation.

Kenya was ranked among the top 10 sub-Saharan economies leveraging their human capital in 2018 by the World Economic Forum.

SECTION 3: KEY EXPORT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

KENYA, A GLOBAL LEADER IN VALUE ADDED AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR

Kenya is the premier source of quality priced value addition horticultural produce, grown in natural conditions under the sun and delivered to markets through the best cold-chain infrastructure and logistics network in the world. Reputable quality products due to compliance in international market requirements both legislative and non-legislative due to the commitment by the industry to meet the highest stringent quality specifications done under good agricultural practices guided by global G.A.P specifications with a full traceability system in place.

Increased confidence in Kenyan horticultural products in the global market and increased market entry into key markets in developed countries.

Increased uptake of KEPHIS technical capacity in sanitary and phytosanitary services with an enhanced international, regional, and national recognition of KEPHIS as an eminent testing body.

Increased exporter awareness to adopt value addition especially in flowers (ready packed in bouquets). Below are some of Kenya's leading exports:

A: HORTICULTURE

TEA

Kenya is the biggest exporter of black tea in the world. In 2021, Kenya's tea export earnings amounted to USD. 1,107,041,101. Top buyers of Kenyan tea include United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Egypt, Sudan and Pakistan.

The country's tropical climate and deep reddish soil (high mineral content) is perfect for making tea bushes thrive and producing the best tea. Tea bushes are grown at high altitude of over 8,000 feet and this contribute to the higher antioxidant levels contained in the leaves. The tea plants are nourished year-round sunshine and abundant rainfall. The tea leaves are moist, and they grow all year round. Farmers pluck the tea carefully, tender apical portions of the shoots, two leaves and one new bud, which is good for a fine black tea. The leaves are gathered, dried and cut to be packed into loose leaf bags or tea bags.

Tea processing facilities in Kenya meet local and international quality standards and are certified. Kenyan tea production complies with sustainable and trade practices and have most of the private certification such as fair-trade certification, Rainforest Alliance Certification, among others.

Kenyan tea has a distinct taste and quality; has a bright amber colour and a full-bodied flavour.

Kenya tea is of high quality and safe due to;

Adherence to good agricultural practices (no pesticides or agro chemicals).

Good husbandry practices and selection of high-quality varieties.

Skilful processing practices (no additives, preservatives or artificial colouring).

Continuous improvements due to investment in modern technology and R&D; commitment to Global and National Food Safety standards (ISO, HACCP, KS1927). Compliance with environmental and social market requirements (Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP), Fair Trade, among others). Kenyan farmers also maintain sustainable practices so as not to negatively affect Kenyan natural resources as well as diminish the quality of their tea.



COFFEE

Kenya’s coffee earnings hit USD. 205,128,204.12 as of January to August 2022. Kenya is the fifth largest producer of the coffee in Africa. Key markets for Kenya coffee include Belgium, Germany, United States of America and South Korea.

All Kenya coffee is Arabica coffee grown on the rich volcanic soil found in the highlands of the country, 1400-2000 meters above sea level, and harvested during the months of October through December. Most of Kenyan coffees are produced by smallholding farms. The farmers pick up the ripened cherries to be de-pulped and to take out the crust of coffee beans.

The beans are then fermented to get rid of their sugary coating called the mucilage, and dried on the patios, turned and tossed frequently so that some moisture is retained, and the coffee beans get the desired bluish colour. After they are fully sundried and milled, the coffee beans are destined for bulk trade.

Kenyan coffee is medium roasted, robust and sophisticatedly crafted coffee beans that are revered for their highest grade on the rating scales. Kenyan coffee, with its rich body, has high acidity, intense flavour, delightful aroma and lingering the complex sweetness.

The majority of Kenyan coffees are produced by smallholding farms by the skilled farmers who tend to the crop. All Kenyan green coffee beans go through the process of pulping and wetting. The wet process ensures the beans’ smooth and the less acidic feel.

Kenyan coffee is among the best in the world because of its rich body, high acidity, intense flavour, and delightful aroma.

Black current is a flavour that is distinct to Kenyan beans, and one of the reasons a cup of coffee from Kenya tastes so unique.

VEGETABLES

The wide geographical and climatic diversity together with complementary irrigation has allowed production of vegetables throughout the year that target both local and international markets. Kenya exports vegetables to Pakistan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Egypt, and United Arab Emirates.

