Our Shared Interest
Ar Chomhleas a Chéile | Maafikiano Yetu

Ireland Kenya Agri-Food Strategy | 2017 - 2021
Embassy of Ireland
 Kenya

Embassy of Ireland
4th Floor
Delta Office Suites
Manayani Road
Off Waiyakai Way
PO Box 30659-00100
Nairobi

Telephone: (+254) 0205 135 300
Email: nairobiem@dfa.ie

Embassy Office Hours:
Monday to Friday: 8.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

www.dfa.ie/kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations &amp; Acronyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAADP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFIAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AADP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ireland's global outlook

Ireland is connected to the global community through its history, its values, and status as a small open economy with worldwide trading links. Perhaps because our country is an island, Irish people are deeply connected with other people and events around the globe. Our culture shapes, and is shaped by, those connections. Our economy is interwoven with that of the rest of the world. Our people have migrated to far-away places finding opportunity and supporting local development.

Kenya, in particular, has been a welcoming destination for Irish people for many years and we share a long history of friendship and political co-operation which began with the establishment of Irish Missionary centres and continues to the present with Kenya hosting NGO workers, businesses, and individuals who have contributed immensely to the development of the country and the welfare of its people. Today, *The Global Island: Ireland’s Foreign Policy* presents a progressive and forward-looking vision of Ireland's place in the world. It outlines the principles and approaches which define Ireland’s global outreach, how we engage with other people, how we reflect our values on the international stage and how we advance our prosperity through deepening international trade. It describes how we ensure a strong and influential position in Europe and with key international organisations in which we engage as an active member.

This vision is complemented by other important policy statements. *Ireland Connected: Trading and Investing in a Dynamic World* sets out our ambition for trade and investment in a rapidly changing global environment. *One World, One Future: Ireland’s Policy for International Development* outlines our approach to addressing global poverty and inequity. *Ireland and Africa: Our Partnership with a Changing Continent* presents a framework to guide our relationship with a changing Africa in a mutually advantageous manner.

While it is the responsibility of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, together with other government departments and State agencies, to implement these policies, it is the responsibility of individual embassies to ensure that they are delivered at country level.

Ireland’s international relations are conducted through a network of embassies, consulates and State agency offices in 96 locations managing relations with over 180 countries.

Ireland has a strong and historic engagement with many Sub-Saharan African countries, with embassies in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. While Ireland’s bilateral relationship with many of these countries has traditionally focused on development cooperation and consular activities, there is now a much greater focus, in line with the objectives of the policy frameworks referred to above, in strengthening trade opportunities, in deepening political relations and in building institutional links between our respective countries.
Embassy of Ireland in Kenya

The decision by the Irish Government to re-open its Embassy in Nairobi in 2014 was made, not only in full recognition of Kenya’s importance to the prosperity and stability of the East Africa region, but also because of the potential for deepening a bilateral political and economic relationship to the advantage of both of our countries. There are deep historic ties between Ireland and Kenya, with Irish missionaries and NGO’s working in the country (many of whom are funded through Irish Aid), and contributing to Kenyan society, for over 100 years. This legacy also presents opportunities to build a new political, economic, development cooperation and social relationship relevant to our joint interests.

Since 2014, the Embassy has worked in close cooperation with the Irish and international community to deepen links with government, private sector and civil society organisations in the country. Over the past three years, the Embassy has, in addition to undertaking trade promotion activities, worked closely with Enterprise Ireland and the Business Ireland Kenya network in advancing the interests of Irish companies and in creating opportunities for business-to-business relationships in some key sectors of the economy.

Over this period, the Embassy has benefited from a modest allocation of Irish Aid funding each year. These funds have been used to complement Irish Aid funds which are directed through Irish-based NGOs or Misean Cara beneficiary organisations. They have also been used to assist in the strengthening of the ‘Doing Business Environment’ and in assisting Teagasc and other Irish organisations to support key value chains in the agriculture sector.

