THE ADVANCEMENT OF KENYA’S FOREIGN POLICY GOALS: THE CASE OF
THE DIASPORA DIPLOMACY PILLAR

BY
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DECLARATION
I, undersigned, declare that this research is my original work and has not been submitted to any
college, university or other institutions of higher learning for any academic award, other than
United States International University – Africa for academic credit. The ideas and reviews of
this research are a product of research conducted by me.

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This research has been presented for examination with my approval as the supervisor.

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Signature: …………………………… Date: ………………………

Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs
DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis project to my mother Nancy Bogonko. I am appreciative of her love and support throughout this process. All that I have accomplished, all that I am is because of my savior Christ Jesus and the mother He entrusted me to. A heartfelt thanks to her.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am immensely grateful to God who has enabled me to complete this Thesis Project. His grace has truly been more than sufficient for the task at hand.

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ABSTRACT

The global rise in diaspora communities has emerged as a principal issue for policy makers in the Global South. Since the onset of the 21st century, respective governments in the region have increasingly recognized the economic, political and social implications of large diaspora communities abroad. Consequently, moves are being made to utilize this group to further national development and foreign policy goals. This is evident in the creation of diaspora offices, engagement policies, programs, and incentives targeting the diaspora.

In the region of East Africa, Kenya has actively embarked in the process of diaspora engagement as reflected in the 2014 Kenya Foreign Policy and Kenya Diaspora Policy documents. Kenya’s Foreign Policy highlights five key pillars of which Diaspora diplomacy is featured. The Kenya Diaspora Policy outlines in detail action to be taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and stakeholders in order to realize greater diaspora engagement.

The main objective of this research is to examine the implementation of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar from 2008 – Present according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan, inspired by Kenya Vision 2030. This was achieved through the collection of primary and secondary data on the topic of diaspora engagement policies. More specifically, in - person interviews and secondary data in the form of government publications, policy documents, journals and books.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AU - African Union

CBK - Central Bank of Kenya

ICMPD - International Centre for Migration Policy Development

IOM - International Organization for Migration

KDA - Kenya Diaspora Alliance

MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

RAM - Rational Actor Model

TOKTEN - Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals

UNDESA - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
CHAPTER 1

1.0 Introduction

This chapter explores the role of national governments in facilitating sustainable and beneficial partnerships with diaspora communities living abroad. There has been a dramatic increase of migrants on a global scale which has presented new realities for respective governments in the realm of diplomacy and development. Foreign policy has and continues to play a key role in the approach governments take in respect to diaspora communities as will be discussed using examples in the Global North and South, with a special emphasis on Kenya. Components of this chapter are: background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, the theoretical framework and operational definitions of terms.

1.1 Background

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy is instrumental in securing a country’s national interests on the international stage. Jackson and Sorensen (2013) state that foreign policy reflects the national interests of a state, which indicates how strategic a tool it is. A realist perspective affirms this view given that states seek to ensure their security, survival and gain in the international system. National interests are broad and thus encompass political, economic, cultural, societal and technological spheres. Presently, a global issue which is of national interest in various countries is the number of diaspora communities residing outside their country of origin. This is a phenomenon
faced in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australasia/Oceania, and Europe. A significant increase in 
global migrants has taken place with the rise of accessible networks of transportation, greater 
channels of communication and flexible regulations. According to Xing Chiu (2015), the 
number of global migrants increased by 40% between 1990-2010. Push factors such as natural 
disasters, political instability, civil wars and dire economic conditions among various have also 
contributed to this phenomenon. UNDESA observes that South to South migration accounted 
for 34% of global migration in 2012 while the United Nations noted an increase of South to 
South migration by 57% during the period from 2007-2015 (Muguna, 2018). The increase in 
migrants has led to the establishment of large diaspora communities around the world, 
especially in the case of the African diaspora.

The existence of large diaspora communities outside countries of origin has led many 
governments to create and implement strategies to engage this populace. Steps taken have 
entailed the establishment of departments or offices specifically dedicated to diaspora affairs, 
the creation of national and foreign policy and the establishment of networks and initiatives to 
engage these communities among various. This has arguably been with the purpose of 
advancing national interests through this populace which resides in a foreign country. Tigau, 
Pande and Yuan (2017) examine the foreign policy of India, China and Mexico towards their 
respective diaspora communities given their high numbers. In the case of India, the country 
made moves to initiate engagement of its diaspora beginning in the 1990s and consequently 
launched the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in 2004. Among its various initiatives are 
Overseas Indian Citizenship, the Overseas Workers’ Resource Centre and the Overseas Indian
Facilitation Centre which oversees investment and networking in various sectors. In the case of China, it is observed that since 1992, the country has launched initiatives to encourage short visits by the diaspora, specifically students, professionals and scientists. Tigau et al (2017) also report that as of 2012, China’s diaspora diplomacy expanded to include all ethnic Chinese, a focus on both financial and human capital and shifted from return to diaspora policies. In respect to Mexico, the Institute for Mexicans Abroad was opened in 2002 and consequent initiatives have included Science & Technology programs, a Network for highly skilled workers and diaspora associations.

Africa as a region has also recognized the importance of the diaspora in respect to development. According to Republic of Kenya (2014), the African Union held the 2012 Global Africa Diaspora Summit to discuss this very issue. The need to facilitate sustainable partnerships and collaboration between governments and the diaspora were key points of discussion. In the region of East Africa, Kenya has actively embarked in the process of diaspora engagement. In 2015, Kenya launched its Foreign Policy document featuring five key pillars: Diaspora diplomacy, Cultural diplomacy, Economic diplomacy, Environmental diplomacy and Peace diplomacy. The objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy pillar are to:

1. Provide effective and responsive consular services;

2. Facilitate Kenyans Abroad to participate in national development

3. Promote the access by Kenyans to the international labour market;
4. Utilize outstanding Kenyans, and

5. Tap into the skills and resources of the Kenyans Abroad for national development 


The Kenyan Diaspora Policy which also launched in 2015, outlines the steps the government aims to take in order to effectively utilize the skills, expertise and resources of those in the diaspora. Objectives encompass reducing remittance costs, improvement of consular services, tourism promotion, utilizing Diaspora skills and creating an online data base taking inventory of these skills (Republic of Kenya, 2014).

Kenya indeed has reason to seek greater engagement with the diaspora. According to ICMPD and IOM (2012), a significant number of professionals have left the country in a fourth wave of emigration dating from 2000. Top destination countries have been the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda and India (ICMPD and IOM, 2012).

ICMPD and IOM (2012) observe the four waves of emigration from Kenya to span from the 1950s up until today. The first wave occurred following World War II up until the 1960s. A small group of Kenyans went to countries such as East Germany, the USSR, Cuba, the United
States and the United Kingdom while Kenya was yet a colony. During the years between 1959-1961, 800 Kenyans went to US universities through an agreement between John Kennedy and Tom Mboya (ICMPD and IOM, 2012). During the second wave which was from the 1970s-1980s, destination countries expanded to include India, especially for students who were not government funded. Towards the end of this period, reasons for emigration evolved to include political and social unrest. The third wave, spanning from the 1990s-2000s, saw Kenyans emigrating primarily to seek economic opportunities, the only difference being a growing focus on the Global South. ICMPD and IOM (2012) reports these migrants to be primarily technicians and professionals. This trend is noted to continue in the fourth wave of emigration dating 2000 – present. Many professionals have relocated during these years along with students to the Global North and Australia. A notable change however is that students have increasingly remained to work and live in host countries.

Foreign policy relations between Kenya and countries in the Global North and South have greatly influenced the emigration trends seen in the country pre-independence and post – independence. Post World War II, the global system was bi-polar with the United States (US) and Soviet Union (USSR) as major powers. As both countries sought greater influence in the Global South and Africa, emigration of Kenyans to the respective countries and that of ideological allies was feasible and encouraged as evidenced by a series of airlifts during this period. In the same vein, emigration to the United Kingdom (UK) was common due to colonial ties. The motive for emigration is what evolved over time. ICMPD and IOM (2012) posit that the original wave of migrants sought to gain technical expertise in running a country as seen
by figures such as Jomo Kenyatta and Tom Mboya. This happened in the backdrop of anti-colonial sentiments spreading across the continent. Later on, as Kenya was officially in the non-aligned movement during the Cold War, it generally maintained friendly relations with the US and USSR which allowed for large numbers of Kenyan migrants. Greater South to South cooperation fostered by U.N membership and historic ties also allowed for easy entry of Kenyan students to India. Following the attempted coup in 1982, the motive for migration shifted. Migrants now sought to flee from harsh political and economic conditions. This would evolve to the pursuit of greater economic opportunities from the late 1990s to present day.

The Republic of Kenya (2014) reports that over 3 million people presently constitute the Kenyan diaspora. Muguna (2018) records that of this number, 48% are in the Global South in Tanzania, Uganda, India, South Africa and Sudan. Therefore, there is a large number of first and second-generation Kenyans in the diaspora who can positively contribute to the country in respect to expertise and capacity building. Migration Policy Institute (2015) notes the median age of Kenya-born individuals in the United States of America to be thirty-three indicating the youth of first-generation Kenyans. This is relevant since the United States has been the second most common destination of emigrants from Kenya (Migration Policy Institute, 2015).

The government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Diaspora Council of Kenya continue to take steps to increase diaspora involvement through the facilitation of easier avenues for investment in the Kenyan economy, the creation of a cohesive data base taking inventory of diaspora skills and expertise and the creation of reintegration mechanisms for
returnees. This study seeks to assess the implementation of the 5 objectives outlined in the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar of Kenya’s Foreign Policy document.

1.2 Problem Statement

The presence of large diaspora communities abroad has been increasingly viewed as a key resource by countries in the Global South. In the African context, the diaspora has traditionally been significant in respect to financial remittances, humanitarian assistance and political involvement in countries of origin. However in the last decade their potential in respect to national development has come to the forefront. As emphasized by the African Union Global Africa Diaspora Summit of 2012, the diaspora is a key source of investment, skills and expertise as relates to charting the path forward for the continent. It is estimated that 30 million Africans reside outside their country of origin (Republic of Kenya, 2014).

In alignment with this perspective, scholars such as Makumi Mwagiru are among those who highlighted the need for the Government of Kenya to further engage its diaspora prior to the launch of the Kenya Diaspora Policy and Kenya’s Foreign Policy document in 2015. The issue of brain drain (the loss of a highly skilled populace) and decreased economic productivity can therefore be countered by engaging the diaspora in targeted national development. The Kenya Diaspora policy highlights various obstacles which are to be addressed in order for greater engagement of the diaspora. Among them are visibility of investment opportunities, high cost of remittances, lack of protective mechanisms for Kenyans abroad, access to consular services and the need for a database of skills and expertise of Kenyans in the Diaspora.
The objectives listed in the Diaspora Diplomacy pillar aim to address these issues and thus strengthen diaspora engagement of Kenyans Abroad.

1.3 Objectives

This research aims to assess the implementation of the 5 objectives outlined in the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar of Kenya’s Foreign Policy document. The specific objectives of the proposed study are to:

1. Explore changes made since 2015, to improving the responsiveness of consular services
2. Examine regulations which encourage Kenyans abroad to participate in national development
3. Examine regulations which promote the access by Kenyans to the international labour market
4. Explore the mechanism through which outstanding Kenyans abroad are utilized
5. Examine how the skills and resources of Kenyans abroad are engaged for national development

1.4 Research Questions

1. What changes have been introduced, since 2015 to improve the responsiveness of consular services?
2. Do current regulations encourage Kenyans abroad to participate in national development?
3. Do current regulations promote access by Kenyans to the international labour market?
4. What mechanism exists by which to utilize outstanding Kenyans abroad?
5. How are the skills and resources of Kenyans abroad engaged for national development?
1.5 Scope of Study

This study seeks to explore the implementation of the five objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy pillar in Kenya’s Foreign Policy. It will examine the steps taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to realize these objectives during the period of 2013 - Present as outlined by policy documents and enforced regulations. The site of this study will be in Nairobi, Kenya.

