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Report Highlights:

This updated report outlines the current legal framework, enforcement procedures, and agency contacts governing Kenya's food and agricultural import regulations. Beginning February 2026, Kenya no longer maintains a contracted pre-export inspection agent within the United States. Consequently, all eligible U.S. agricultural exports must now undergo mandatory destination inspections at Kenya's ports of entry. Alongside this new inspection mandate, Kenya continues to enforce its long-standing ban on all genetically engineered imports.

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Disclaimer: This report is prepared by the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Agricultural Affairs Nairobi for U.S. exporters of food and agricultural commodities. While all possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies/regulations/directives have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information was not available. Post highly recommends that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are usually best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any products are shipped.

Questions about this report?

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Executive Summary

Kenya's Economy

Kenya is a market-based economy and is generally considered the economic, commercial, financial, and logistic hub of East Africa. The city of Mombasa features a key deep-water port which handles the shipping needs of more than a dozen countries in East Africa. Kenya is a member of World Trade Organization and, at the regional level, a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community, and the African Continental Free Trade Area.

U.S. Agricultural Trade Interests in Kenya

Export opportunities for U.S. exporters in Kenya's agricultural and food market include grain and feed, processed fruit, condiments, and sauces, among other products. However, U.S. agricultural and food exports face barriers, including high tariffs, complex certification and labeling requirements, and an import ban on genetically engineered (GE) products

Recent Developments Related to Agriculture and Trade

Effective February 9, 2026, the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) altered its import protocols, shifting U.S.-origin food and agricultural products from a pre-shipment inspection framework to a destination inspection regime. This policy change followed the expiration of the agency's Pre-Export Verification of Conformity (PVoC) contract with Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) in the United States. Consequently, all U.S. agricultural exports must now undergo physical inspection at Kenyan ports of entry, where KEBS personnel will issue localized Certificates of Conformity (CoCs).

Information covered in this report

This report provides an overview of regulatory infrastructure and procedures for export of food and agricultural products to Kenya. This includes laws, regulations, and certification requirements. The report also includes relevant online links, and details of physical addresses of key import regulatory agencies and specialist trade facilitating organizations.

Section I: Food Laws

Kenya's food regulatory system is generally consistent with the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other international standard setting bodies including Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). As a WTO member, Kenya is obligated to notify changes related to technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Kenya is in the process of approving a food and feed safety law to facilitate better inter-agency coordination and collaboration in food safety regulation.

Kenya's food and agricultural import regulatory system involves several agencies. All agencies participate in approval of imports in the National Electronic Single Window System that is managed by the Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade).

Kenya Bureau of Standards ([KEBS](#))

The Kenya Bureau of Standards provides product standards, metrology, and conformity assessments, and in addition examines microbial and chemical contamination of imported food products. The bureau hosts both the Codex Contact and the Technical Barriers to Trade National Enquiry points for Kenya.

Pest Control Products Board ([PCPB](#))

The Pest Control Products Board regulates Kenya's pesticide industry by overseeing the import, manufacture, distribution, and use of all pest control products. The Board also enforces pesticide Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) through analysis of pesticide formulations and monitoring of residues in food and environmental samples. In cases where specific Kenyan MRLs are not established, the board officially defers to international Codex Alimentarius standards.

Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service ([KEPHIS](#))

The Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service enforces national phytosanitary and food safety standards. Under the Seeds and Varieties Act, the agency regulates all imported seeds and plant materials. In addition, the Plant Protection Act mandates KEPHIS to enforce phytosanitary measures for both imported and exported fruits and vegetables. To support international trade compliance, the agency hosts Kenya's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) enquiry point.

Directorate of Veterinary Services ([DVS](#))

The Directorate of Veterinary Services regulates Kenya's livestock and meat sectors by managing import licenses and enforcing sanitary measures for animal products. The agency monitors food safety by establishing and enforcing pesticide MRLs in animal feed and livestock-based foods. Additionally, the DVS is the primary body responsible for enforcing compliance with the Fertilizers and Animal Foodstuffs Act, the Animal Diseases Act, and the Meat Control Act.