Vegetables grown in Kenya include tomatoes, cabbage, kales, garden peas, French beans, spinach, snow peas, carrots, pepper, snap peas, butternut, broccoli, runner beans, courgetti, cauliflory, beetroots, babycorn, radish, sweet corn, lettuce and turnips.

Asian vegetables grown in Kenya include eggplant, dudhi, okra, karella, tindori, turia and valor. The country is also producing aromatic plants which include; bulb onions, spring onions, coriander, garlic, long cayenne, bixa, rosemary, stevia, lemongrass, bullet chilli, parsley, ginger, chives, leeks, turmeric, basil, vanilla, celery and jatroph.

Vegetables farming in Kenya continues to attract investors due to the solid infrastructure, favourable climate, global positioning of Kenya and productive workforce. Vegetable farmers comprise of large, medium and small-scale producers who have attained high management standards and have invested heavily in value addition through

adoption of modern technology in production, precision farming and marketing.

FRUITS

The Kenyan weather is conducive for a variety of fruits to thrive because it can accommodate different types of fruits for better yields. Fruit farmers in Kenya have several options on the type of fruits to venture in depending on their investment plan.

Kenya’s top export destinations for fruits include Netherlands, USA, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and France

The fruits grown in Kenya include banana, mango, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, pawpaw, lime, orange, purple passion, yellow passion, tree tomato, lemons, guavas, tangerine, loquats, pears, grapefruit, grapes, plums, sweet melon, custard apple, strawberries, apples, thorn melon, peaches, pepino melon and jackfruit.

Farmers utilise modern technologies some of which includes drip irrigation, fertigation systems, greenhouse ventilation systems, net shading, fertilizer recycling systems to prevent wastage, use of wetlands for wastewater treatment, artificial lighting to increase day length for long day crops, and post-harvest handling facilities and techniques.

NUTS

This subsector is important as a source of processed edible oil, animal feed and industrial oil. The scheduled nuts and oil crops in Kenya include coconut, Cashew nuts, Macadamia, Oil palm, Sunflower, Sesame, Castor, Canola, Peanuts, Bambara nuts, Sunflower, jojoba, linseed (flax seed).

MACADAMIA-THIRD LARGEST EXPORTER

Macadamia nuts are mainly grown in the central part of Kenya such as Muranga, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Embu and Meru. These are the places that the tree was first introduced when it came into Kenya. With time, the tree has spread to other areas of the country such as Bungoma, Kakamega, Kitale, Machakos and Taita Taveta.

Kenya is the third largest exporter of macadamia. It is grown by an estimated 200,000 smallholder macadamia farmers across the country while the rest is cultivated under plantation farms.

Kenyan macadamia nuts are grown in the mineral rich highlands. Macadamias will grow on a wide range of soils but perform best on well-drained soils, preferably 1-2 m deep and high in organic matter.

There are two main varieties of macadamia grown; Integrifolia and tetraphylla. M. Tetraphylla is preferred for its ability to germinate uniformly, grow faster, and are considered somewhat easier to graft and transplant and produces slightly spindle shaped nuts.

MacadamiaW is considered the world’s finest dessert nut because of its delicate taste and numerous health benefits; it is the king of nuts.

Nuts are enjoyed in various ways, with the most popular being an exciting gourmet snack. It can be enjoyed as roasted and salted table nuts, honey coated or chocolate covered nuts. Macadamia nut chips

are blended into breads, cookies, biscuits, pastries, ice-cream, bakery toppings etc.

CASHEW NUTS

Cashew nut is among the oldest cash crops in the Kenyan Coast and a major source of income for smallholder farmers mainly in Kilifi, Kwale, Mombasa, Tana River and Lamu Counties.

Major export markets include United States of America, European Union, Japan, China, Hong Kong and Canada.

It is also grown in Tharaka Nithi County and expansion is ongoing to other parts of Eastern region. The tree is fairly drought resistant and grows well even on marginal soils where other fruit trees would fail. The best soils for growing cashew are Well drained, deep (2-3m) sandy soils. Cashew is a drought tolerant crop requiring a minimum of 500mm per annum 1,000 mm is sufficient for production. Average of around 25C is ideal temperature.

Kenyan Cashews are low in sugar and rich in fiber, heart-healthy fats, and plant protein.

They’re also a good source of copper, magnesium, and manganese – nutrients important for energy production, brain health, immunity, and bone health.