This Strategy

This current strategy proposes to continue and strengthen support for the Kenyan agri-food sector and to expand opportunities for Irish agri-food and agri-business companies. It will support the implementation of the three key goals of the One World, One Future policy, namely: reduced hunger, sustainable development and better governance. In this regard, it is wholly consistent with Ireland’s overall policy for international development and our international trading strategy. In addition, it will serve as a model which can be replicated in key partner countries elsewhere in Africa.

Investing in agriculture in Africa

Agriculture is the predominant source of employment and livelihood and a way of life for the majority of Africa’s citizens. For several countries, agriculture is also the single most important foreign exchange earner. The growth linkages in agriculture – upstream to suppliers of inputs, equipment and services, and downstream in assembling, processing, warehousing, marketing and consumption – are greater than in other sectors. Judicious investment in smallholder agriculture is an important lever for combating food insecurity, empowering women, improving nutrition and contributing towards broader social and economic development.

In recent years, the central role of agriculture in social and economic development has gained increasing recognition at all levels of African society. In 2003, African leaders launched the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as an important framework for revitalising agriculture on the Continent. To date, CAADP has helped countries to refocus attention on agriculture. It has also encouraged and facilitated a refreshing and complete overhaul of national agricultural sector strategies, investment plans and programmes. However, CAADP will not achieve its aims without a strong investment by individual countries in science, supported by international capability building, strengthening the role of the private sector and facilitating greater involvement in national markets and international trade. The overarching challenge for agriculture in Africa is that of low productivity across all farming systems. A review of performance of agriculture over the last 50 years showed that Africa has generally lagged behind other regions of the world, and moreover, the productivity gap is widening over time. In addition, increasingly unpredictable weather events, changing patterns of disease in crops and livestock, depletion of fossil hydrocarbons and consequent increase in demand for biofuels will further heighten the challenge.

---

People and Agriculture

**42.7 million**
people are living in Kenya

**74%**
of the population is living in rural areas

Shared Prosperity

**16.4 million (46%)**
live on less than US$1.25/day

**49%**
are in rural areas

Jobs

**11 million**
people are actively employed in primary production agriculture

- **52%**
- **48%**

Scale

**80%**
of total production units are small scale (< 3 ha)

**20%**
of total production units are large scale (> 50 3 ha)

Nutrition

The prevalence of people undernourished is **30.8%**
Agri-food in Ireland

The agri-food and bio-economy sector is a very significant part of the Irish economy in terms of jobs and exports. Its long-term competitiveness and sustainability are a priority concern for national policy. It is our largest indigenous industry, contributing €26 billion in turnover and generating 12.3% of merchandise exports in 2013. The sector accounts for around 170,000 jobs, or 9% of total employment, and makes a particularly significant contribution to employment in rural areas. Food and beverage exports recorded an estimated increase of 2% in 2016 to exceed €11 billion.

Irish stakeholders unique selling points

Hi-tech agri-business and agri-food
High productivity companies willing to invest

Capacity Building
Mass transfer of skills, knowledge and technologies to farmers (Teagasc experience)

Research and Innovation
Leading technologies

Regulatory Framework
Mainstreaming quality assurance, food safety standards and practices

Farmer Organisation
Strengthening producer groups, access to finance and management

Agri-food in Kenya

Farming is at the heart of the Kenyan economy, accounting for nearly 30% of GDP, and employing over 11 million people. Currently, the sector is dominated by smallholder farmers (80%) earning low incomes on landholdings of, on average, less than three hectares. There is huge potential to increase the productivity and incomes of these farmers, as demonstrated by the success of the country’s commercial agri-food sector. This sector has shown that it can compete internationally by supplying regional and international markets in areas like vegetables and cut flowers. The country has an active co-operative movement and an exceptionally strong mobile payments infrastructure. These and other features can be leveraged to extract more impact from agri-food to Kenya’s benefit.