Veterinary Medicines Directorate ([VMD](#))

The Veterinary Medicines Directorate regulates Kenya's animal health sector by overseeing the manufacture, registration, distribution, use, import, and export of all veterinary medicines. The agency also protects consumer health by monitoring drug residues and enforcing specific MRLs for veterinary medicines in animal-derived products

The National Biosafety Authority ([NBA](#))

The National Biosafety Authority regulates all activities involving genetically engineered (GE) products in Kenya, overseeing research, commercial applications, and imports. Additionally, the NBA serves as the official national focal point for the international Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

The Department of Public Health ([DPH](#))

The Department of Public Health oversees Kenya's consumer food safety framework by coordinating the implementation of national food laws, inspection services, standards, and laboratory testing. Through its National Public Health Laboratory, the department screens imported food products for toxic chemical and microbial contaminants. Additionally, the DPH acts as a primary regulatory authority to enforce the Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act alongside the Radiation Protection Act regarding irradiated food products.

The Kenya Dairy Board ([KDB](#))

The Kenya Dairy Board regulates the national dairy sector under the Dairy Industry Act. To control milk and milk product imports, KDB issues letters of no objection and import permits. The board also coordinates quality inspections for all dairy products at Kenya's ports of entry

The National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drugs Abuse ([NACADA](#))

The National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) regulates alcoholic beverages. They control manufacturing, importing, and sales. They also enforce health-warning labels on commercial alcohol products.

Kenya Industrial Property Institute ([KIPI](#))

The Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI) manages Kenya’s industrial and intellectual property rights, including geographical indications. Additionally, the institute administers Kenya’s Trademarks Act, which establishes the legal structure for trademark registration and protection.

Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA)

The Agriculture and Food Authority administers the Crops Act. The agency has an intervening role on quantities of “scheduled” agricultural commodities, as defined in Crops Act, that are imported into Kenya.

Section II: Labeling Requirements

A. General Requirements

Kenya’s [labeling requirements](#) for ready-to-consume food products require labels to be in English and/or Swahili. Inclusion of other languages is acceptable. Specific labeling requirements include:

- **Brand name:** Must be clearly visible on the packaging.
- **Net content:** Must be displayed in metric units.
- **Ingredient lists**
- **Allergen declaration:** Requires allergenic ingredients be included on the labels.
- **Shelf life:** Imported food products must have a minimum shelf life of 75 percent remaining from the expected landing date in Kenya.
- **Date of manufacture and expiry:** Must be indicated on the label.
- **Storage instructions:** Must be included on the label.
- **Manufacturer information:** Should include the name and address of the manufacturer, and the country of origin.
- **Import Standardization Mark ([ISM](#)):** All imported finished products for retail must have an ISM sticker.



The ISM sticker is bought by importers directly from KEBS, on presentation of copies of Certificate of Conformity, Import Declaration Form, and Customs Entry. The ISM should be applied before KEBS clears goods at the port of entry. Goods with the KEBS Diamond Standard Mark are exempt from attaching the ISM sticker.



B: Other Specific Labeling Requirements for Special Use Foods

Genetically Engineered Foods

Labeling requirements for genetically engineered foods are found in the [Biosafety \(Labeling Regulations\)](#) and the Kenya Standard KS 2225:2012 on labeling of food and feed products. In the list of ingredients, the words “genetically modified” must follow each of the ingredient that has been genetically engineered or is combined with a genetically engineered product. For example: “Product Ingredients: Corn meal (genetically modified), Soybean meal (genetically modified).”

Breast Milk Substitutes

In Kenya, labels on breast milk substitutes, infant formulas, and other designated food products must prominently state that breast milk is best for babies and that it is difficult to resume breastfeeding after using substitutes. They also need to avoid misleading terms like "maternalized" or "humanized" and any graphics that could discourage breastfeeding. Additionally, labels must include specific information about the product, including the protein source and, for formulas, and a warning against use by infants under six months. Labeling requirements for breast milk substitutes are further guided by [regulations](#) that became effective in 2022.