1.6 Justification and Significance of the Study

According to the Republic of Kenya (2014), the number of Kenyans Abroad is approximated to be 3 million. In 2013, formal remittances from this group comprised 2.98% of the country’s GDP. The diaspora are key to furthering the country’s national interests in respect to expertise, skills and financial capacity. This research intends to examine the progress made in respect to diaspora engagement on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and respective stakeholders. Implementation of the 5 objectives outlined in the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar are instrumental to this goal. They are to:

1. Provide effective and responsive consular services;
2. Facilitate Kenyans Abroad to participate in national development
3. Promote the access by Kenyans to the international labour market;
4. Utilize outstanding Kenyans, and
5. Tap into the skills and resources of the Kenyans Abroad for national
While implementation of these objectives is to be carried out in phases, it is crucial to assess the progress made thus far and the impact felt on the ground.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

This study will use Decision Making in Foreign Policy as the theoretical framework. Foreign policy refers to the strategies which a country pursues internationally in order to realize its national interests. These are objectives informed by political, economic, social, cultural and technological interests. Jackson and Sorensen (2013) state that foreign policy reflects the national interests of a country which indicates a key relationship. From a realist perspective, foreign policy is a tool which advances national interests based on the assumptions that a state pursues power to ensure security, survival and its well-being. It is therefore important to understand the decision making process through which foreign policy is constructed.

The Rational Actor Model (RAM) as conceptualized by Graham Allison in 1971 is a relevant model which explains foreign policy decision making. RAM posits that a rational actor engages in purposeful behavior in a sequence of steps. The actor first considers, then prioritizes foreign policy goals, identifies and analyzes existing options by going through gains, losses and potential outcomes and finally arrives at an optimal choice (Slantchev, 2005). This is with the assumption that the outcomes are vetted according to those which yield the highest utility or
whose payoff is most ideal. The proposed study uses the rational actor model to help gain an improved understanding of Kenya’s Foreign Policy and national interests with regard to the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar and the Kenya Diaspora Policy. In this context, Kenya is considered a unitary state actor which makes rational decisions in alignment with its foreign policy goals.

Given the implication that countries pursue national interests through their foreign policy for the purposes of self-gain, it is in Kenya’s national interest to solidify its partnership with the diaspora in order to strategically enhance its position on the global stage. Republic of Kenya (2007) states the overarching vision of Kenya Vision 2030 to be the pursuit of a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030. A key point to note is the aspect of becoming more competitive on the international stage. It is in Kenya’s interest to strategically pursue this in conjunction with the 5 objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar of Kenya’s Foreign policy.

The policy goals under consideration are outlined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFA), which is representative of the Kenyan government in this RAM model. The policy goals of the MFA are informed by key partners, namely the Kenyan Diaspora Alliance (KDA). The input and research of the KDA have greatly contributed to the formation of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar and the 2014 Kenya Diaspora Policy. Thus the government has worked through various options in the form of policy goals, identifying gains, losses and potential outcomes and coming to an optimal choice in respect to diaspora engagement.
1.8 Definitions of Operational Terms

Consular services - Services that include processing passports and travel documents to nationals, acting as a notary and civil registrar, providing judicial and extra-judicial documents and providing assistance to nationals

Diaspora - A people who have moved, migrated or have been scattered from an established or ancestral homeland

Foreign Policy - The strategy pursued by a country to secure national interests externally in the international system

International - External labour markets accessed outside one’s country of nationality

Labour Market

Kenyans Abroad - Individuals of Kenyan nationality or Kenyan origin who reside outside of the country.

National - Economic, social and technological development which is pursued domestically

Development
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section explores the origins of the diaspora and the development of this concept over time. Policies of diaspora engagement and their importance in the Global South are outlined by various scholars and experts in the field. The diaspora policies of key Asian and African countries are discussed in respect to the effectiveness of various strategies. These countries are India, the Philippines, Morocco, Ghana and Ethiopia.

2.1 Diaspora

The concept of diaspora is multifaceted in its varied meanings and history. According to Kenny (2012) the term diaspora means dispersal, with its origins in Jewish history. It was originally used to describe the exile of the Jews from their homeland. This term was later used in the early 1900s as relates to the Armenian diaspora because of genocide and ethnic cleansing which prompted migration. Kevin Kenny further observes that in the 1960s, the term diaspora was taken up to explain aspects of African history on a global level. Post 1980s, the concept of diaspora expanded to include migration which was neither involuntary nor preempted by a crisis. Thus the term diaspora presently includes communities which were established from voluntary immigration.

According to the International Organization for Migration, the diaspora are those who are part
of ethnic and national communities residing abroad who still maintain links with their homeland (Republic of Kenya, 2014). The African Union classifies the African diaspora specifically as those of African origin who live outside of the continent (Crush, 2009). Thus it does not consider those who have relocated within the region as diaspora. A distinction is made between historical and contemporary diaspora. The historical diaspora were established due to involuntary migration to the areas of Brazil, the Caribbean and sections of North America and Europe whereas the contemporary diaspora has for the most part arisen from voluntary migration. The government of Kenya considers its diaspora to be non-resident Kenyans and those of Kenyan origin who live outside of Kenya. Non-resident Kenyans are those with a Kenyan passport and or dual citizenship while those of Kenyan origin are foreign citizens (Republic of Kenya, 2014).

2.2 Policy Approaches

The diaspora is increasingly being valued for its potential contribution towards national development. Remittances, direct investment and trade are among the key areas where their impact is felt. In respect to remittances to Africa, migrants sent over 40 million USD in 2010 (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). These authors further highlight the forms in which the diaspora contribute to countries of origin. Their contribution is classified into the five Cs or five types of Capital which are Intellectual, Financial, Political, Cultural and Social in nature. It is advocated that governments use the following principles to engage the diaspora:
Principle 1: Not only be inclusive but be seen as inclusive

Principle 2: Orient engagement efforts around clearly defined development outcomes and results (as opposed to indulging in tokenism, propaganda, or public relations)

Principle 3: Know and understand the diaspora and meet members halfway

Principle 4: Being strategic in focusing on needs and priorities; that is, insist on being demand driven, not supply led, and focus on both the country’s and the diaspora’s strengths while avoiding exacerbating the weaknesses and capacity constraints of both.

(Chikezie, 2011, p. 263)

Plaza and Ratha (2011) advocate for governments to implement policy which encourage maximum benefits of the diaspora. Such policies include allowing for dual or multiple citizenship, extending voting rights and reducing fees for remittance transfers. Mwagiru (2012) advocates for allowing the diaspora to participate in the political arena, specifically in respect to voting rights. Utouh and Mutalemwa (2015) further highlight the importance of providing incentives for real estate investment through discounted rates and accessibility to loans, creating a more conducive business environment through reforms and providing tax exemptions on VAT and import duties. In the case of the Rwandan diaspora, a discount of 30% on housing was offered to those living abroad with additional loans while the governments of Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, India and the Philippines give tax exemptions to their diaspora (Utouh and Mutalemwa, 2015). The aforementioned recommendations aim in part to meet the needs and priorities of the diaspora. Ndiaye, Melde and Ndiaye-Coic (2011) further observe that the diaspora are more likely to engage in their country of origin in cases where they are
well integrated in the destination country.

2.3 Diaspora Engagement Policies

Of the countries in the Global South, Hercog and Siegal (2010) view India as a leader in the region because of its comprehensive diaspora policies. At the time of writing, India’s diaspora community ranked second largest in the world. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, set up in 2004, has served the needs of this populace for fifteen years operating with the following mandates:

1. Developing networks with and amongst overseas Indians;

2. Empowerment and protection of emigrants;

3. Promotion and facilitation of trade and investments of Overseas Indians in India

(Hercog and Siegal, 2010, p. 17).

The four divisions which oversee the function of the Ministry are Diaspora Services, Emigration Policy, Financial Services and the Management Services Divisions. Additionally, institutions created to support the mandates of the Ministry were

1. The Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC)

2. The Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE)
3. The Global Advisory Council at the Prime Minister’s Office

4. The India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF)

5. The Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global - INK)

6. The Overseas Indian Centers (OIC)

(Hercog and Siegal, 2010, p.18)

Among the more impactful policies the government of India has undertaken is the protection of overseas workers through various strategies. The Indian Community Welfare Funds for example allows for on-site welfare services to be provided to overseas workers in 42 countries. Overseas workers can also call a hotline for questions and complaints. Hercog and Siegal (2010) report that supervision over recruitment agencies is a strategic element given that the Protector General of Emigrants can cancel or revoke registration certificates for non-compliant agencies. Bilateral labour agreements signed with various countries in Asia and Europe additionally aim for best practices when it comes to employment of Indian labour. While the country does not receive significant Foreign Direct Investment from its diaspora, its remittance levels are high.

According to Pande (2018) India receives the highest level of remittances globally with investments primarily going to bank deposits and portfolio investments. In respect to social
engagement, the country has various programs which encourage skills transfer such as the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and the Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global-INK). Pande (2018) reports that India’s flourishing IT industry can be attributed to fruitful partnership of the diaspora with a local industry. Whereas the IT industry provided opportunity and incentive for highly skilled professionals, the diaspora brought skill and expertise, market networks, remittances and Foreign Direct Investment flows. Currently, 3.5 million people are employed in the industry which comprises a notable share of the country’s exports (Dadush, 2015). Amba Pande further observes that this model has been implemented in India’s health and education sectors.

The Filipino diaspora is estimated to comprise 11% of the population (Dacumos, 2015). While the number is informed by individuals who have registered with the Commission on Filipinos Overseas, undocumented Filipinos are excluded from this number. The Commission on Filipinos Overseas established in 1980, specifically oversees diaspora affairs of which includes Diaspora to Development programs. More than 50% of the diaspora are Overseas Filipino workers who principally go to the US, Saudi Arabia, Canada, UAE, Malaysia, Australia, Qatar, Japan, UK and Kuwait in that order of preference (Dacumos, 2015). Migration of this populace is said to have taken place in 3 waves: the first from the 1900s – early 1940s due to demand in US employment markets, post-independence 1946-1970s also to the US and the third from 1970s –current to the Middle East region, Asia and the Global North (Vander Meulen, 2016).
A key strategy employed by the Philippine government for the purposes of diaspora engagement is its policy to export local labour. This is beneficial in respect to its large population and for the purposes of addressing unemployment. This was officiated in a 1974 Presidential Decree 442, which established state agencies tasked with sending Filipinos overseas to work (Vander Meulen, 2016). This author reports that these formal agencies currently number 1200 while there are also a number of unregistered agencies. Regulations to encourage both remittances and the physical return of overseas workers were then introduced by the government. Additionally, policy to advocate for protective measures of migrant workers and their rights have been passed. According to Vander Meulen (2016), this includes the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act (1995), the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (2003), the Overseas Absentee Voting Act (2003) and the Citizenship Retention and Re-acquisition Act (2003).

The Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act outlines that migrant workers who are sent out must be skilled and must only be deployed to countries where existing labour laws protect migrant rights (Congress of the Philippines, 1995). Practically implemented, this means that the Philippines has bilateral agreements with destination countries which must be signatories to the protection of migrant rights according to various multilateral conventions. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act addresses the issue of trafficking vulnerable persons, as is the case with women and children. This is done through policies which aim to put in place mechanisms to both protect and support trafficked persons. It also outlines penalties for any violation of the Act (Philippine Commission on Women, 2003). The Overseas Absentee Voting Act (2003) allows
those who are working or living outside the Philippines to vote during elections. The Citizenship Retention and Re-acquisition Act (2003) provides for natural born citizens the opportunity to reclaim Philippine citizenship (Philippine Consulate General, 2003). This is in cases where it was lost upon acquiring foreign citizenship. However, this does not apply to dual citizenship holders.

In the North African region, Morocco is among the countries which have a significant diaspora. Bilgili and Weyel (2012) record that at the time of writing, the Moroccan diaspora was counted as the highest and most spread out African immigrant population in Europe. With a significant number of Moroccans abroad, approximately 15% of the native population (Dadush, 2015), the government has created various institutions to oversee diaspora engagement. The Ministry of Moroccans Residing Abroad was established in 2007 and aims to facilitate the government’s two pronged approach to support diaspora integration and well-being in destination countries and also economically and socially engage this group in national activities. The Ministry also acts to strengthen coordination among various stakeholders which are the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad, the Hassan II Foundation, the Directorate of Consular and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Professional Education, the Regional Centre for Investment, the Moroccan Council of Ulemas for Europe and the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity (Bilgili and Weyel, 2012).