Broken kernels are used in confectionery and sometimes as substitute for almonds. Ground cashew kernels can replace peanut butter in exotic dishes.

FLORICULTURE AFRICA’S LEADING EXPORTER AND 3RD IN THE WORLD

Kenya prides herself of a blooming flower sector. Kenya is Africa’s lead exporter of flowers and ranks as the third largest exporter of flowers globally. The most significant markets for Kenyan flowers are the European Union, United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia, Australia, Asia and Africa.

Kenya produces roses, carnations, alstroemeria, gypsophila, lilies, eryngiums, arabicum, hypericum, statice, and other summer flowers. Kenyan flowers grow in pure volcanic soils in high altitude areas, which is the secret behind the premium quality. However, the main ingredient is the love, care and nurture they receive from the onset, through the hands of happy workers whose livelihoods have been completely transformed by the flower industry.

Kenyan flowers are world renowned with unique characteristics such as novelty, longer shelf lives, diverse and beautiful.

Kenya’s flower exports have grown in volume and value over the years with roses having the most demand worldwide.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POLY-TRY AND DAIRY PRODUCTION - LARGEST AGRICULTURAL SUB-SECTOR

Dairy farming in Kenya is the largest Agricultural sub-sector compared to other Agricultural farming. It contributes to about 14% of Gross Domestic Products in Agricultural sector and when combined to Kenya National Goods Domestic Product it produced 3.5%.8 in May 2021. Milk production in the country includes 4.6 billion litres from

cattle, 6.4 million litres from goats and 340 million litres from camels providing an important source of livelihoods to Kenyans.

Livestock comprises dairy cattle, goats, camels and beef cattle, small ruminants, non-ruminants, poultry and emerging livestock such as quail and rabbits. Kenya’s export of livestock was approximately US\$14.52 Million in 2021 and mainly comprised of cows, sheep, goats and camels. Some of the key export markets for Kenya’s livestock include countries in the Middle East, West Africa, Central Africa and North Africa.

Beef is largely produced in arid and semi-arid areas, where about 36 percent of the Kenya populations live. Dairy production is concentrated in high potential agro-ecological zones where fodder and pastures are available.

Attributes

Kenya Meat Commission procures all its raw materials for its processes with due consideration of high-quality standards at all times. Strict procedures in livestock procurement/sourcing are adhered to.

Stringent Veterinary inspections of the animals in the field, ante-mortem inspections at the point of receipt, postmortem inspections during the slaughter process and at dispatch of the products are adhered to. This ensures that quality is taken care of from sourcing through processing to distribution of all the Commissions’ products.

The Commission has continued to maintain high levels of food safety, product quality and hygiene. The Commission has a fully-fledged in-house laboratory for monitoring compliance of production processes and finished products.

Slaughtered beef carcasses are chilled for a period of minimum 48 hours during which temperature and humidity are monitored closely. The process is meant to relax the muscles and consequently achieve aged or cured beef which is tender and has a superior taste. This is a key attribute that distinguishes the Commission’s meat from others.

SECTION 4: OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENTS

SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY

According to the World-Wide Fund for Nature data, globally the Blue Economy has an asset base of over \$24 trillion. It is said to generate at least

\$2.5 trillion each year from the combination of fishing and aquaculture, shipping, tourism, and other activities. The total “ocean asset base” of the Western Indian Ocean region spanning from Somalia to South Africa is at least USD333.8 billion and the annual “Gross Marine Product – GMP” (equivalent to a country’s annual gross domestic product (GDP) – is at least USD22.9 billion.

Kenya has a share of about 2.4 billion USD of this Western Indian Ocean economy. With Coastal Tourism taking the largest share of about \$1.5 billion annually. Compared to the annual GDP of about \$60 billion for the country, this is

only a five percent contribution to the GDP. Kenya’s lucrative tuna belt is estimated to be 170,000 – 330, 000 Metric tonnes of fish in her expansive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

MINING SECTOR

Kenya is rich in mineral resources with known deposits of soda ash, fluorspar, titanium, gold, coal, manganese, iron ore, gypsum, diatomite, chromite, limestone, and silica sand. Most of these minerals are exported to China, Uganda, United States, Rwanda and Japan.

There are also indications that the country is potentially rich in rare earth minerals and other types of minerals which are to be discovered with increased exploration.