Fortified Foods

Through the Legal Notice No. 62 of June 15, 2012, Kenya requires the use of the fortification mark on fortified products labels. Food products with mandatory fortification labeling requirements include:

- Wheat Flour - with Zinc, Iron and Vitamin A
- Dry Milled Corn Products - with Zinc, Iron and Vitamin A
- Vegetable Fats and Oil - with Vitamin A

KEBS is entrusted to administer the food fortification logo and certification by Kenya’s Ministry of Health. An applicant for the food fortification logo must also have either an ISM or the Diamond Standard Mark.



Alcoholic Beverages

Labeling of imported alcoholic beverages must adhere to the standard KEBS labeling requirements. In addition, NACADA requires health-warning labels to be displayed on all alcoholic beverage packaging, in such a manner to cover not less than 30 percent of the total surface area.

Nutrition and Health Claims

Kenya requires that where a food product carries a relative or descriptive nutrient content claim, it must be supported by a nutritional breakdown of the specific attribute being described. For example, “this product is low in saturated fat, containing only three grams of saturated fat per 100 grams of total fat” is an allowable statement in Kenya.

Labeling Exceptions:

Kenya exempts some products from some or all labeling requirements in Kenya.

- Products from manufacturers who have been inspected and awarded the Diamond Mark of Quality by KEBS.
- The Biosafety (Labeling) Regulations exempt certain products from mandatory labeling requirements. Specifically, these regulations do not apply to food, feed, or ingredients that contain genetically modified material where the presence is inadvertent and less than one percent of the total weight. Also exempted are highly refined foods where the refining process removes any novel DNA or protein, and processing aids or food additives. Additionally, the regulations do not apply to genetically modified organisms used as pharmaceuticals for human use, or to products produced through techniques like in-vitro fertilization, mutagenesis, tissue culture, or grafting.

Kenya does not have labelling requirements for plant-based meat or plant-based dairy alternatives such as soy or almond milk.

Irradiated Foods:

Kenya requires that irradiated foods must be labeled as “*Treated with Irradiation*” or “*Treated by Radiation,*” and the label must have a display of the international Radura symbol. This labeling requirement is enforced by KEBS. The labels must be in English, even if the Radura symbol is also present.



Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

Kenya allows imported consumer-ready products in their original packaging/container without alteration, regardless of the container or package size.

Wood pallets used for shipment of food products and solid wood packaging materials must be treated and marked in accordance with [International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure \(ISPM No. 15\)](#).

Container regulations

Kenya subscribes to the container regulations as guided under the [International Convention for Safe Containers](#), which requires containers be cleaned and fumigated to prevent introduction and spread of any pests or diseases through imported agricultural products. KEPHIS accepts fumigation certification issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), an agency of United States Department of Agriculture.

Packaging Sustainability Measures

In 2017, Kenya banned the manufacture, importation, and use of flat bags and carrier bags, for retail and household packaging. Exempted from the ban are the use of plastics in primary packaging in industrial set-ups. The measure was followed by the enactment of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Regulations ([Management and Control of Plastic Packaging Materials](#)). In addition, Kenya has enacted the [Sustainable Waste Management \(Extended Producer Responsibility\) Regulations](#) to enforce Extended Producer Responsibility on plastic packaging. The regulations outline requirements for record-keeping, declaration at points of entry, the labeling of plastic packaging, and the recall of packaging waste for recycling.

Section IV: Food Additive Regulations

Kenya regulates food additives through the [Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act](#) and the KS 660 series of the standards. These standards can be purchased [online](#). The Kenya Bureau of Standards, utilizes both positive and negative lists for regulating food additives. The positive list outlines approved food additives, while the negative list specifies those that are prohibited. Food additives used as oxidants, sweeteners, colorants, curing agents, flavor enhancers, flavorings, or preservatives in food products must appear on the label, using the common chemical name. In instances where an additive is not listed by KEBS, Kenya references Codex General Standard for Food Additives ([GFSA Codex STAN 192-1995](#)).