In the Moroccan context, policy engagement of the diaspora is pursued in tandem by multiple organization. Bilgili and Weyel (2012) note that in some instances, an initiative or project may be shifted from one organization to another provided that there is overlap in that area. Social
engagement of the diaspora through civil society and governmental partnership is seen through initiatives such as the Skills Mobilization Platform and the MDM invest program. Dadush (2015) notes that the former informs professionals abroad of opportunities and encourages partnerships with the public and private sector while the latter provides a 10 % grant to those with new or expanding investment projects. Government efforts to encourage the return of the diaspora is notable. Morocco signed a 2014 agreement with Belgium which allows those abroad to access health insurance benefits upon retirement in Morocco. Furthermore the government allows for Moroccan citizenship through birth or descent. This means that children of the diaspora automatically receive Moroccan nationality and that the diaspora can hold dual citizenship.

Ghana, located in West Africa is another country with a large diaspora. Diaspora Affairs Bureau (2016) observes that at the time of writing, this group comprised 7.6 % of the population based on World Bank estimates. It is further noted that of this number about 55 % reside in the following three countries: Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Cote d’Ivoire.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration in its engagement strategies aims to:

1. Map diaspora geography and skills to determine specific engagement models for particular locations;

2. Create a relationship of trust between the Ghanaian diaspora on one hand and the governments of Ghana and destination countries on the other;
3. Ensure the creation of structures in Ghana that will facilitate the participation of the Ghanaian diaspora in national development

4. Mobilise the diaspora for sustainable development in the areas of health; agriculture, education, skill and technology transfer, investment and philanthropy; and

5. Promote the diaspora as an important source and facilitator of research and innovation, technology transfer and skills development. To this end, maximize the benefits of the Diaspora and engage more with them through the promotion and implementation of policies to boost flows of financial resources, information and technology.

6. Promote direct investment of Diaspora in local firms through joint ventures. As much as possible, information on areas of viable economic investment should be provided on regular basis to the Ghanaian diaspora to whip up their enthusiasm to decide to set up their independent companies or lead international consortia for the same purpose.

7. Bring the Ghanaian diaspora closer to credible Ghanaian private sector entities for joint partnership ventures.

8. Facilitate citizenship and residency rights including dual citizenship and voting rights as important determinants for diaspora participation in trade, investment and technology
transfer to Ghana as well as a strategy to build confidence and trust between the Government and the Diaspora Community.

9. Liaise with relevant stakeholders to improve the business environment to encourage more diaspora investment.

10. Develop a strategic plan for the engagement process

(Diaspora Affairs Bureau, 2016, pp. 8-9)

At the time of writing, the Ghanaian government was embarking in the establishment and implementation of its diaspora engagement strategy. It aimed to do so in partnership with stakeholders in government, Employer’s and Worker’s Associations, International Development partners, Private Sector, NGOs and Civil Society, the Diaspora, Financial Institutions, Chamber of Commerce and the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) (Diaspora Affairs Bureau, 2016).

Ethiopia, located in East Africa has a significant percentage of its population abroad. Members of the Ethiopian diaspora grew greatly following the Ethiopian Revolution of 1974. Maastricht University (2010) reports that at the time of writing, this group was approximated to be between 1-2 million with a majority as refugees. Since then the government of Ethiopia has established various institutions to engage the diaspora which are: the (1) Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs, the (2) Diaspora Coordinating Office, the (3) Employment Service Promotion Directorate and the (4) Ethiopian Investment Agency (EIA). Their roles are as follows:
(1) Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs

-Serves as a liaison between the different Ministries and Ethiopians abroad,

-Encourages the active involvement of Ethiopian expatriates in socio-economic activities of Ethiopia

-Safeguards the rights and privileges of Ethiopians abroad and

-Mobilizes the Ethiopian community abroad for sustained and organized image building

(2) Diaspora Coordinating Office

-Maintains database on Diaspora skills

-Maintains database on skills needed in Ethiopia

-Coordinates Knowledge Transfer Programs for Capacity Building

(3) Employment Service Promotion Directorate

-Collects & compiles labour market information

- Issues / renews work permit and work permit clearances to foreign nationals & Ethiopian nationals

-Undertake studies on foreign employment opportunities for Ethiopians

-Issues license to private employment agencies & monitors its proper implementation

-Undertakes follow-up activities on the rights & dignities of Ethiopians employed abroad
(4) Ethiopian Investment Agency (EIA)

- All encompassing support system that ensures all practical aspects are taken care of for investments, from making sure permits and licenses are obtained to helping get access to electricity and water

(Maastricht University, 2010, p. 2)

In consultation with Indian advisors, the government of Ethiopia developed strategic policies to engage its diaspora. These policies include an Ethiopian Origin Identity Card, Return incentives, Investment and Import Incentives, Foreign Currency Bank Accounts, Provisions for International Remittance Services, the Diaspora Bond and the Transfer of Knowledge and Skills Programme (Maastricht University, 2010)

(1) Ethiopian Origin Identity Card

- Allows for all rights of citizenship except the right to vote, be elected to public office, and work for the National Defense, Security, Foreign Affairs, or other similar establishment on a regular basis.

- Costs US $500 for the first 5 years and US $200 for every 2 years thereafter.

(2) Return incentives

- Permitted individuals returning to Ethiopia permanently to import their personal and household effects 100% duty free.
In 2006 the provision was lifted as the government suspected that vehicles were being signed over to third parties without paying duty which violated the law.

(3) Investment and Import Incentives

- Defines a domestic investor to be inclusive of foreign nationals who are Ethiopian by birth, which allows the members of the Diaspora to be treated as domestic investors, who have significantly different rights than foreign investors in Ethiopia.

- Incentives for Domestic investors include custom import duty exemptions and income tax holidays.

(4) Foreign Currency Bank Accounts

- Fixed (time deposit) account takes the form of a deposit certificate, issued in the name of the depositor where the maturity period of a deposit can be based on agreements with the bank; however the minimum maturity deposit required to open this account is US $5,000.

- Current account acts in the same fashion as a regular bank account wherein deposits or withdrawals can be made at any time. The minimum deposit to open this account is US $100 and an individual can only open one current account at one bank.
- Non-repatriable Birr account savings deposit that can only be used for the purpose of local payments, where the interest in double of the minimum savings deposit rate set by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

(5) Provisions for International Remittance Services

- Establishes regulations around rates and remittance service providers.
- Rates of different providers (for sending remittances to the National Bank of Ethiopia) are available on the website of the National Bank of Ethiopia.

(6) Diaspora Bond

- It provides investment capital for the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EEPCO).
- The minimum amount is US $500, and the interest rates are 4%, 4.5% and 5% for five, seven, and ten years maturity.
- The bonds are tax-free in Ethiopia, and interest is paid annually.
- The bond can also be used as collateral for borrowing from local banks in local currency.

(7) Transfer of Knowledge and Skills Programme

- The programme is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- Ethiopian Embassy’s recruit members of the Diaspora, the Ministry of Capacity Building assesses needs for skilled workers in Ethiopia and the IOM in Ethiopia coordinates the linkages and logistics.

- The Ministry of Capacity Building partially funds the programme by paying for the flight and housing costs of temporary returnees.

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds the other aspects of the programme including IOM coordination activities and paying the Diaspora member a top-up of a maximum of US $300 per month.

(Maastricht University, 2010, pp. 2-4).
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the methodology used in data collection and data analysis. Data collection techniques, data analysis methods and ethical considerations undertaken during research will be discussed.

3.1 Site of Study

The researcher carried out this study in Nairobi, Kenya. Interviews were conducted with Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials in the Diaspora and Consular Services Department. Secondary research materials were accessed through documentary data.

3.2 Research Design

This study used a qualitative research design. Qualitative research of a comprehensive nature was carried out using published content in the form of government documents, books, and articles on the topic of Diaspora engagement in the Global South and in the Republic of Kenya. Interviews of Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials were analyzed alongside documentary content to provide narrative and descriptive research.
3.3 Study Sample & Selection Techniques

The target population comprised of select officials in Ministry of Foreign Affairs whose focus is on Diaspora and Consular relations. Their roles encompass initiating monitoring and evaluating relations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Diaspora in conjunction with Kenya’s Foreign Policy. Identification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a principal institution concerned with diaspora policy and engagement was determined through Purposive sampling. However, participants selected for interviews were chosen through random sampling.
3.4 Data Collection, Instruments & Analysis

Both primary and secondary data were used for the purposes of this study. Secondary data accounted for majority of the data sourced which was drawn from journal articles, policy documents and published reports from the Republic of Kenya and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Primary data was collected from interviewing officials of the Diaspora and Consular Services. The interviews were in person and provided relevant information in respect to the topic of study, which is the diaspora diplomacy pillar and its implementation as outlined in the Kenya Foreign Policy. An interview guide was utilized for this process and participants consented willingly to participating and providing relevant information. The interviews were then transcribed, analyzed and integrated into this study using descriptive and narrative text. Content analysis was employed in respect to secondary data collected.

3.5 Ethical Issues

Prior to conducting this study, the researcher secured the following documents: a letter of approval from the United States International University and a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Information collected from the interviews was done so with consent from participants. Confidentiality and privacy of their input was assured along with securing the data collected.
CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the five objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar and the role of the Ministry of Affairs and stakeholders in its implementation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan has been an instrumental tool in facilitating the implementation of the five objectives. Given that the Strategic Plan is to be implemented in five year phases, this section will highlight the deliverables of the plan thus far.
4.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Structure

Presently, the Ministry is made up of 18 technical directorates and divisions, and 16 General Administration and Support Services divisions and units. Of the Ministry’s 56 missions abroad, 6 are found in North and South America, 8 in Asia and Australasia, 8 in the Middle East, 14 in Europe and 20 in Africa (Republic of Kenya, 2018).

According to the 2018/19-2022/23 Strategic Plan, certain changes are to be made to the Ministry’s structure. There will now be 3 Directorates instead of 18. These directorates are Foreign Service Administration, Protocol, and International Conferences and Events. The new structure will maintain the Office of Chief of Cabinet which oversees the Cabinet Secretary, Chief Administrative Secretary and Secretary. Finally, the Foreign Service Academy will become semi-autonomous in function (Republic of Kenya, 2018).

For the purposes of this research the department of Diaspora and Consular Services, overseen by the Foreign Service Administration will be focused on. It is among 16 departments overseen by the Office of the Political and Diplomatic Secretary. Its responsibilities include:

- Implementation and review of the Kenya Policy;
- Provision of consular services;
- Promotion of employment of Kenyans Abroad;
- The signing and implementation of Bilateral Labour Agreements with Kenyan workers destination countries;
- Establishing linkages and networks with Kenyans in the Diaspora to assist in marketing of Kenya’s products to promote international trade;
- Coordinating appointment of Honorary Consuls;

4.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan

The Ministry’s strategic plan purposes to implement Kenya’s Foreign Policy and International Trade Priorities in alignment with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Jubilee Manifesto (Republic of Kenya, 2018). This strategic plan is divided into five year phases. The Second Medium Term Plan was from 2012/2013 – 2018/2019 while the present Third Medium Term Plan spans from 2018/2019 – 2022/2023. The Ministry’s objectives and strategies are informed by the following areas of focus:

1. To protect Kenya’s sovereignty and integrity and promote peace, security and stability at the national, regional and international level by engaging the international community and collaborating with the relevant MDAs;

2. To promote economic cooperation and international trade including through initiating, negotiating and concluding bilateral, regional and multilateral and investment agreements

   as well as participating in promotion activities;
3. Kenya’s interests abroad - To project, promote and safeguard Kenya’s diverse interests abroad amidst the ever-changing economic and political environment;

4. Diaspora engagement and consular services - To harness the skills and expertise of Kenyans in the Diaspora to contribute to national development:

5. Public diplomacy and stakeholder’s engagement which aims at improving the Ministry’s overall service delivery and improving Ministry’s visibility nationally and globally;

6. To strengthen policy, legal and institutional capacity for the Ministry to execute its mandate effectively.

(Republic of Kenya, 2018, p. 15)


The deliverables from the initial five years of the Strategic Plan are outlined in the Second Medium Term Plan. Among them are the opening of five permanent missions abroad, the appointment of honorary consuls and the delivery of consular services, namely evacuations. Missions were opened in Oman, South Korea, South Sudan, Turkey, Qatar and a consulate in Dubai. Honorary consuls were appointed in Izmir (Turkey), Kyiv (Ukraine), Nagoya (Japan)
and Yemen (Yemen). Evacuations from Egypt, Libya and Japan were carried out in 2011 and from South Sudan in 2013 (Republic of Kenya, 2018).