TRANSPORT SERVICES

Kenya’s transport sector accounts for 8.3% of its total GDP. Its public transport system is privately operated with the road transport network served by matatus (minibuses), taxis (traditional and ride hailing services), boda-bodas (motorcycles) and tuk tuk (three-wheelers).

The aviation transport service offers domestic and international flights handling both cargo and people. It is served by the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Moi International Airport, Kisumu International Airport, Eldoret Airport and Wilson Airport.

The maritime transport service is a key pillar of the Kenyan economy. The Port of Mombasa as well as the newly constructed port of Lamu serves as the entry and exit point for cargo not only for Kenya but for neighbouring countries as well signalling Kenya is open for business.

INSURANCE SERVICES

Kenya represents one of Africa’s most well-developed and best-regulated insurance markets. In recent years, insurance penetration and accessibility have been improving steadily in Kenya. The middle class is growing, more Kenyans have disposable income and there is potential for new demand for insurance.

Kenyan insurers have expanded into neighbouring East African countries in the past decade. Britam has subsidiaries in Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Rwanda. ICEA Lion operates in Uganda and Tanzania. CIC Insurance Group provides insurance and related financial services in Uganda, South Sudan and Malawi.

HEALTH SERVICES

The health sector comprises the public system, with major players including the Ministry of Health and parastatal organisations, and the private sector, which includes private for-profit, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Faith Based facilities.

Health services are provided through a network of over 4,700 health facilities countrywide, with the public sector system accounting for about 51 percent of these facilities. The public health system consists of the following levels of health facilities: national referral hospitals, provincial general hospitals, district hospitals, health centres, and dispensaries.

The Aga Khan Hospital is based in

Kenya and has branches in Dar es Salaam, Mumbai, Kisumu, Mombasa and Pakistan.

SECTION 5: KEY ATTRACTIONS IN KENYA

Come live the magic!

Kenya is one of the world’s magnificent tourism destinations. Kenya is a year-round destination offering authentic, diverse and unique experiences, providing travelers with breathtaking moments of discovery wrapped with the warmth of its people.

KENYA’S GREAT WILDEBEEST MIGRATION – THE SEVENTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

There is no more exciting time in Kenya for safari enthusiasts and conservationist than in July. - It is the highlight of the year for Safari lovers; the great wildebeest migration – the seventh wonder of the world. Millions of wildebeests and zebras will soon be squashed into the northern Serengeti and Masai Mara. They will zig-zag across the vast grasslands to cross the Mara and Talek Rivers. The crocodiles will lie in wait and pick off the young, weak and unlucky. Similarly, the big, strong, and fastest cats (lions -Simba, kings of the Jungle, cheetahs – fastest animal on earth and leopards – great tree climbers, swimmers and very agile) will wait on the far side of the river waiting for exhausted wildebeests, antelopes, zebras which make easy prey. Thereafter, the scavengers (hyenas, vultures, and others) lay in wait to finish off the left-overs!

The animals usually stay around the northern eco-system until October, when they will start moving east and then south. Predation by leopards, lions, cheetahs and hyena at this time is great, simply due to numbers. There are just so many animals of prey around that the predators take full advantage to feed their own young, a time of plenty for all. October to November is when the short rains begin to fall in the south and east Serengeti, so the herds start to leave the Masai Mara, crossing the Mara River yet again, bringing all the same perils as before. They head slowly back to the Serengeti’s eastern plains. By the time they arrive it will be February and the cycle is complete. Arrival at the calving grounds marks the end of this, and the start of the next year’s migration.

Kenya is world renowned as The Safari Destination and is home to the Twin -Migration of the Humpback whales and Wildebeests. Kenya has the world’s only wildlife park within its capital city and home to the Big 5 - Elephant, Rhino, Buffalo, Lion and Leopard. While the Geronuk, the Somali Ostrich, the Reticulated Giraffe, the Grevy’s Zebra and the fringe eared Oryx, form the special 5 in Northern Kenya. Kenya is also a birding paradise with over 1,100 recorded species of birds within Lake Baringo, Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita. Other unique locations are the Northern Kenya’s spectacular Loroghi Hills, the wild Matthews Ranges and Ndoto Mountains. Further North, you will definitely enjoy the cultural festivals and on the shores of Lake Turkana, which is both the world’s largest permanent desert lake and the world’s largest alkaline lake.