Section V: Pesticides and Contaminants

Regulatory Scope

Kenya's Pest Control Products Board has regulatory authority over the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, and use of pesticides in Kenya. The PCPB is also responsible for pesticide registration and maintains lists of registered products as well as restricted and banned pesticides. The Board maintains lists for both [approved pesticides](#) and [banned pesticides](#).

Other government institutions that enforce pesticide and contaminant regulations include:

- KEPHIS monitors and analyzes pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables.
- DVS monitors pesticide residues in animal products, feed, and veterinary drugs.
- The Department of Public Health examines microbial and chemical contamination of food, in coordination with KEBS and as guided by the Food, Drugs, and Chemical Substances Act.

Kenya has also promulgated regulations regarding pesticides and contaminants for consumer-ready foods. These regulations are overseen by KEBS and KEPHIS.

Maximum Residue Levels

Kenya vests PCPB, KEPHIS, DVS, and KEBS with the responsibility of establishing and enforcing MRLs. The agencies establish the levels based on several factors, including production practices, pesticide toxicity, the type of chemical contaminant, and the national food consumption patterns. The process involves residue analysis of both client-submitted samples and samples from the National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Program. In instances where an MRL is not established specifically for a pesticide registered in Kenya, the country reverts to MRLs established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

A. Facility Registration

Kenya does not require individual food export facilities to be registered before exporting food to Kenya. However, importers of meat and meat products, eggs and egg products, and milk and dairy products must satisfy the requirement that slaughterhouses and processing plants be approved by the “highest veterinary authorities” of the country of origin, before they can receive “Certificate of no objection” to import from DVS.

B. Product Registration

Kenya has a voluntary product registration program that is implemented by KEBS. Products that are registered under the program are exempted from the pre-export verification process. Instead, the products undergo destination inspection and/or testing at the port-of-entry before being allowed into the Kenyan market. Manufacturers or their authorized representatives can apply for registration. Registration is valid for one year.

Products that are ineligible under the voluntary program include:

- Sugar
- Cereals and pulses such as rice, wheat, beans, and maize
- Animal and fishery products (fresh and frozen- not further processed)
- Dairy products
- Fresh horticultural products

C. Other Certification and Testing Requirements

Verification of Conformity to Standards

Exporters of food products to Kenya are required obtain a certificate of conformity (CoC). Since February 2026, KEBS has not contracted any pre-export inspection agent in the United States, and eligible U.S. exports to Kenya are subject to destination inspection at Kenya’s ports of entry. Kenya exempts plants, seeds, and planting materials from the [Standards Verification Program](#). Also exempted are exports from manufacturers who have been inspected and awarded the Diamond Standard Mark of Quality by the Bureau. Destination inspection is conducted for a fee of five percent of the free-on-board value.

The Diamond Standardization Mark

The Diamond Standardization Mark is a voluntary product certification scheme operated by KEBS. It is certification grants to manufacturers (either based locally or abroad) who have demonstrated a high degree of excellence in product manufacturing and quality. The Diamond Standard Mark permits holders to export their products without any pre-export verification. The permit to use the mark is valid for a period of four years subject to satisfactory quality performance.

Required Import Documents (General)

- Plant Import Permit (PIP) for bulk commodities issued by KEPHIS
- Import Declaration Form (IDF) issued by the Kenya Revenue Authority
- Certificate of Conformity
- Phytosanitary Certificate containing the required additional declarations for bulk commodities (corn, wheat, pulses, rice, sorghum, barley, etc.)
- Non-Genetically Engineered Certificate
- Bill of Lading
- Commercial Invoice
- Packing List
- Customs Entry Form
- Certificate of Origin.
- Insurance Certificate

Other Documents That May Be Required

- Fumigation Certificate
- Radiation Certificate
- Noxious Weed Certificate
- Free from Karnal Bunt Certificate

D. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Certificates

Firms exporting products from the United States are often asked by foreign customers or foreign governments to supply a written export certification for products regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). FDA may provide this certification in a form the agency determines appropriate. For food products, FDA provides written certification for exports in form of certificates and lists of eligible exporters for specific products or destinations. For more information on FDA-Issued Export Certificates go to FDA's website for [Food Export Certificates](#). Export Certificates include the Certificate to a Foreign Government, the Certificate of Exportability, the Certificate of Free Sale, the Certificate for Cosmetics, and health certificates for collagen and gelatin for products intended for export to the European Union. For certain exported food products, some foreign food safety authorities require certification in the form of publicly available lists of establishments eligible for export. For more information on FDA Food Export Lists go to FDA's website for [Food Export Lists](#).