Diaspora engagement and consular services are stated to be Strategic Issue 4. Accordingly, the strategic objective, Strategic Objective 5, is to promote Kenyan Diaspora engagement and enhance consular services. This is to be achieved through:

1. Promoting participation of Kenyans living abroad in national development
   - Develop structures of engagement, a database of Kenyans living abroad and skills, and a dedicated web portal to enhance communication and effective provision of consular services.

2. Enhancing the consular capacity of the Ministry
   - Strengthen delivery of consular services by addressing the major challenges such as human capacity, policy, finances and information sharing among others


From the 2017/2018- 2022/2023 strategic plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs listed the following achievements from this period:

- The launch of Kenya Foreign Policy, Kenya Diaspora Policy, the Foreign Service Bill and Foreign Service Regulations;

- 5 Diplomatic missions were opened and operationalized;

- Honorary consuls were appointed globally;

- Range of consular services provided to Kenyans: processing and authentication of travel documents, repatriations and evacuations;

- Diaspora investment conferences and diaspora meetings organized;

- Increase of remittances from Ksh 165.1 billion (June 2016) to Ksh 175.9 billion (June 2017)


4.2.4 Third Medium Term Objectives (2018/2019 – 2022/2023)

Strategic Issue 4 remains as Diaspora engagement and consular services. Strategic objective 5 is to enhance Kenyan Diaspora engagement and consular services. This is to be achieved through:
1. Enhancing the engagement of Kenyans abroad in national development
   - Strengthen the structures and processes of engagement of the Diaspora through participation in democratic processes, sharing information on opportunities, supporting processes to reduce the high cost of remittances and by maintaining a database of Kenyans living abroad and their skills

2. Strengthening the assistance and protection mechanisms of the Kenya Diaspora
   - Enhance consular capacity at headquarters and missions to effectively deliver consular services through the signing of Bilateral Labour Agreements, appointment of Honorary Consuls, assistance to Kenyans in distress and establishment of a Consular Fund for emergency situations among others

   (Republic of Kenya, 2018, p. 50).

4.3 Implementation of Diaspora Diplomacy Objectives

4.3.1 Responsiveness of Consular Services

Consular services are a key function of High commissions/ Embassies and Consular offices. As outlined in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, these services encompass furthering commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations, issuing passports and travel documents to nationals, acting as a notary and civil registrar, transmitting judicial and extra-judicial
documents and providing assistance to individual and corporate nationals within the mandate of the law (Vienna Convention, 1963).

As part of increasing the level of consular responsiveness, the Ministry of Foreign affairs has thus far opened 5 diplomatic missions and appointed honorary consuls. The opening of new missions ensures access to services for Kenyans by reducing travel time to another city or in some instances another country. The appointment of honorary consuls is an approach to ensure the availability of consular services in areas where permanent missions are not established.

While consuls are official Foreign Service staff, honorary consuls are not diplomats by profession. They more often than not possess business expertise and ties to the country in representation. As such, it is not a given that they are citizens. The step by MFA to appoint honorary consuls increases the number of staff in the field who have comprehensive knowledge in the area of law and commerce of the host country which is beneficial since both individuals and corporations are served.

Since 2008, consuls have been opened in Perth (Australia), Upper Austria (Austria), Dhaka (Bangladesh), Antwerp (Belgium), Sofia (Bulgaria), Vancouver (Canada), Zagreb (Croatia), Nicosia (Cyrus), Hamburg (Germany), Athens (Greece), Macau (Hong Kong), Mumbai (India), Fars Province (Iran), Nagoya City & Chubu region (Japan), Amman (Jordan), Casablanca
(Morocco), Karachi (Pakistan), Manila (The Philippines), Belgrade (Serbia), City of Singapore (Singapore), Istanbul (Turkey), Izmir (Turkey) and Kyiv (Ukraine) (Republic of Kenya, 2018).

The Ministry plans to open an additional 16 missions within a 3 year time period (Otieno, 2018). The aim is to open missions, consulates and liaison offices in the regions of Africa and Asia. The missions will be based in Accra (Ghana), Abidjan (Cote D’ivoire), Djibouti (Djibouti), Maputo (Mozambique), Rabat (Morroco) and Jakarta (Indonesia). The consulates will be opened in Goma (DRC), Lagos (Nigeria), Arusha (Tanzania), Cape Town (South Africa), Mumbai (India), Guangzhou (China) and Shanghai (China). The Liason offices will be located in Kismayu (Somalia) and Hargeisa (Republic of Somaliland) (Otieno, 2018).

4.3.2 Participation in National Development

Dedicated Web Portal

Among the Second Medium Term objectives of the Ministry’s Strategic Plan was the aim to establish a dedicated web portal for the purposes of communication. The Diaspora Portal is currently active and allows for Kenyans abroad to access information on investment and partnership opportunities, request assistance and stay updated on relevant events. In order for the diaspora to access this platform they must register personal details with the MFA. This includes details such as one’s passport number and country of residence in addition to names.
**Dual Citizenship**

Under the 2011 Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Kenyans were granted the right to hold dual citizenship (Republic of Kenya, 2011). Prior to this legislation, those with Kenyan citizenship who became citizens of another country would surrender Kenyan citizenship. Individuals in this category are required to notify the government within three months of acquiring dual citizenship.

The implications of dual citizenship are significant in respect to national development. Kenyan diaspora in this category are able to invest in real estate and markets with increased ease. These individuals are able to travel in and out of the country without the need of securing a visa. Additionally, this allows them equal access to opportunities on the ground on the basis of their citizenship status. Arguably, they are also at an advantage since they also have access to diaspora specific opportunities.

**Diaspora Remittances**
Remittance levels to Africa as a region continue to grow. Muguna (2018) observes that remittance flows from the Global South and North respectively increased by 28% and 18% in the period 2012-2014. In the region of East Africa, Kenya receives the highest reported level of remittances. As of June 2017, remittances had risen from Ksh 165.1 billion in June 2016 to 175.9 billion (Republic of Kenya, 2018). In 2013, formal remittances accounted for 2.98% of Kenya’s GDP according to the same source. The rise in remittance levels is attributed to regulations enacted to reduce costs in sending money from abroad to Kenya. CBK (2018) credits the rise in diaspora remittances to increased partnerships between international remittance providers and commercial banks. Lower transaction costs act as an incentive to encourage greater levels of money transfers from abroad. This also allows for more financial products to be purchased by the diaspora.

The Commonwealth Secretariat carried out a survey on the investment potential of various diaspora communities in the UK of which included the Kenyan diaspora. It found that of the Kenyans surveyed, 15% held government bonds, 24% stocks and shares, 13% insurance
products and 11% businesses (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2018). This survey also reports that of the remittances sent back, 45% of respondents intend it for the purposes of social and economic development. This encompasses benefits to family, friends and the larger community. Deterrents to saving and investment were listed as corruption, political instability and weak legal frameworks (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2018).

The impact of remittances are visible at a national and household level. Remittances act as a source of foreign exchange useful for import and external debt payments while at the household level it acts as an income supplement and is useful for savings, investments and consumption in the local economy (Utouh and Mutalemwa, 2015). Muguna (2018) finds that there is a positive correlation between remittances and national development. According to her research this correlation exists between remittances and GDP, exchange rate, bond turn over, secondary school enrollment, consumer spending, equity turnover and gross domestic savings. This goes to show that informal and formal remittances impact the national economy both at macroeconomic and microeconomic levels.

There has been a shift in the mode of money transfer providers in the 21st century. Whereas banks tended to be the principal agents, remittance providers and mobile transfer apps have grown in market share. Among the top channels of remittance providers in the Global South are MoneyGram, Western Union, Ria, World Remit, Sigue Money Transfer, Xpress Money, Small World Global Transfer, Use Remit, Skrill, Exchange for Free, and Equity Direct (Muguna, 2018). In the context of Kenya, Safari com via its M-PESA app has developed as a popular
mobile transfer option. When compared, banks have a higher transaction cost when compared to mobile apps. ACP EU Migration Action (2017) report that in general, the cost of using mobile money is cheaper by more than 50% when compared to money transfer operators.

4.3.3 International Labour Market Access

Background

Kenya sends out a significant number of migrants in search of employment. According to Dalberg (2015), there are presently 100,000 unskilled migrant workers in the Middle East and Gulf region. Among the more popular destination countries of this region are Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Malaysia. In Saudi Arabia alone, East Africans comprise 75% of foreign workers in the country (Mong’ina, 2018).

Kenyan migrant workers are generally recruited by agencies which then coordinate their travel arrangements and link them to respective employers. Targeted recruitment of domestic workers, workers in the hospitality industry and manual labour is the norm. A major challenge which has repeatedly arisen is the gross mistreatment of Kenyan migrant workers in the Gulf region. Mong’ina (2018) reports that there have been repeated cases of severe verbal, physical and sexual abuse which are reported. In some cases, murders of migrant workers have been recorded. There are also instances where workers are not paid, or their salaries withheld.
The Republic of Kenya faces a significant challenge in tracking its workers overseas. According to interviews carried out at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this is principally because migrant workers do not register with embassies abroad. Thus embassies are unaware of the presence of its citizens, and are unable to monitor them, until migrant workers contact the embassy in the event of a problem or emergency.

**Evolving Conditions and Regulations**

Steps which the Republic Kenya has taken in response to abuses faced by migrant workers include bans on domestic workers going to GCC countries in 2012 (five months), in 2014 -2017 and sending special envoys to Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar in 2017 to address the issue on a diplomatic level (Mong’ina, 2018). Bilateral agreements are being negotiated with countries of the region which address migrant labour regulations. Thus far Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar have signed agreements with the Republic of Kenya. As of 2019, domestic workers are allowed to be recruited by Saudi Arabia.

The government in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is also working on launching a Labour Migration Unit for the purposes of distributing information to migrant workers. A consular directorate was also launched that is communication channel between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and foreign employers (Republic of Kenya, 2018). Increased partnership between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labour through committee and stakeholder meetings is another approach the government has undertaken. As
reported by an MFA officer, Kenyan agencies and agents must sign a bond and be verified by the Ministry of Labour in order to operate within the country. Part of the fee collected from agents is placed in reserve and used towards repatriation of Kenyan migrants in emergency situations. The Ministries further verify various agencies and companies located abroad (in the case of Saudi Arabia) and hold pre-departure briefings and trainings for migrants on worker rights and cultural differences (Mong’ina, 2018).

4.3.4 Outstanding Kenyans Abroad

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to compile a data base of high profile Kenyans who reside in the diaspora. These individuals are well integrated in their countries of residence and influential in key areas such as commerce, government, and industry among various. The skill set, expertise and networks of such individuals is an asset to the Republic of Kenya and as such MFA seeks to better utilize such individuals. An official of the Ministry reports that MFA currently employs a strategy whereby the networks of such Kenyans are utilized to reach other Kenyans in target community for the purposes of promoting government policies, business and commercial products.

4.3.5 Skill and Resource Contribution to National Development

Diaspora Data Base of Skills
In 2016, a successful pilot project was conducted in select countries whereby skills databases were launched. According to an MFA official, a skills database has been created to date for the Kenyan diaspora in the UK, US, Europe, Japan, China and South Africa. While the process is still ongoing, the Ministry as a starting point has primarily focused on areas where the diaspora reside in high concentrations and also areas where the diaspora are highly skilled. There is a distinction made between this group and semi-skilled or non-skilled workers who are found in large numbers within the Middle East Region. A vast majority of this group is employed in the hospitality, domestic and retail services sectors which require less skills training than professional sector employment (Mong’ina, 2018)

The MFA collects information from its various missions on an annual basis. The data collected from its respective databases provides an inventory of the skillset, expertise and experience of the Kenyan diaspora. However, given that this initiative is still in its early phases, the quantity of data collected is not comprehensive. This is because the skills database is not yet active in all regions where permanent missions are located and also due to the fact that submission of details is also not mandatory.