The Kenyan Government has identified agricultural development as central in efforts to substantially reduce poverty and under-nutrition. Its Vision 20305 envisages the development of an innovative, commercially orientated and modern agriculture and fisheries sector that will transform the lives of the many millions of people who rely on primary industries for their food and incomes.

Nonetheless, the sector is plagued by challenges including:

- Traditional farming techniques and limited agricultural extension services
- Sub-standard inputs such as uncertified seeds, fertiliser, fodder and feeds
- Lack of access to credit to improve agricultural practices and post harvest handling and storage
- Weak and fragmented market access
- Poor regulatory framework with limited government capacity to undertake robust research, quality control and enforcement

---

5 http://www.vision2030.go.ke/
In 2015, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine launched a new industry-led national strategy, Food Wise 2025. This strategy outlines an ambitious vision for 2025 and highlights a range of actions needed to ensure that the industry realises the many opportunities in expanding global markets while also addressing difficult challenges, particularly that of sustainability.

The following features underlie Ireland’s agri-food success:

- A commitment to sustainability, embodied in the national sustainability programme for agriculture and food – Origin Green – a world first
- A strategic planning process in which all stakeholders participate to deliver industry-led and action-based five-year plans, facilitated by government
- Sustainable intensification (based on knowledge transfer, appropriate incentives, and improved producer and market structures) and a strong focus on consumer insight and market-led growth
- Strong risk-based food safety management systems
- The application of technology to address common challenges in improving productivity, nutrition and to address the environmental impact of farming

These principles and approaches are the foundations of Ireland’s success in the sector. They are also globally applicable, and can be used to help to build the capability of Kenya to improve its agri-food systems to achieve objectives in relation to nutrition, food security, economic growth and empowerment, employment creation, inclusivity and competitiveness.

Agri-food: the Ireland-Kenya connection

Farming is crucial to the economies of both Kenya and Ireland. Both countries have in place strategies for the further development of their respective industries. Ireland’s agricultural history highlights the feasibility of growing from smallholder subsistence farming to internationally competitive farming in under 40 years and, thereby, can provide many lessons for Kenya to emulate.

Kenya’s Agricultural Development Strategy 2010-2020 seeks to ensure food and nutritional security for all Kenyans, generate higher incomes, as well as increase employment, especially in the rural areas, through greater agricultural productivity and increased commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities and enterprises. Moreover, it is expected to position the agricultural sector as a key driver in achieving the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate envisaged under the economic pillar of Vision 2030.

The Irish Government is committed to developing its agri-food sector as a dynamic, consumer-focused, future-oriented industry, which avails of new opportunities in expanding international markets for high quality, safe and naturally produced products. The development of an agriculture sector which is

---

7 http://www.vision2030.go.ke/vision/
internationally competitive is crucially important to Ireland's future development.

Common challenges, however, must be addressed by both countries, including climate change, rising energy costs, food insecurity and rural decline. Such challenges call for increased investments in agriculture in order to ensure that it is more resource efficient and to balance different resource uses with the need to preserve the integrity of ecosystems. This thinking has informed both Ireland's domestic agricultural sector development and its overseas development programming, in an on-going effort to achieve a balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development – central to One World, One Future, the Irish Government's policy for international development.

Why this Ireland-Kenya Agri-food Strategy?

Arising from its close engagement with the Kenyan agri-food sector over the past three years, the Embassy has identified significant opportunities for Ireland and Kenya in the years ahead. A key lesson learnt from this experience is that there is a real opportunity to attract investment to Kenya which can help improve smallholder incomes, in addition to creating new trading outlets for Irish companies interested in the Kenyan market.

Over the past three years, the Embassy’s experience has been informed by the organisation of successful outreach visits from Kenya to Ireland (focusing on agri-business opportunities), an increased interest by Irish agri-food businesses in the Kenyan market and the widespread agreement on the importance of investing in agriculture in terms of poverty reduction and employment creation. As a result, there is a clear need to plan for a more focused and sustained engagement between Kenya and Ireland in agri-business.