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

Meat, Dairy, and Poultry Import Permits

Kenya requires import permits for meat, dairy, poultry, and their products. An import permit is preceded by a "letter of no objection" issued by DVS for meats and poultry products, and by KDB for milk and milk products. In addition, each consignment must be accompanied by a certificate of conformity.

Vitamin and Mineral Enrichment

Kenya requires that wheat flour and dry-milled maize products be fortified with zinc and iron. Salt must contain iodine and vegetable fats and oils must be fortified with Vitamin A.

Laws/Guidelines for Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives:

Kenya has not enacted or issued any guidelines relating to plant-based meat and/or dairy alternatives.

Halal Products

Halal certification for meat and meat products is voluntary in Kenya. KEBS in collaboration with [Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification](#), a private sector entity, issues [guidelines](#) for use of the term “halal”. The [American Halal Foundation](#) and the [Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America](#) are some of the U.S.-based bodies whose halal certifications are recognized in Kenya.

Section VIII: Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Geographical Indications

Kenya has no specific Geographical Indications (GI) legislation and has also not acceded to international GI agreements (i.e. Madrid and Lisbon). Currently, the country protects geographical indications primarily through its trademark law, specifically using collective and certification marks. These marks can be used to indicate a product's origin and link its quality, reputation, or other characteristics to a geographical location. Kenya can enter into GI agreements with either individual countries or trading blocks. For instance, the [EU-Kenya Partnership Agreement](#) includes a provision for cooperation on Geographical Indications

Intellectual Property Rights

In Kenya, intellectual property rights are governed by a combination of laws and international agreements. Key statutes include the Copyright Act, the Trademarks Act, and the Industrial Property Act.

Registration

The Kenya Industrial Property Institute is responsible for registration of GI, trademarks, brand names and intellectual property rights. Registration of GI certificates, trademarks, and brand names is available to both foreign and domestic applicants. Trademarks are registered for ten years initially and may be renewed indefinitely upon request. Exporters should be aware that intellectual property rights protection and enforcement can be challenging in Kenya.

Section IX: Import Procedures:

Import procedures in Kenya involve several steps, from pre-shipment inspections to customs clearance and duty payment. The process generally involves appointing a clearing agent, preparing necessary documents, and ensuring compliance with regulations like the Verification of Conformity and Import Standardization Mark requirements.

Detailed Import Procedure:

- 1. Engage a clearing agent**
Importers should engage a licensed clearing agent to handle the customs declaration and ensure compliance with Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) procedures.
- 2. Obtain an import declaration form**
Importers need to obtain an Import Declaration Form from the KRA and complete it accurately, declaring the true value of the imported goods.
- 3. Procure necessary documents**
This includes commercial invoices, bill of lading, and duty calculation. The clearing agent will compute customs duty, port charges, and transportation costs.
- 4. Customs declaration**
The clearing agent will electronically declare the goods on the customs portal.
- 5. Destination inspection**
When goods arrive at the port, KEBS staff take samples, undertake destination inspections, and issue a local CoC.
- 6. Customs processing and release**
KRA customs will process the documents, and if all requirements are met, goods will be released to the importer or the clearing agent.
- 7. Port charges and transportation:**
Clear port charges, and goods are released for transportation to the importer premises.

Import documents must be translated to English. Further translation to Swahili, Kenya's second official language, is allowable, but not mandatory.

Section X: Trade facilitation

Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) manages Kenya's key seaports (Mombasa and Lamu). The ports have been undergoing modernization to improve efficiency, including reduced clearance documents, reduced queues, faster processing of import declaration forms, real time tracking of containers, and reduced port handling time. Mombasa's port is linked to the mainland through the standard gauge railway with two inland container depots in Nairobi and Naivasha.