**Diaspora Network**

Diaspora networks are formed through active participation and membership of the diaspora who desire to create networks with fellow countrymen in host countries and also establish linkages to country of origin. This is done for social, economic and political reasons.
Through various diaspora networks, Kenyans abroad are able to partner with the Kenyan government, and more specifically county governments to facilitate various projects. According to an MFA official, such projects range from the building of infrastructure such as schools, investment in various sectors, and freewill donation of time and skills to initiatives such as free medical camps.

The Kenya Diaspora Alliance (KDA) is a prominent network among the Diaspora. Established in the late 1990s, it represents a host of diaspora organizations. KDA reports on its website that there are more than 1000 diaspora organizations of Kenyans abroad in the Global North and South. A principal organ of this diaspora network is the Secretariat which fulfills various functions. It organizes diaspora conferences, acts as liaison between the Republic of Kenya and the diaspora, provides information on legislation, business and investment opportunities, maintains a diaspora database and offers consultation services. Republic of Kenya (2014) notes that the KDA contributed significantly to the formulation of the Kenya Diaspora Policy. Key input was provided to the Kenyan government on diaspora needs and their integration for the purposes of national development.

The KDA continues to take a lead role in organizing diaspora conferences. Conferences are held annually in partnership with the diaspora, stakeholders and the Republic of Kenya. It provides a space to showcase business and investment opportunities and also provides a platform for key issues to be discussed such as voting rights (Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, 2013).
Prominent conferences have been the 2013 Kenya Diaspora Conference which was held in the US and the 2015 Kenya Diaspora Easter Investment Conference held in Kenya. The Kenya Diaspora Home Coming Convention is regularly organized by KDA also for the purposes of showcasing investment opportunities in the country.

The conclusions and recommendations which resulted from the 2013 Kenya Diaspora Conference were:

1. The government should conclude and ratify the National Diaspora Policy

2. There is need for an aggressive outreach program by both the government and business sector to inform the Diaspora of emerging and available investment opportunities

3. There is need for the new County governments to improve their methods of interaction with the Diaspora. This includes establishing interactive online portals where information on projects, job opportunities and other material can be quickly accessed.

4. The Diaspora called upon the county and central governments to employ members of the Diaspora to handle Diaspora matters.

5. There is need for the Embassy to allocate more time and resources for government lobbying to ensure Kenya’s concerns and interests are prioritized by the US government.
6. There was a call to all experienced Diaspora members to mentor and assist Kenyans arriving in the US to cope with adaptation challenges.

7. There is a need for the Kenyan Diaspora community to identify champions in their respective communities to preserve the Human/Women’s rights agenda. There was a call to establish points of contact at different locations and improve networking and sharing of information between Diaspora members on Human/Women’s right issues.

8. It was proposed that a Kenyan Diaspora Federation to unite and coordinate the numerous Diaspora associations to be formed.

9. The diaspora were urged to partner and assist the Embassy to ensure that the Kenyan showcase at the 2014 Smithsonian Folklike Festival was a success.

10. It was recommended that the Government should establish additional Consulates-general in areas with high Kenyan Diaspora populations. These were identified as Dallas-Forth Worth, Minneapolis, Seattle, Atlanta, Boston, Kansas City, Columbus OH, and possibly Philadelphia and San Francisco.

11. It was also proposed that the 2017 Diaspora be conducted in the cities identified as having large Kenyan Diaspora populations. IEBC was further urged to consider adopting safe methods of electronic voting.

12. It was suggested that efforts should be made to enhance youth participation at future Kenya Diaspora Conferences in the US.
Proposed short-medium recommendations put forward at the 2015 Kenya Diaspora Conference in respect to migrant workers were:

1. Mandatory clearance of unskilled Kenyan migrant workers by the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services;

2. More representation at Kenyan embassies and consulates;

3. Special foreign contract form of service for domestic and low skilled workers;

4. Compulsory pre-departure training and orientation program for all outbound migrants;

5. Introduction of a wage guarantee system for Kenyans being recruited as domestic workers, and

6. Compulsory insurance and medical cover for all migrants

(KDA, 2015, p. 59).

Proposed long term recommendations were:

1. Review of the relevant provisions of the Labour Institutions Act, 2007 and Employment Act 2007 to accord more protection to the migrant workers;

2. Ratification and domestication of the international conventions on migration;
3. Fast-tracking negotiation and conclusion of bi-lateral labour agreements with key labour destination countries;

4. Posting of employment attaches to key labour destination countries;

5. Establishment of an Overseas Workers Centre to disseminate information on migration issues

6. Responding to and monitoring complaints received from emigrants and addressing grievances raised

(KDA, 2015, p. 59).

4.4 Discussion

The MFA has been instrumental in the implementation of the five Diaspora Diplomacy objectives. The compilation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan document has been a strategic tool in planning and implementing the objectives. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan was formulated in 2008 prior to the 2014 Kenya Foreign Policy Document and Diaspora Diplomacy Document. In real sense, the launch of these documents were part of the deliverables of the Second term (2012/2013-2018/2019) as referenced in Appendix 4. The Medium Term Plans of the Strategic Plan have been useful in mapping out the implementation of the Diaspora Diplomacy pillar of the Kenya
Foreign Policy. In the current Third Medium Term plan, tangible steps have been taken to further each objective although to varying levels.

The MFA has engaged with various partners thus far to realize the 5 objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar. The Kenya Diaspora Alliance (KDA) has been a significant partner on various fronts. Since its conceptualization in the 1990s it has striven to represent the political, economic and social interests of the associations under its umbrella. It is the KDA who recommended dual citizenship and voting rights for Kenyans in the diaspora. They currently continue to agitate for the implementation of voting rights for the diaspora as outlined in the 2011 Citizenship and Immigration Act. The KDA has and continues to take initiative to organize diaspora conferences and facilitate investment fora in partnership with the MFA. Key recommendations which have stemmed from conferences have included the need for a diaspora policy, political rights of the diaspora, increased legislation to regulate and protect labour migrants and increased provision of consular services.

This body continues to play a key role in the lobby for diaspora interests, unity among diaspora organizations and diaspora participation in national development. This is evident from the recommendations made at conferences which eventually are implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In partnership with the government of Kenya, private and public stakeholders, it organizes diaspora conferences, conventions and investment fora. As such it plays an
instrumental role in rallying the diaspora while also fostering partnership with the government and stakeholders in the commercial and investment sectors.

Among the recommendations made at the 2013 Diaspora Conference was the establishment of consulate-generals in areas of the US with high Diaspora populations. Also for the Kenyan governments to facilitate communication platforms on investment opportunities in the government and business sectors. These processes are underway. Recommendations made at the 2015 Diaspora Conference comprised of greater protective measures of migrant workers through the establishment of bilateral agreements and their pre-departure training which was recently implemented. Therefore, one is able to see the influence of the KDA on actualization of diaspora engagement.

**Successes and Challenges**

The aim to reduce remittance costs by the Kenyan government and stakeholders has had visible results. Increased coordination between commercial banks and international remittance providers has led to an increase in remittances as user costs have reduced (CBK, 2018). The Central Bank of Kenya confirms that between the period of June 2016-June 2017, remittances increased by 10.8 billion (Republic of Kenya, 2018). The implications of increased remittance levels are positive at both national and household levels. The effects encompass favorable exchange rates, an increase in gross domestic savings, equity and bond turnover (Muguna,
It also means increased consumer spending at the household level in areas such as education and medical care.

Among the successes which the Diaspora and Consular Affairs Department observe is the response and participation of the Kenyan diaspora in national development. An MFA official stated “Kenyans abroad have a positive attitude and willingness to cooperate with the government of Kenya\(^1\).” This was in the context of initiatives undertaken by missions on behalf of the MFA in partnership with diaspora organizations. These initiatives include diaspora investment fora, diaspora networking events and development projects in conjunction with county governments. KDA (2015) notes the increasing facilitation of projects through Cooperatives/ Sacco investments in the housing, and transport sectors. In respect to housing, the National Co-operative Housing Union has invested more than 4 billion in a project at Isinya & Kitengela.

Likewise, a 3 billion shilling project was undertaken by the Kamuthi Housing Cooperative in Thika for a Buffalo Golf Project. In the transportation sector, 70 % of CIC, a principle insurance group in transport, is a cooperative. Likewise, over 20,300 Matatus belong to 450 Matatu Saccos in the country (KDA, 2015). However, a significant percentage in the diaspora continue to have misgivings on investing in Kenya. ACP EU Migration Action (2017) reports that a negative perception still persists among the Kenyan diaspora surveyed in the UK. Respondents

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\(^1\) Interview was conducted at the Diaspora and Consular Services Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nairobi, Kenya in July 2019
indicated that notions of corruption, instability and weak legal frameworks as a concern and reason for lack of investment in the country.

Increased access to consular services is another area of success. New permanent missions established during the Second term of the Strategic Plan have been key in this. The appointment of multiple Honorary Consuls has also been instrumental in availing consular services where permanent missions are not presently established. Prominent among the challenges outlined by an official of Diaspora and Consular Affairs is the lack of substantial information on diaspora numbers. A respondent stated, “We do not have accurate numbers of those in the diaspora because many do not register with local missions”\(^2\). At present, MFA works with an estimate of Kenyans abroad which is informed by Embassy/ High commission registers, membership of Kenya diaspora networks and self-declared dual citizenship holders among various. The numbers are not comprehensive since there are a significant number among the diaspora who have not registered with their local permanent mission. This may be for various reasons such as lack of accessibility, lack of interest and even in some cases distrust of the Kenyan government.

According to another source, “Unregistered agents who facilitate the travel of Kenyan migrant workers further contribute to this issue because they do not submit client information to the government”\(^3\). Action taken by the Ministry of Labour is working to address this issue. In some

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\(^2\) Interview was conducted at the Diaspora and Consular Services Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nairobi, Kenya in July 2019

\(^3\) Ibid
cases, the migrant workers do not register their presence at local missions upon arrival to the destination country. In other cases, there may not be a permanent mission to register with. The lack of concrete numbers of those in the diaspora affects planning for programs and services since the Ministry works with estimates.

Research Process

The research process comprised of collection of both primary and secondary data over a period of two months which were mid-May to mid-July of 2019. Documentary materials were accessed at the United States International University library. However the researcher was required to visit the International Trade Offices – Central Planning and Management in Nairobi for clarification on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan (2012/2013-2017/2018). This was to gain information on developments during the period 2008-2013 which was the First Term Medium Phase. The researcher learned that a separate document for this period was not published but rather that the information was listed under Performance Review in the Second Medium Term document.

Interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Consular and Diaspora Services were carried out in July. Officers in this department provided brief interviews which lasted 10-15 minutes. Audio recordings were taken to capture the information and an interview guide was used by the researcher. Information gathered was then integrated into the text in a narrative manner to supplement findings derived from secondary resources. This worked to provide a
comprehensive overview on the ongoing implementation of the 5 objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar. The researcher views this as a success in relation to the study.

A challenge if any that was encountered was the availability of participants in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was due to busy work schedules and travelling. However, the researcher was able to attain interview opportunities during which the officers were most helpful. Overall, the researcher considers this study to have proved fruitful in indicating the developments of the Kenya Foreign Policy in respect to diaspora engagement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and stakeholders.
CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The main objective of this study was to examine the implementation of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar objectives to date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and key stakeholders as outlined in the Kenya Foreign Policy document. The analysis of findings are reviewed and the implications of the findings discussed. Conclusions informed by the discussion are made and recommendations on the topic listed.