This is the reason we have developed *Our Shared Interest: The Ireland/Kenya Agri-Food Strategy 2017-2021*. This Strategy has been developed by the Irish Embassy in Nairobi, in consultation with a wide range of Kenyan and Irish stakeholders.

The Strategy sets out a medium-term vision for Irish-Kenyan interest in agri-food, encompassing stronger development partnerships and enhanced trade and investment. It identifies the objectives, outcomes and principles of engagement by which inclusive economic growth will be assessed and achieved. It focuses specifically on agri-food. This is an area in which Ireland has a clear global advantage and a reputation for excellence and expertise which is of direct relevance to Kenya’s ambitions in this sector.

Through this Strategy, the Embassy is pledging its support for Ireland’s ‘whole-of-government’ approach, which sees a potential role for different government departments and agencies, as well as the private sector, in supporting its objectives. As such, it provides a coherent framework within which existing and potential new Irish stakeholders can develop and grow their agri-business engagement in Kenya to the benefit of both countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dairy Statistics</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual milk production (litres)</td>
<td>6.4 billion</td>
<td>5.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National herd (cattles)</td>
<td>1.4 million</td>
<td>4.2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What defines this Strategy and how is it different?

This strategy includes several distinctive features:

- A **Team Ireland approach**, led by the Embassy, was adopted in developing the strategy. Likewise, its implementation will be overseen by the Embassy (with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) in cooperation with Enterprise Ireland, Business Ireland Kenya and IFIAD.

- The strategy **brings together Ireland’s objectives in development cooperation, trade promotion and the development of institutional linkages** in a manner that is mutually reinforcing and coherent.

- It recognises the benefit of, and facilitates the planning of, objectives that can bring benefits both to Kenya and to Ireland.

- It facilitates the **development of public & private partnerships** that can work together for sustainable development, in line with SDG 17.

- It is fully coherent with, and complementary to, the Africa Agri-Food Development Programme (AADP) objectives.

- Its **delivery will be financed through several mechanisms**. Resources to be provided by development cooperation, other public funding, private sector investment, funding through investment banks and international financing institutions.

What has informed this Strategy?

- Ireland’s policy priorities as reflected in *The Global Island; Ireland Connected: One World One Future, Africa Strategy*.

- Kenyan plans for agricultural development as outlined in *Vision 2030* and the *Kenya Agriculture Development Strategy 2010-2020*.

- Commitment of the Embassy of Ireland, Business Ireland Kenya, Enterprise Ireland and IFIAD partners to work within a single jointly agreed cooperation framework.

- Incorporation of lessons learnt from agricultural programmes supported and bilateral exchanges facilitated to date.

- Participation and support of existing and new Kenyan partners.

What do we seek to achieve?

- Grow trade volumes between Ireland and Kenya.

- Establish and support strategic Ireland-Kenya partnerships in policy, research, and institutional cooperation.

- Support value chain development in discrete areas leading to better incomes, food and nutrition security and improved resilience for farming communities in Kenya.

Who is this Strategy directed at?

- Staff in the Embassy of Ireland in Kenya and at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – to assist in coherent business planning for the period 2017-2021.

- Business Ireland Kenya and Enterprise Ireland – to help inform and direct trade promotion activities in agri-food.

- IFIAD members – to help inform coherent planning and support to Kenya.

- Irish NGOs and their Kenyan partners.

- Irish businesses and business representative groups.

- Kenyan partners – Government, institutions, businesses, farming organisations/CSOs.

Who will benefit?

- Irish companies through stronger business links and business opportunities.

- Kenyan companies through new business opportunities in Ireland or partnerships with Irish businesses in Kenya.

- Government departments, third level and research institutions in Kenya.

- Cooperatives, farmer groups and individual households.