Kenya welcomes the wonderful people and resident of all ages in the Sultanate of Oman to experience this Magical Seventh Wonder of the World between July to October at Kenya’s Maasai Mara, our diverse Magical flora and fauna. Kenya Airways (www.kenya-airways.com) in conjunction with Oman Travel Point (www.travelpoint.om / +96891149686 / +96824661817) would be the best way to secure your next gateway to Magical Kenya. Kenyan Visas are issued directly online and within 48hours via the Government website www.evisa.gov.ke and the Kenya Embassy remain ready to assist you in anyway.

Come and Live the Magic for real!

Other Attraction sites

Kenya’s parks, reserves and private conservancies are home to some of the highest and most diverse populations of wildlife on the planet.

Beach tourism, eco-tourism, cultural/heritage tourism, and sports tourism are all part of the tourism sector in Kenya.

Kenya has the world’s only wildlife park within its capital city, Nairobi and home to the Big Five: Elephant, Rhino, Buffalo, Lion and Leopard, as well as the special 5 in Northern Kenya - the Gerenuk, the Somali Ostrich, the Reticulated Giraffe, the Grevy’s Zebra and the fringe eared Oryx. Kenya is also a birding paradise with over 1,100 recorded species of birds within Lake Baringo, Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita which are great spotting locations.

For the adventurous at heart, inspiring locations await trekkers for scenic views and heart-thumping experiences with nature e.g., Chyulu Hills, located in Eastern Kenya within Tsavo National Park, and the trek along the heights of the Aberdares Ranges.

Other unique locations are the Northern Kenya's spectacular Lorooghi Hills, the wild Matthews Ranges and Ndoto Mountains. Further North, visitors can enjoy the cultural festivals and shores of Lake Turkana, which is both the world's largest permanent desert lake and the world's largest alkaline lake.

Culture and Heritage

Kenya is a country of deeply rooted traditions and vibrant cultural cross-roads. Some of the oldest evidence of human culture has been discovered in Kenya, making it truly a cradle of humanity. Today, Kenya is a dynamic nation that links its prehistoric pasts to new cultural expressions in a land of filled with warm hospitality of the people surrounded by her breath-taking flora and fauna.

Kenya’s diverse landscape stretching from snow-capped mountains to the Great Rift Valley, and from deserts to lakes, vast savannahs, lush forests, and pristine coast are reflected in the diversity of Kenyan people and their traditions. Many communities thrive in areas that have sustained their unique ways of life for centuries, while others are adapting their customs in growing urban areas.

The people who live along Kenya’s coast share cultural practices with communities in neighbouring countries and regions that also border the Indian Ocean, this includes Sultanate of Oman and Republic of Yemen. Inland, communities continue to share the great open spaces with some of the world’s most treasured wildlife. In rapidly growing urban centres, people of diverse culture intersect, resulting in dynamic and creative new forms of expression that further enrich contemporary Kenyan culture.

A HOME OF RENOWNED AND GLOBAL STARS: KENYA'S SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN

Sport is an important element of the Kenyan culture. Globally, Kenya is mainly known for its dominance in middle-distance, long-distance races. Sports in Kenya are played both professionally and as recreational physical activities. Sports played in Kenya include athletics (track & field and other running events), cricket, field hockey, motor sports, football, rugby, volleyball,

basketball, swimming and diving, handball, netball, bicycling and martial arts.

ICONIC SPORTSMEN AND WOMEN

FERDINAND OMANYALA - 100M

- Fastest man in Africa.
- Kip Keino classic champion.

- 8th fastest man of all-time.

- African record holder.

ELIUD KIPCHOGE - MARATHON

- Olympic champion.

- Greatest marathoner of all time.

- 1st human to run a sub-two-hour marathon.

EZEKIEL KEMBOI- 3000M STEEPLECHASE

- Multiple Olympics Champion.

JULIUS YEGON- JAVELIN

- 1st commonwealth javelin record holder

BRIGID KOSGEI – MARATHON

- Women Marathon Record Holder.

HELLEN OBIRI - 5000M

- 2016 Rio Olympics Champion.

FAITH CHEPNGETICH KIPYEGON - 1500M

- 2016 Rio Olympic champion.

- 2020 Tokyo Olympic champion

MICHAEL OLUNGA – FOOT-BALL

- Striker for Qatari club Al-Arabi.

- Also plays for the Kenya national team.

VICTOR WANYAMA - FOOTBALL

- Defensive midfielder for major league soccer club CF Montréal.