5.1 Summary of Findings

This research aimed to evaluate the progress made in respect to engaging the Kenyan diaspora as outlined in the Kenya Foreign Policy document. The areas under evaluation were consular services, participation in national development, international labour market access, engagement of outstanding Kenyans and engagement of skills and resources. From the findings of this research, it is evident that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and key stakeholders have made strides in the realization of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar objectives.
To facilitate more responsive consular services, the MFA has opened a number of permanent missions from 2008-present in countries where the number of Kenyan diaspora is traditionally significant and or on the rise. As of 2018, the Ministry announced active plans to open 16 new missions in target areas during the Third Medium Term of the Strategic Plan. The appointment of a number of honorary consuls in areas where permanent missions are not yet established has been instrumental in the delivery of consular services. This ensures that the Kenyan diaspora, both individual and corporate are serviced and that information is accessible to interested parties for commercial, economic, cultural and scientific purposes which is acceptable according to MFAs objectives.

Regulations which have encouraged diaspora participation in national development include the establishment of dual citizenship by the Kenyan government. The 2011 Kenyan Citizenship and Immigration Act ushered in the opportunity for Kenyans abroad to retain citizenship in Kenya upon acquiring foreign citizenship. This is a move which accommodates the needs and interests of the diaspora by facilitating easier access to the country and investment opportunities. There is easier access to opportunities in the financial, real estate, healthcare and technological sectors.

The MFA has also taken steps to create the diaspora web portal and skills database for Kenyans Abroad which is currently active in several countries. The diaspora web portal acts as a channel of communication between the Ministry and those abroad. Because individuals must complete registration in order to access the portal, this allows MFA to capture pertinent information on Kenyans Abroad. Since 2016, the diaspora skills database has been active in various locations; the UK, US, Europe, Japan, China and South Africa. The process is ongoing and continues to
expand in scope. The annual collection of this data by MFA is beneficial for the purposes of an inventory for diaspora skills, expertise and experience.

Regulations which have promoted access to international labour markets by Kenyans include the signing of bilateral agreements with several countries in the Middle East region. While negotiations are ongoing, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have thus far signed agreements with Kenya in respect to labour migrants and protective measures. This is beneficial given prior situations where domestic workers underwent mistreatment and abuse while working in this region. Immediate action which was taken at the time included a ban on the movement of domestic workers in 2012 and again in 2014. On a national level, the Ministry of Affairs in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour requires registration of agencies dealing with labour migrants. This ensures the registration of such individuals with the MFA for protective purposes and also serves to ensure the validity of such agencies.

A mechanism which utilizes outstanding Kenyans abroad is a database maintained by the MFA. This database keeps a record of influential and well integrated Kenyans in the diaspora. The MFA identifies key individuals and engages them. Their networks are then utilized in order to promote government policies, business and commercial products among fellow Kenyans. The engagement of skills and resources for national development is evident in Kenyan diaspora networks and their partnership with county governments. Oftentimes, this is done through projects which range in scope from infrastructure, social services, and health services such as medical camps.
5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 Introduction

From the research collected it appears that the MFA is in alignment with principles of diaspora engagement and promotion. The Republic of Kenya continues to recognize the types of capital contribution of its diaspora and take steps to harness them. These types of capital are Intellectual, Financial, Political, Cultural and Social in nature. Plaza and Ratha (2011) advocate for policies which maximize benefits for diaspora such as dual or multiple citizenship and reduction of remittance costs. The Immigration and Citizenship Act of 2011 is consistent with this since dual citizenship is now on the table for the Kenyan diaspora. Furthermore, policy to reduce remittance costs has yielded fruit as shown by an increase in remittance levels from 2017 - 2018.

Capital engagement is still a work in progress. Engagement of Intellectual Capital is in its initial phases as seen by the launch of skills databases in select regions where Kenya has permanent missions. Collection of data on the skillset, knowledge and experiences of the Kenyan diaspora is the first step in understanding the intellectual potential of the Kenyan diaspora. According to government publications, the Ministry plans to use this information to inform those in the diaspora of opportunities and areas where expertise is needed (Republic of Kenya, 2014).
The Financial Capital of the diaspora is continually being engaged. The MFA in coordination with various stakeholders have taken several steps towards this aim. Investment fora continue to be organized in partnership with banks and diaspora networks. Steps taken by the Republic of Kenya work to reduce remittance costs into the country. This thus complements the aim to increase capital flows to the East African region and Kenya as outlined in the Economic Diplomacy Pillar.

The engagement of Political Capital is questionable. While article 28 of the 2010 Constitution recognizes the progressive implementation of diaspora voting rights, this has yet to been enacted. The process to register Kenyan voters at embassies has not begun despite campaigns such as the ‘Kenya Diaspora Must Vote (KDMV)’ and lobbying by the Kenyan Diaspora Alliance of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). This is to the dismay of Kenyans in the diaspora who desire to be engaged in the political processes of the country.

Harnessing of Cultural and Social Capital of the diaspora is underway. Cultural events hosted by diaspora networks serve to showcase Kenyan culture and promotes interest in tourism and investment in the country. Furthermore the Ministry’s engagement of influential and established individuals in the diaspora serves to utilize their networks. It is in this manner that the government promotes policy, business and products to the Kenyan diaspora. Additionally, partnership between diaspora networks and the county governments serve the mandate of national development often times through social capital.
5.2.2 Kenya & Global South Counterparts

It is essential to evaluate the Kenya’s policy engagement of the diaspora against other leading countries of the Global South which have large diaspora communities. For instance, India currently receives the highest remittance levels in the world according to Pande (2018). With a diaspora that is second largest globally, the country has excelled in harnessing diaspora skills, expertise and capital investment for the purposes of national development, as is evident in its IT and Medical industries. These sectors are highly advanced and competitive in the Global South. So much so that the services and products of these markets are in demand internationally. Dadush (2015) reports that the IT sector which employs 3.5 million people accounts for a significant share of the country’s exports. How did this come to be? One of the strategies employed was the encouragement of skills transfer.

Programs such as the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and the Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global -INK) has worked to facilitate partnership between the diaspora and national industries. In comparison, Kenya has just embarked on this journey. While conferences held by the Kenya Diaspora Alliance (KDA) and MFA are a platform for this, there are no specific bodies dedicated to skills transfer. Arguably, the successful launch of the diaspora database of skills and expertise in key countries is a step in this direction. It allows for the government of Kenya to collect pertinent information on the skill set of its diaspora. However it is not yet clear for what purposes this data is being collected.
The Philippines are another leading country in the area of diaspora engagement. Given that a large percentage of the diaspora are labour migrants, over 50% (Dacumos, 2015), the government has taken strategic steps to ensure their protection and productivity. This has then positively impacted the country in respect to remittance flows. As a matter of practice, the Philippine government only sends workers to countries with which it has bilateral agreements. Additionally, these countries must have existing labour laws which protect migrant rights (Congress of the Philippines, 1995). Kenya has begun to implement such policies. The Republic of Kenya (2018) reports that bilateral agreements have been signed with Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE while negotiations continue with other countries in the Middle East and Gulf Region to ensure safe working conditions for its labour force.

This is a significant development in light of the fact that there are 100,000 Kenyan migrant workers in the region. Thus it is an effort to address the issue of exploitation and abuse of workers, especially those in the domestic sector. Additionally, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 is legislation that Kenya can work towards. This act penalizes those who traffic vulnerable Filipino people, such as women and children (Philippine Commission on Women, 2003). In respect to political rights of the diaspora, the Philippines have made significant strides. As early as 2003, the Overseas Absentee Voting Act was passed allowing for those residing or working in the diaspora to vote in national elections. While Kenya’s 2011 Citizenship and Immigration Act allows for voting rights for the diaspora, this is yet to be implemented.
In the case of Ethiopia, the approach undertaken to engage the diaspora is largely structured after India’s own diaspora policy. These policies include an Ethiopian Origin Identity Card, Return incentives, Investment and Import incentives, the introduction of Foreign Currency Bank Accounts, Provisions for International Remittance Services, a Diaspora Bond and a Transfer of Knowledge and Skills Programme (Maastricht University, 2010). Kenya like Ethiopia has engaged in policies to facilitate greater investment in the country through vehicles such as investment fora and conferences. However, a policy which Kenya can consider is the concept of introducing a bond specifically for the diaspora. Ethiopia’s diaspora bond targets diaspora investment with the motive of capturing more capital.

With respect to Morocco, the country is a leader in pursuing the integration of its diaspora in destination countries. Bilgili and Weyel (2012) ranked Morocco as having the highest African immigrant population in Europe at the time of writing. Through collaboration among a plethora of organizations such as the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity, the Moroccan Council of Ulema for Europe, the Hassan II Foundation, the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad, the Council of the Moroccan Community abroad and government branches, the result has been legal, social and labour support of Moroccans abroad upon emigration to destination countries.

Presently, Kenya is limited in this respect. The closest body which acts as a source of support to the Kenyan diaspora would be the Kenya Diaspora Alliance via the provision of solicited
assistance and legal counsel. However, the KDA in this context acts more as a network than an organization whose mandate and policies aim to facilitate its diaspora integration versus an organization offering support and resources to its diaspora.

In the case of Ghana, a notable policy outlined in its diaspora engagement strategy is the objective to not only include, but engage the diaspora in spearheading research and innovation, technology transfer and skills development (Diaspora Affairs Bureau, 2016). As has been mentioned, TOKTEN is a key vehicle to facilitate such an endeavour. Kenya can stand to benefit from such a policy especially in relation to national research and innovation. As a regional hub in East Africa, it is essential that the country continues to foster an environment of research and innovation. It not only has implications upon national sectors such as commerce and banking but also key areas such as technology.

5.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and stakeholders continue to implement the five objectives of the Diaspora Diplomacy. Significant progress has been made in their realization thus far. However given that we are presently in the Third Medium Term (2018/2019-2022/2023) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Strategic Plan, there are remaining terms to complete. The following are key developments from the Performance Review Period of (2008/2009-2012/2013) to present.
New permanent missions have been opened and a number of Honorary Consuls appointed. A diaspora web portal is operational while skills databases are active in the following regions: the UK, US, select missions in Europe, China, Japan and South Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to maintain a data base of influential and integrated Kenyans in the diaspora for the purposes of engaging such individuals. They also work in coordination with Kenyan diaspora networks to engage them in national development in liaison with county governments.

Pro-diaspora regulations have included bilateral agreements with key countries in the Middle East region: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar. Partnership with the Ministry of Labour has facilitated strict regulations for agencies who coordinate travels for work migrants. They have also initiated briefing sessions for workers to Saudi Arabia. This allows for an informational session on the language, culture and laws of the host country. Additionally, the creation of a conducive investment environment whereby remittance costs are lower has been beneficial. Remittances to the country have dramatically increased. The Kenyan diaspora continue to engage in national development through diaspora networks and through partnership with the government.

A challenge which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs currently faces is compiling accurate numbers of the Kenyan diaspora. This limits the range and quality of services which the MFA plans for and consequently delivers in its missions abroad. This also affects its capacity to provide oversight and protection for Kenyans abroad especially in the case of migrant workers.
This study recommends providing incentives to encourage the registration of the Kenyan diaspora with local permanent missions. Work published on the subject of diaspora advocate for incentives such as tax breaks on VAT and import duties.

While the government of Kenya has indeed begun to address the issues of access to consular services, high cost of remittances, lack of protective mechanisms for Kenyans abroad, the need for a diaspora database of skills and visibility of investment opportunities (Republic of Kenya, 2014), there still remains additional steps to be taken in the area of diaspora engagement.

This study recommends the implementation of voting rights for the diaspora as outlined in Kenya’s 2011 Citizenship and Immigration Act. According to Chikezie (2011) principles of engagement by the government include understanding the diaspora and meeting them halfway in their requests. Voting rights are an issue that the Kenya Diaspora Alliance have pursued for more than a decade. While there is legislation to support this, it is yet to be implemented. This is unfortunate given that there have been two elections since the Act was passed.

The implementation of Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programs in Kenya is recommended by this study. Such programs have proven to be fruitful in the cases of Global South countries discussed in this study. TOKTEN programs facilitate skills transfer, partnership and innovation between the diaspora and local population. Such
partnerships have the potential to develop key national industries as seen in the example of India.