- Irish government departments, research centres and third level institutions.
The Strategy

**Vision**
Enhanced cooperation and investment in Agri-Food for the mutual benefit of Ireland and Kenya

**Goals**
1. Increased trade in agri-food between Ireland and Kenya
2. Improved policy, institutional and trading environment in agri-food in Kenya
3. Increased agricultural output and family incomes in Kenya

**Objectives**
1. Increase Ireland-Kenya trading values in agri-food by 100% (from agreed baseline levels)
2. Strengthen defined policies, institutions and businesses in support of the development of the agri-food sector in Kenya
3. Increase farmer incomes, in at least two counties in Kenya, through support for value chains in Irish potato and dairy
Core principles of engagement

This strategy is underpinned by several principles that the Irish Government believes are essential if it is to achieve the identified outcomes and results.

- Deliver in all three (interrelated) focal areas, as described below
- Reflect Ireland’s commitment to gender equality, climate change and nutrition
- Build on existing partnerships and experiences
- Work in clear niche areas of comparative advantage
- Cooperate with existing structures and avoid duplication
- Forge new (Irish and Kenyan) partnerships relevant to objectives
- Link planned delivery with available resources
- Plan for, and report on, results
- Working in partnership

Areas of work: The three pillar approach

Programme interventions will take a three-pronged approach encompassing three pillars (see figure below). Each pillar encompasses a different work stream of interventions, but often engaging similar stakeholders.

In this way, the approach ensures that interventions will be made at different levels that straddle trade and aid; public and private sectors; and short- and long-term interventions.
## Areas of work: Potential actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Improved trading outcomes</th>
<th>Effective Value Chains</th>
<th>Stronger Policy Planning/institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Theme</strong></td>
<td><strong>Potential Actions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 | Improving trading outcomes| • Clarity on baselines – getting better data on existing trade in merchandise and services  
   |                           | • Clear plan in place to increase the visibility and awareness of Ireland in Kenya. Likewise work to increase the visibility of Kenyan market opportunities in Ireland  
   |                           | • Clearer understanding of constraints to Irish companies entering the Kenyan market and plans to address these  
   |                           | • Proactive engagement with representative organisations in Kenya and in Ireland  
   |                           | • Engage Irish business already in Kenya as advocates  
   |                           | • Plan targeted visits to Ireland by Kenyan companies  
   |                           | • Capture information and undertake studies to identify market opportunities.  
   |                           | • Clear focus on sub-sectors where there is demand (aquaculture, potato, food processing, veterinary products, animal breeding)  
   |                           | • Proactive engagement in agricultural fairs and trade missions  
   |                           | • Coherence and agreed objectives between business support and trade promotion agencies  
| 2 | Specific value chain      | • Potatoes – continuing IFDC potato project and IPM’s interest in seed potato production  
   |                           | • Enhanced extension approaches – specialist demonstration and better farms  
   |                           | • Dairy and Livestock – Quality Assurance scheme design and roll-out as starting point of a more sustainable sector  
   |                           | • Traceability – using a sectoral approach to piloting improved traceability eg in fisheries  
   |                           | • Genomics – cutting edge systems for national herd improvement in dairy and beef  
   |                           | • Other value chains based on IFIAD founders’ work eg cassava  