- First Kenyan to play in the Premier League

- Previously played for Beerschot, Celtic, Southampton and Tottenham Hotspur.

NATIONAL TEAMS

- Kenya morans – Basketball.

- Malkia strikers – volleyball.

- Shujaa – Rugby.

- Harambee Starlets – Football

- Harambee stars – Football.

KENYA'S FORE FATHERS / ACADEMICS / WRITERS / ARTISTS / NOBEL PEACE PRICE WINNER

JOMO KENYATTA

He is the Founding Father and the first President of the Republic of Kenya. He preached a doctrine of personal and entrepreneurial effort, symbolized by his slogan “Harambee,” or “Pulling together.”

DANIEL TOROITICH ARAP MOI

He was the second President of Kenya from 1978 to 2002. He was the country’s longest-serving president. One of Moi’s enduring policy imprints is in education. His education reforms aimed at addressing ethnic disparities in university access among marginalized communities.

MWAI KIBAKI

Kibaki was the third President of the Republic of Kenya. Under his stewardship, the economy blossomed, with the gross domestic product (GDP) rising from a lowly 0.6% to an impressive 7% in his first term. The construction of the 45-kilometre Thika Superhighway would become the symbol of success in the development of infrastructure. He also launched the Free Primary Education programme, boosting enrolment in schools and curbing high dropout rate due to lack of school fees.

UHURU KENYATTA

He was the fourth President of the Republic of Kenya. He was the first President under the new 2010 Constitution, overseeing devolution enabling him to set precedents and standards for future presidents. He advanced infrastructural developments such as constructing roads and railways as well as building and expanding airports and seaports.

DEDAN KIMATHI

Amongst Kenya’s revolutionary leader, he led the armed military struggle against the British colonial regime in Kenya.

WANGARI MAATHAI

Prof. Wangari Maathai was a Kenyan Environmentalist and Human Rights Activist. She was the first African woman to receive the very prestigious Nobel Peace Prize of 2004. Maathai fought tirelessly, even against oppressive regime, to ensure a sustainable environment and better quality for women and the citizens of Kenya.

NGUGI WA THIONGÓ

As a writer, playwright, journalist and lecturer Ngugi wa Thiong’o has been widely regarded as East Africa’s most influential writer. Ngugi has published and wrote stories, plays and novels. His most famous novels are Weep Not Child (1964), The River Between (1965) the Grain of Wheat (1967) and Petals of Blood (1977).

RICHARD LEAKEY

He was Director of the National Museum of Kenya, Director of the Kenyan Wildlife Department, served as head of Kenya's civil services and secretary of the Cabinet. Richard Leakey established Wildlife Direct to create a direct relationship between those at the front line of conservation and those who care about wildlife anywhere in the world.

LUPITA NYONGÓ

Lupita is a Kenyan actress who won an Oscars Academy Award for her film debut in 12 Years a Slave (2013). She is the recipient of several accolades, including a Daytime Emmy Award, four NAACP Image Awards, and two Screen Actors Guild Awards. Additionally, she has been nominated for a Primetime Emmy Award and a Tony Award.

TOM MBOYA

He was a Kenyan trade unionist, educator, Pan-Africanist, author, independence activist, and statesman. He was one of the founding fathers of the Republic of Kenya.

MO AMIN

Mohamed Amin was a Kenyan photojournalist known for delivering world exclusive images, and stories at the forefront of journalism in Africa.

PROF. MIRIAM WERE

She is a public health advocate, academician, and recipient of the first Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize. She was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize 2022 for her contribution in public health.

WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO BUSINESS! CONTACT US!

Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Japan

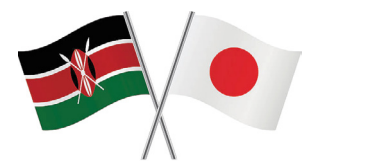
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Website : www.kenyarep-jp.com