In order for more comprehensive collection of diaspora skills and experience, this study recommends citizens to be offered incentives to encourage greater participation. At present, input of information into respective databases is voluntary. Since a mechanism which would support mandatory participation does not presently exist, incentives would be a positive approach to increase engagement in this initiative. The continued creation of skills databases and their growth is instrumental in augmenting MFA’s knowledge of the diaspora. This in turn directly effects the success of future strategies to engage this group. This is conducive with work published on the subject which states that a government must know and understand the diaspora in order to meet them halfway.
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file:///C:/Users/User/Downloads/Kenya_Inventory_Final_with_Layout_Sept_2012_EN-complete_1_3_clOYDdS.pdf


APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : INTERVIEW GUIDE

My name is Tania Bogonko, a Masters student in International Relations at the United States International University. The topic under research today is Kenya’s engagement with the diaspora through the implementation of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar (KenyaForeign Policy). The title of the research is the Advancement of Kenya’s Foreign Policy Goals: The Case of the Diaspora Diplomacy Pillar. Your input today as an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is highly valued and will strictly be used for academic purposes.

1. We are currently in the Third Medium Term of the MFA strategic plan. What is MFA’s focus in the present phase?

2. From your observations, what were the deliverables from the:
   A. Second Medium Term Objectives of the MFA strategic plan?
   B. Third Medium Term Objectives of the MFA strategic plan (2018-2019)?

3. Since the onset of the MFA strategic plan what changes have been implemented to:
   A. Make consular services more responsive? How is this measured?
   B. Create regulations which encourage Kenyan participation in national development?
   C. Create regulations which promote access of Kenyans to the international labour market?
   D. Create a Mechanism to utilize Kenyans Abroad?
E. More effectively engage the skills and resources of Kenyans Abroad for national development?

4. What challenges have been faced in:
   A. Making consular services more responsive?
   B. Facilitating Kenyans abroad to participate in national development?
   C. Promoting Kenyan access to the international labour market?
   D. Utilizing outstanding Kenyans?
   E. Tapping into the skills and resources of Kenyans Abroad for the purposes of national development?

5. What successes have been achieved in the following objectives:
   A. Making consular services more responsive?
   B. Facilitating Kenyans abroad to participate in national development?
   C. Promoting Kenyan access to the international labour market?
   D. Utilizing outstanding Kenyans?
   E. Tapping into the skills and resources of Kenyans Abroad for the purposes of national development?

Your time and input is highly appreciated. Thank you.
APPENDIX 2: MAP OF KENYA
APPENDIX 3: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS STRUCTURE
# APPENDIX 4: STRATEGIC PLAN ISSUE 4

## DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULAR SERVICES

### Strategic Issue 4: Diaspora engagement and Consular Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Establish and operationalize a desk at the Ministry HQs to spearhead cultural diplomacy</td>
<td>Enhanced cultural diplomacy and properly coordinated cultural issues</td>
<td>Desk established</td>
<td>Desk 2013/14</td>
<td>2014/16</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.2 Develop a framework to guide cultural diplomacy</td>
<td>Enhanced cultural diplomacy and properly coordinated cultural issues</td>
<td>Framework</td>
<td>Framework 2013/14</td>
<td>2014/16</td>
<td>2015/16</td>
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### Strategic Issue 5: To promote Kenyan Diaspora engagement and enhance consular services

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Finalize and implement Diaspora facilitation and engagement</td>
<td>Finalized Diaspora policy</td>
<td>Draft policy</td>
<td>Finalize Policy 2013/14</td>
<td>2014/16</td>
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<td>Annual implementation report</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Finalize Diaspora communication strategy</td>
<td>Enhanced communication and interaction with the Kenyan Diaspora</td>
<td>Diaspora communication strategy</td>
<td>Finalize Strategy 2013/14</td>
<td>2014/16</td>
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<td>Annual implementation report</td>
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<td>1.3 Initiate and promote formation of umbrella associations for Kenyans in the Diaspora</td>
<td>Database of Associations formed</td>
<td>Intiate process</td>
<td>Database 2013/14</td>
<td>2014/16</td>
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<td>Annual implementation report</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Update</td>
<td>Update</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
<td>Expected Results</td>
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<td>1.4 Develop a database for Kenyans in the Diaspora and Kenyan Diaspora associations</td>
<td>Informed decision-making and effective engagement</td>
<td>Comprehensive Database</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5 Organize annual Diaspora conferences</td>
<td>Informed and engaged Diaspora on investment and overall development in Kenya</td>
<td>Annual Diaspora Conferences Field</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>1.6 Engage financial institutions to reduce the cost of remitting money</td>
<td>Reduced cost of remitting money</td>
<td>Annual Reports</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>1.7 Review the ministerial internship policy</td>
<td>More Kenyan youth engaged in Kenyan missions on internship to acquire practical experience in their areas of study</td>
<td>Reviewed policy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Finalized policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy 2: Enhance consular capacity of the Ministry</td>
<td>A clear mechanism to assist Kenyans in distress</td>
<td>Bill on memo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bill Cabinet memo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2.1 Develop legislation on managing distress cases among Kenyans in the Diaspora | Improved protection and welfare of Kenyans working abroad                        | Number of labour agreements / MOUs negotiated and concluded | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 m • All Political Directors
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Strategic issues/strategic objectives/strategies</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<th>Performance Indicators</th>
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<td>Y1 2013/14</td>
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<td>Y1 2013/14</td>
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<td>2.3 Increase the number of honorary consulates in areas of strategic interest</td>
<td>Improved accessibility to consular services to Kenyan Diaspora</td>
<td>Number of Honorary Consuls commissioned</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2.4 Facilitate opening of new passports/identification cards issuance centres in Kenya diplomatic missions abroad</td>
<td>Improved access to ID cards and passports to Kenyans in Diaspora</td>
<td>New Passport/ID cards centres</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2.5 Establish the National Diaspora Council of Kenya (NADICOK)</td>
<td>Improved management of Diaspora issues and policy making</td>
<td>Operational Council</td>
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<td>2.6 Develop and operationalize an interactive Diaspora web portal</td>
<td>Improved engagement with Diaspora</td>
<td>Operational web portal</td>
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<td>web portal</td>
<td>operat ional</td>
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<td>2.7 Automate provision of consular services by Kenyan missions abroad</td>
<td>Enhanced accessibility to consular services</td>
<td>No. of missions with automated consular services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.8 Develop and disseminate a manual for use by Kenyan travelling abroad</td>
<td>Increased awareness and knowledge of country of destination</td>
<td>Information package on major Kenyan diaspora destination countries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Dissemi nate</td>
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<td>Strategic issue &amp; strategic objective/strategies</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Expected Results</td>
<td>Performance Indicators</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Estimated cost Kshs.</td>
<td>Responsibility</td>
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<td>Strategic Objective 4: To Enhance Public Diplomacy and Stakeholders Engagement</td>
<td>1.7 Develop a framework of engagement and consultation with Parliament, County Governments and MDAs</td>
<td>Enhanced coordination between the Ministry and Parliament, County Governments and MDAs</td>
<td>Framework Document Annual</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frame work</td>
<td>Implement</td>
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<td>2.1 Develop and implement the Ministry's Communication Strategy</td>
<td>Improved and Coordinated communication with customers and stakeholders</td>
<td>Communication strategy document</td>
<td>Draft Strategy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Implement</td>
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<td>2.2 Establish interactive social media forum to engage the public</td>
<td>Effective engagement and prompt feedback</td>
<td>Active Twitter and Facebook accounts</td>
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<td>Implement</td>
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<td>2.3 Develop a framework for engagement &amp; consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Diplomatic Corps</td>
<td>Effective engagement with stakeholders in Ministry’s mandate</td>
<td>Engagement Framework</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Frame work</td>
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<td>2.4 Hold a cultural Day for Diplomatic Corps</td>
<td>Improved working relationship with Diplomatic community</td>
<td>Cultural Day Reports</td>
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<td>2.5 Hold quarterly briefings between the Cabinet Secretary &amp; Diplomatic Community</td>
<td>Improved working relationship with Diplomatic community</td>
<td>Quarterly Press releases</td>
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96
APPENDIX 5 : STRATEGIC PLAN ISSUE 5

TO ENHANCE PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Issue/strategic objective/strategies</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Estimated cost Ksh. Million</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Improved image for the country</td>
<td>Annual Press releases</td>
<td>I 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>25 mn</td>
<td>Political and Diplomatic Affairs/Protocol/International Relations/Department</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Improved understanding and visibility of the Ministry</td>
<td>Annual open days report</td>
<td>- 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>15 mn</td>
<td>Administration/Public Affairs &amp; Communications/CIPMD &amp; all Directorates/Departmental Units</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Enhanced understanding and collaboration on the role of the Ministry</td>
<td>No of countries visited/Reports</td>
<td>10 counties 10 counties 10 counties 10 counties</td>
<td>100 mn</td>
<td>Parliamentary &amp; Co-located Liaison &amp; Communications/Other Directorates/Other Directorates/Other Directorates</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>Stakeholders informed on Ministry activities</td>
<td>Number of issues produced</td>
<td>2 2 2 2 2</td>
<td>10 mn</td>
<td>Public Affairs &amp; Communications/Other Directorates/Other Directorates/Other Directorates</td>
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<td>2.10</td>
<td>Enhanced Ministry’s visibility</td>
<td>No. of international days celebrated attended</td>
<td>All All All All</td>
<td>5 mn</td>
<td>Relevant Regional Directorates/Other Missions/Other Missions/Other Missions</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strategic Issue 4: Policy, Legal and Institutional capacity</th>
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<td>Activity</td>
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<td>Strategic issues/strategic objectives/strategies</td>
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</table>
ANNEX 2: KENYA DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

A

AUSTRALIA
Kenya High Commission, Canberra
43 Culgoa Circuit, O’Malley, ACT
2606 GPO Box 1990, Canberra City
2601 Tel: +61-2-6290 7100/; +61-2-
62474788 Fax: +61262576613
Emails: canberra@mfa.go.ke or
khc-canberra@kenya.asn.au
Website: www.kenya.asn.au
Accredited to: New Zealand

Email: brazil@mfa.go.ke or
info@kenyaembassybrazil.com.br,
Website: www.kenyaembassybrazil.com.br
Accredited to: Argentina, Chile,
Colombia & Venezuela

BURUNDI
Embassy of Kenya, Bujumbura
PTA Building, 2nd Floor, West Wing
P.O. Box 5138 Mutanga, Bujumbura
Tel:+257-22-258160
Fax:+257-22-258161
Emails: bujumbura@mfa.go.ke or
info@kenyaembassyburundi.com
Website: www.kenyaembassyburundi.com

BELGIUM
Embassy of the Republic of Kenya
in Belgium, Luxembourg & Mission to
the European Union, Brussels
Avenue Winston Churchilllaan 208-
1180 Brussels
Tel: +32-2-340 10 40 Fax: +32-2-340
10 50 Email:brussels@mfa.go.ke or
info@kenyabrussels.com Website:
www.kenyabrussels.com Accredited
to: Luxembourg & the EU

B

BOTSWANA
Kenya High Commission, Gaborone
Plot 5373, President’s Drive
Private Bag 297 Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 3951408/3951430 Fax:
+267 3951409
Emails:hc.gaborone@mfa.go.ke, info@khcbotswana. org.bw
or gaborone@mfa.go.ke

BRAZIL
Embassy of Kenya, Brasilia
SHIS QL 10, Conjunto 08, Casa 08, Lagoa
Sul, CEP: 71630-085, Brasilia-DF, Brazil.
Tel: +55-61 3364 0691/1141
Fax: +5561 3364 – 0978

C

CHINA
Embassy of Kenya, Beijing
No. 4 Xi Liu Jie, San Li Tun
Beijing-China: 100600
Tel:+86-10-65323381/65322473
Fax: +86-10-65321770
E-mails:beijing@mfa.go.ke or info@
kenyaembassy.cn
Website:www.kenyaembassy.cn

CANADA
Kenya High Commission, Ottawa
415 Laurier Avenue East Ottawa Ontario
K1N 6R4, Canada.
Tel: +1-613-5631773
Fax: +1-613-233-6599
Email: ottawa@mfa.go.ke
Balozi.kenyahighcommission@rogers.com
Website: http://kenyahighcommission.ca
Accredited to: Cuba and ICAO