---

*Our Shared Interest | Ar Chomhleas a Chéile | Maafikiano Yetu*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Potential Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Improving agriculture:       | • Adapting modern extension methods – peer-to-peer learning, discussion groups, farmer and pastoral field schools, addressing gender issues in extension systems  
• GHG modelling and climate smart approaches including tools like Carbon Navigator  
• Training curriculum for co-operatives and producer groups based on Irish sources  
• Designing schemes to modernise and improve agriculture – cost-sharing grant schemes for equipment, storage, value addition etc – Small Farm Modernisation Scheme  
• Smallholder support and training with a particular focus on female farmers  
• Agribusiness linkages, taking account of previous experience regarding Kenyan women in agribusiness  
• Value chain initiatives and out-grower models – better quality inputs, capital, training |
| Strengthening the sector:    | • A systematic process with selected Kenyan stakeholders to determine gaps between the current baseline performance and conditions and the desired agri-business vision  
• Gather appropriate and sufficient data to inform the process of collaboratively developing an effective plan to address such gaps.  
• Lessons from the experience and planning process of FoodWise2025 – strategic planning for the agri-food sector  
• Capability building based on Ireland’s experience in food safety, sea fisheries protection, extension services, research systems, animal health and welfare and socio-economic analysis in agriculture and agri-business  
• Capability building in trade development, enterprise development, and investment promotion (generic and specific eg food parks)  
• Planning and development in a decentralised county-based system |
| Research and innovation:     | • Linkages and relationships with Irish institutions and research performers for joint projects and fellowships  
• The Technology Centre as a model – a collaborative industry-led applied research approach |
| Improving the business environment: | • Firm-level training and access to support for leadership, management and skills development  
• Capability for businesses in innovation, export skills, quality and food safety  
• Female entrepreneurship and business skills  
• Food start-ups – a particular challenge to scale |
Delivery
- Embassy of Ireland Kenya led, in cooperation with DFAT
- Oversight team comprising BIK, EI, IFIAD, and Kenyan institution representatives
- Clear governance and operational arrangements to be defined
- Links with existing structures (Embassy, BIK, Enterprise Ireland)
- Dedicated manager and supports contracted
- Additional technical expertise to be contracted as required

Resourcing the Strategy
- Linking with existing administrative resources at the Embassy
- Additional administrative resources for manager and supports
- Financial resources to be provided through DFAT and participating institutions
- Synergies with Africa Agri-business Development Programme to be integrated in country plans
- Funding instruments to be piloted in support of actions proposed in strategy
- Funding to be used to leverage institutional investments and resources mobilised from international financial institutions
- Technical expertise and institutional partnerships to be identified through IFIAD

Timeline for delivery
This strategy outlines the first phase of what the Irish Government sees as a long-term partnership between Kenya and Ireland in the agri-food and agri-business sectors. This first phase will run for five years from 2017 to 2021, with the first year focussed on developing operational work plans with the detail of how the strategy will be implemented for each pillar. Work plans and budgets will be reviewed annually.

Reporting and review
- Full review to be undertaken after four years
- Implementation plan, incorporating baselines and results to be agreed in 2018
- Annual report to be developed capturing progress and achievements and shared with all participating agencies
- Annual planning to accommodate contextual changes and lessons learnt
Partnerships

IFIAD MEMBERS

Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Taithi agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

NUI Galway
Óg Calháin

UCC
Université na hÉireann, Coláiste Iόnaíochta

UCD
Université na hÉireann, Coláiste Iόnaíochta

Vita
Fighting hunger and undernutrition in Africa

Concern Worldwide

Gorta
Self Help Africa

Trocáire

Misean Cara
Mary’s Support Little Ireland

Greenpeace

Sustainable Foods Systems Ireland

Sustained Food Systems Ireland

E프나스

IFA

SUSTAINABLE FOODS SYSTEMS IRELAND MEMBERS

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

CÚAS

Food Safety Authority of Ireland

Bord Bia
Irish Food Board

Enterprise Ireland

KENYAN PARTNERS CONSULTED

Republic of Kenya

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Kalro

Kenya Markets Trust

ILRI

International Livestock Research Institute

Real IPM

Real Solutions | Real Farming

SNV

Agrifood Africa

AGRA

Growth Africa Agriculture

Our Shared Interest | Ar Chomhleas a Chéile | Maafikiano Yetu
Involvement and Contacts
To register your interest in the Kenya-Ireland Agri-Food Strategy, please refer to the Embassy of Ireland in Kenya website.

Embassy of Ireland
4th Floor
Delta Office Suites
Manayani Road
Off Waiyakai Way
PO Box 30659-00100
Nairobi

Telephone: (+254) 0205 135 300
Email: nairobiem@dfa.ie

Embassy Office Hours:
Monday to Friday: 8.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

www.dfa.ie/kenya