Kenya port tariffs are available [online](#). Additionally, Kenya charges an import declaration fee 2.5 percent of the customs value and a railway development levy at 2.0 percent of the customs value on imported goods.

The entire customs clearance process takes a minimum of three days. Should an exporter or importer be dissatisfied, KRA has adopted the [Alternative Dispute Resolution](#) mechanism to expedite the process.

Advance Rulings:

Kenya grants advance rulings, if applied for, prior to importation of goods. An applicant can apply for a ruling or clarification with respect to:

- Tariff classification, for instance if an importer disputes the HS Code for a product.
- Determination of the origin of goods.
- Determination of the appropriate valuation methodology or criteria.

More details about advance rulings can be found at [Advance Rulings](#).

Single Window System

Kenya has established a single online trade platform, that is managed by the Kenya Trade Network Agency ([KenTrade](#)) to handle all imports into Kenya. The system integrates all import and export regulatory agencies, customs authorities, and banks.

Use of Electronic Documents

Kenya has migrated most import documentation to electronic formats, including import declaration forms, and e-phyto certificates. These forms are available to registered importers/exporters or their agents.

Plant Import & Quarantine Regulatory System (PIQRS).

KEPHIS manages the [Plant Import and Quarantine Regulatory System](#), a web-based system designed to enhance efficiency in plant import regulation. The system forms an integral part of overall regulatory framework that ensures imported plants, plant products and regulated articles entering the Kenya pose minimal phytosanitary risk. Anyone intending to bring plants, plant products and regulated articles into Kenya must obtain a plant import permit from KEPHIS prior to shipment from the origin regardless of whether they are for commercial purpose, duty free, gifts, experimental or research purposes.

Required Fees

KenTrade has an online [listing of fees](#) that are charged for registration and training of various users of the Kenya TradeNet System.

Consularization

Kenya does not participate in the international convention that removes consularization requirements for foreign public documents. As a result, several documents must be consularized or legalized by the Kenya Embassy or the Kenya Consulate office in the United States. Some of the trade facilitating documents that require consularization include:

- Certificate of Exportability
- Certificate of Origin
- Export Certificate for Animal Products
- Export Certificates issued by the US Food and Drug Administration
- Phytosanitary or Plant Certificates
- USDA Animal Health Certificates

More information about consularization services can be found at [Kenya's Embassy in Washington, DC](#).

Release Time Studies

The [Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority](#) publishes quarterly reports on the performance of the Northern Transport Corridor, including the Port of Mombasa. These reports often include data on ship turnaround times, transit times, and other key performance indicators.

Other relevant sources of release time studies include:

- The World Bank publishes the Global Container Port Performance Index for container ports globally based on efficiency and other factors. The latest report can be accessed [here](#).
- [Mashariki Research and Policy Centre](#) has published reports analyzing the competitiveness of the Port of Mombasa, including its performance in relation to other ports in the region.

Port Delays

Delays at the Port of Mombasa are primarily caused by congestion, equipment constraints, and delays in customs and clearance procedures. Higher-than-expected yard density and equipment challenges contribute to delays in vessel berthing and departure. Additionally, congestion at other major East Asian ports, like Shanghai, Ningbo, and Singapore, can affect arrival times at Mombasa.

Appendix I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Kenya Bureau of Standards

P.O. Box 54974 Nairobi, Kenya
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Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service

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 Email: director@kephis.org
 Website: www.kephis.org

Department of Veterinary Services

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 Email: infodvs@kilimo.go.ke
 Website: <http://www.kilimo.go.ke/>

Ministry of Health

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 Tel: +254-20-2717077
 Website: <http://www.health.go.ke/>

Pest Control Products Board

Waiyaki Way, Opposite ABC Place
 P. O. Box 13794 - 00800 Nairobi, Kenya.
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 Cell: 0720480904/0735778743

National Biosafety Authority

P.O. Box 28251-00100

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Email: micd@kpa.co.ke

Website: <http://www.kpa.co.ke>

Kenya Revenue Authority

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Attachments:

No Attachments