KENYA IS READY TO DO BUSINESS , *Karibuni Sana*

TRADE SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS	Email: contactcentre@kentrade.go.ke	LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority,
Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency	Website: www.kentrade.go.ke	Chester House Building.
1st & 16th Floors, Anniversary Towers, University Way		P.O. Box 45008 - 00100,
P. O. Box 40247 – 00100 GPO	Kenya Tourism Board	Koinange Street, Nairobi Tel: +254-(0)20-2218968
Nairobi Kenya.	Head Office Kenya-Re Towers, Ragati Road	www.lapsset.go.ke
Tel. + 254 20 222 85 34-8	P.O. BOX 30630 – 00100 Nairobi,Kenya	
Cellphone: +254722 205 875 +254734228 534	Telephone: +254 20 2711 262Pilot No: +254 20	Ministry of Petroleum and Mining,
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Website: www.makeitkenya.go.ke	Email: info@ktb.go.ke	Phone: +254 (020) 2723101
	Website: www.ktb.go.ke	Fax: 254 (020) 2714398
Kenya Investment Authority		Email: cs@petroleumandmining.go.ke
UAP Old Mutual Towers, Upper Hill 14th and 15th Flr	Kenya Revenue Authority	Website: www.petroleumandmining.go.ke
P.O. Box 55704-00200, Nairobi Tel: (+254) 730104200	Times Tower Building, Haile Selassie Avenue	
Email: info@invest.go.ke	P.O. Box 48240 - 00100	Ministry of Energy
www.invest.go.ke	Tel: +254 20 281 0000	Nyayo House 23rd floor, Kenyatta Avenue
	Email: callcentre@kra.go.ke	P.O. Box 30582 - 00100, Nairobi
The National Treasury	Website: www.kra.go.ke	Tel: (+254) 020 310112
Treasury Building, Harambee Avenue		Cell: 0726 993 292,
P.O. Box 30007-00100, Nairobi Tel. +254 20 2252299	Immigration Department	Fax: (+254) 020 2228314
Email: ps@treasury.go.ke	Nyayo House 20th floor,	Email: info@energy.go.ke
Website: www.treasury.go.ke	Kenyatta Avenue/Uhuru Highway	Website: www.energy.go.ke
	P.O Box 30395 – 00100 Nairobi.	
Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs,	Tel: +254-20-2222022	PRIVATE SECTOR
Old Treasury Building, Harambee Avenue	Email: dis@immigration.go.ke	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
P.O Box 30551 – 00100 G.P.O	Website www.immigration.go.ke	5th Floor, Shelter Afrique Building, Mamlaka Rd.
NAIROBI, Kenya		P.O. Box 3556-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 3318888	Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA)	Phone +254 202730371 2 2727936 883
Email: info@mfa.go.ke	Westlands, Capital West Business Centre 5 th	+254 720 340949 735 999979
Website: www.mfa.go.ke	Floor, Opposite New Rehema House at the intersection of Rhapta Road & Lantana Road	Email: info@kepsa.or.ke
Ministry of Industry, Trade Investment and Industry,	P.O. Box 30519-00100	
Social Security House, Block A, 17th, 23rd Flr	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
P.O. Box 30418-00100, Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 20-2731531	Email: konza@konzacity.go.ke	15 Mwanzi Road opp West Gate Mall, Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya
Email: ps@industrialization.go.ke	Tel: +254(0) 204343013/4	E: info@kam.co.ke
Website: www.industrialization.go.ke	Export Processing Zones Authority,	M: +254 (0) 722201368, 734646004/5
Agriculture and Food Authority	Administration Building,Viwanda Road, off Nairobi-Namanga Highway, Athi River, Kenya	T: +254 (020) 232481
Head of Coffee Directorate	P.O. Box 50563, Nairobi 00200, Kenya	
Coffee Plaza, 10th Floor Haile Selassie Avenue	Email: info@epzakenya.com	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
P.O Box 30566 – 00100 Nairobi	Safaricom :0709 537 000/ 0713-051172/3	Heritan House, Off Argwings Kodhek Phone: +254 20 3927000
Telephone: +254 710 670 026, +254 788 494 579,	Airtel: 0786-683222, 0733-683222	Email: info@kenyachamber.or.ke
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Website: coffee.agricultureauthority.go.ke	2nd Flr, Upper Hill.	Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)	P.O. Box 52301 - 00200, Nairobi	P.O. Box 40312-00100, Nairobi T: +254 020 516 0333
P.O. Box 49592-00100, Nairobi	Tel: +254-20-272 20 30,	E: info@fpeak.org
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Email : kephisinfo@kephis.org	Email: info@vision2030.go.ke	Kenya Flower Council
Website: www.Kephis.org	Website: www.vision2030.go.ke	Suite 12, 4th Floor,
Kenya Trade Network Agency (KENTRADE)	Presidential Delivery Unit	The Greenhouse Building,
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