DRC CONGO
Embassy of Kenya, Kinshasa
4002 Avenue de l’Ouganda Gombe
P. O. Box 9667, Kinshasa, Congo (DRC)
Tel: +243 815565935/36
Fax: +243 815565939
Emails: kinshasa@mfa.go.ke or
Website: www.kenyaembassy.cd
Accredited to: Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and
Central Africa Republic

EGYPT
Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Cairo
Villa 60, Al Kanal Street, Maadi Cairo
Tel: +202-23592159/23581260 Fax: +202-23580713
E-Mail: info@kenemb-cairo.com
Website: www.kenemb-cairo.com
Accredited to: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Eritrea
and Jordan

ETHIOPIA
Embassy of Kenya, Addis
Ababa P. O. Box 3301, Addis
Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: +251-11-6610033 Fax: +251-11-6611433
Email: addisababa@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassyaddis.org
Accredited to: Djibouti & AU

FRANCE
Embassy of Kenya, Paris
3, rue Freycinet 75116 –
Paris. Tel: +33-1-56622525
Fax: +33-1-47204441
paris@mfa.go.ke or
info@ambassade-kenya.fr,
Website: www.kenyaembassyparis.org

Accredited to: Portugal, Serbia & Holy
See, Kazakhstan, Switzerland,

Permanent Delegation of Kenya to
the UNESCO
1, Rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15 France
Tel: +33-145 68 32 81
Fax: +33-145 68 32 83
Email: paris_unesco@mfa.go.ke or
dl.kenya@unesco-delegations.org Website:
www.kenya-delegation-unesco.org

GERMANY
Embassy of Kenya, Berlin
Markgrafenstr. 63 10969 Berlin Tel:
+49 0492592660/11 Fax: +49-030-
25926650 Emails:berlin@mfa.go.ke
or office@kenyaembassyberlin.de,
Website: www.embassy-of-kenya.de
Accredited to: Bulgaria & Romania

INDIA
Kenya High Commission, New Delhi
D-1/27, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057
Tel: +91-11-261453738/40
Fax: +91-11-26146550
Emails: newdelhi@mfa.go.ke or
info@kenyahicom-delhi.com
Website: http://kenyahicom-delhi.com
Accredited to: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka
& Singapore

IRAN
Embassy of Kenya, Tehran
12, M. Ravanpour STR, off Africa
Avenue P. O. Box 19395/4566, Tehran
Islamic Republic of Iran
Telegraphic address Kenyarep
Tehran Tele: +98 21 22651080-2
Fax: +98 21 22651083
Email: tehran@mfa.go.ke or
IRELAND
Embassy of Kenya, Dublin
11 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge Dublin 4, Tel: +353-1-6136380 Fax: 353-1-6685506 info@kenyaembassyireland.net, Website: www.kenyaembassyireland.net

ISRAEL
Embassy of Kenya, Tel Aviv
Zaksenber Building, 15 Abba Hillel Silver Street, P. O. Box 3621, Ramat Gan 52130, Tel Aviv, Israel Tel: +972-3-5754633 Fax: 000-972-3-5754788 Emails: telaviv@maf.go.ke or info@kenyaembassytv.org, Website: www.kenyaembassytv.org.il

ITALY
Embassy of Kenya, Rome
Viale Luca Gaurico, 205 00143, Rome, Italy Tel: +39-06-8082717 Fax: +39-06-8082707 Email: rome@maf.go.ke Website: www.embassyofkenya.it Accredited to: Poland, Greece, Malta & Cyprus, UN Agencies in Rome (FAO, IFAD & WFP)

JAPAN
Embassy Kenya, Tokyo
3-24-3, Yakumo Meguro-ku Tokyo 152-0023, JAPAN Tel:03-3723-4006/7 Fax: 03-3723-4488 Email: tokyo@maf.go.ke or kenrep@kenyarep-jp.com Website:www.kenyarep-jp.com

KENYA
Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations Office NAIROBI, Gigiri P. O. Box 67578 Nairobi, Kenya 00200

Tel: 254 20 7621234 Fax:+254-20-2163372 Email: kmunion@maf.go.ke or kmunep@swiftkenya.com Website: http://www.unon.org

KUWAIT
Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Kuwait
Zahra Block 8, street 806, Villa 196. P.O. Box 129, Al-Surra Code 45701, Kuwait Tel: + (965) 25243771/2 Fax: + (965) 25243788 Email: kenembkuwait@gmail.com Website: www.kenyaembkuwait.com Accredited to: Lebanon

LIBYA
Embassy of Kenya, Tripoli
Siyahiya Km 7 Tripoli, Libya P. O. Box 74100, Tripoli, Libya Tel: +218-21-483 7321 Fax: +218-21-483 0536 Email: tripoli@maf.go.ke

MALAYSIA
High Commission of the Republic of Kenya, Kuala Lumpur No.8 Jalan Taman U-thant 55000, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel: +603-2146 1163 Fax: +603-2145 1087 Email:kualalumpur@maf.go.ke or admin@kenyahighcom.org.my Website: www.kenyahighcom.org.my Accredited to: Indonesia, Philippines and Brunei

NAMIBIA
Kenya High Commission, Windhoek
134 Robert Mugabe Avenue P. O. Box 2889 Windhoek, Namibia Tel: 061 226836 / 225900
Netherlands
Embassy of Kenya, The Hague
Nieuwe Parklaan 21
2597 LA Den Haag (The Hague)
Tel: +31-70-3504215
Email: hague@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassy.nl
Accredited to: Netherlands & Czech Republic

Nigeria
Kenya High Commission, Abuja
No 357, Diplomatic Drive, CBD, Abuja, Nigeria P.O Box: P.M.B.5160, Wuse Head Office, Abuja Tel: +234 709 873 4350
Cell: +234 816 474 9510
Email: mba@mfa.go.ke
or info@kenyaembassy.org Website: www.kenyaembassy.org
Accredited to: Cote D’voire, Togo, Ghana, Liberia, Benin & Sierra Leone

Oman
Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Muscat
Way No. 3050, Villa No. 4074, Shatt Al Qurum, P.O. Box 173, Bareeq Al Shatti, PC 103, Muscat Sultanate of Oman
Tel: +968 24697664
Fax: +968 24697366
Email: muscat@mfa.go.ke or info@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassy-muscat.com

Pakistan
Kenya High Commission, Islamabad
Plot # 1-2-3, St # 27, Ramna 5
Diplomatic Enclave Islamabad Pakistan
P.O. Box 2097, Islamabad, Pakistan
Tel: +92-51-3491501
Email: islamabad@mfa.go.ke
Web: www.kenyahighcommission.com.pk

Qatar
Embassy of Kenya to the State of Qatar, West Bay, Zone 66, Street 840, Hse 131 P.O. Box 23091, Doha
Tel: +974 4493 1870
Fax: +974 44831730
Email: doha@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassydoha.com

RWANDA
Kenya High Commission, Kigali
Plot No. 1716 Kacyiru, Blvd de l’Umuganda
P.O. Box 6159, Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: +250-252 258332/6
Mobile: +250 788 306227
Email: Kigali@mfa.go.ke
www.info@kenyahighcomkigali.org

Russia
Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Moscow
Lopukhinsky Pereulok, 5, Moscow, Russia
119034
Tel: +7 (495) 637-21-86
Fax: +7 (495) 637-54-63
Email: moscow@mfa.go.ke
or kenemb@kenemb.ru
Website: www.kenemb.ru
Accredited to: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Georgia

Saudi Arabia
Embassy of Kenya, Riyadh
Diplomatic Quarter
P.O. Box 94358 - 11693 Riyadh,
Tel: +966-1-4881238/4882484
Fax: +966-1-4882639
Email: info@kenyaembassy.or.th or bangkok@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassy.or.th
Accredited to: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar

TURKEY
Embassy of Kenya, Ankara İlkebahar Mahallesi, Turan Günes Bulvari
Galip Erden Caddesi, (571 Cadde), 612 Sokak No.10
06550 Yildiz, Cankaya
ANKARA/TURKEY Tel.: +90 312 491 4508/09 Fax: +90 312 491 4525/26 Email: ankara@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassy.org.tr

UAE
Embassy of Kenya, Abu Dhabi
Al Manhal/Falah Street No.9, Behind Diabetes Center, Khalidiya, Abu Dhabi.
P. O. Box 3854, Abu Dhabi,
UAE Tel: +971-2-6666300 Fax: 000-971-2-6652827
Email: abudhabi@mfa.go.ke or abudhabiconsular@gmail.com Website: http://www.kenyaembassy.ae

Kenya Consulate General, Dubai
Jumeirah Beach Road, Jumeirah 2, Street 15, Villa No 5
P. O. Box 214933, Dubai
Tel. +971-4-3428111 Fax: +971-4-3428181
Email: kenya@emirates.net.ae or dubai@mfa.go.ke or cg.dubai@mfa.go.ke

UGANDA
Kenya High Commission, Kampala
Plot 8A John Babish (Acacia Avenue)
P.O. Box 5220, Kampala, Uganda.
Tel: +256-414-258232/5/6
Fax: +256 - 414-258239
Email: kampala@mfa.go.ke or kenhi.com.kampala@gmail.com
Website: www.kenyamission.or.ug

UNITED KINGDOM
Kenya High Commission,
London 45 Portland Place London
W1B IAS Tel: +44-020-7636 2371/5
Fax: +44 -020-7323 6717 or +44-020-73231932
Email: kcomm45@aol.com or hc.london@mfa.go.ke or info@kenyahighcom.org.uk Website: www.kenyahighcom.org.uk Accredited to: Switzerland, commonwealth and International Maritime Organization

USA
Embassy of the Republic of Kenya,
Washington DC
2249, R. STREET NW
Washington, DC 20008
Tel: +1-202-387 6101
Fax: +1-202-462 3829
Email: information@kenyaembassy.com or Washington@mfa.go.ke
Website: www.kenyaembassy.com
Accredited to: Mexico

Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations, NEW YORK
866 UN Plaza, Room 304, New York, 10017 Tel: +1-212-421 4741
Fax: +1 212 4861985
Email: info@kenyaun.org or newyork@mfa.go.ke or Kenya@un.int
Website: http://www.kenyaun.org

Kenya Consulate, New York
866 UN Plaza Suite
4014 New York, NY 10017
U.S.A. Tel: (212) 421 4741 Fax: (212) 486 1985
Email: newyorkconsultate@kenyaembassy.com
Website: www.kenyaun.org/Consulate
Kenya Consulate, Los Angeles,
Park Mile Plaza, Mezzanine Floor 4801 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 0010
Tel: +1-323-9392408
Fax: +1-323-9392412
Email:cg@kenyaconsulatela.com or,
losangeles@mfa.go.ke or losangels@kenyaembassy.com
Website: www.kenyaconsulatela.com

ZIMBABWE
Kenya Embassy, Harare
95 Park Lane Harare
P. O. Box 4069. A (9)
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel:+263-4-704 820
Fax: +263 4 723 042
Email:kenhicom@africaonline.co.zw or,
harare@mfa.go.ke or amb.harare@mfa.go.ke
Accredited to: Mozambique

ZAMBIA
Kenya High Commission, Lusaka
5207 United Nations Avenue}
P. O. Box 50298, Lusaka, Zambia
Tel: +260 211 250722
Fax: +260 211 253829
Email: highcommissioner@kenyamission.org.zm
Website: www.kenyamission.org.zm
Accredited to: Malawi and COMESA
# APPENDIX 6: KENYA’S HONORARY CONSULATES

## ANNEX 3: KENYA’S HONORARY CONSULS

### A

**Australia, Perth**  
Kenyan Consulate in Perth  
83 Belmont  
Avenue Belmont  
WA 6104  
Tel: +61-8-63636199  
Mobile: +61411644425  
Email: amus@quickcorporate.com.au

### B

**Bangladesh, Dhaka**  
Union Centre  
68/1 Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1  
Dhaka-1212  
Bangladesh  
Tel: +880-2- 9885771-4, 9881936-9  
Fax: +880-2- 8823454  
Website: www.kenyasconsulate.com

### C

**Canada, Vancouver**  
2864 Cottonwood Street, Abbotsford BC V4X 1K5  
Tel: (778) 786 2562  
Fax: (604) 857 1467  
E-mail: imbenzi@shaw.ca

**Croatia, Zagreb**  
ILICA 43/11, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
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