



Families of Kenya Teacher's Guide

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Families of Kenya Video Script

Urban Families in Nairobi

It's early morning in Nairobi, Kenya, the city where I live. My name is Prince and I'm 11 years old. This is our family....my mom and dad, my older brother, Ian and my sister, Shelby. Darrius also lives with us and helps with cleaning and cooking.

We don't need an alarm clock to wake us up, because our cousin next door has five dogs that bark like crazy every morning.

Darrius made me tea for breakfast. I like it with milk and sugar. Something hot tastes good, because the house is still cool when I get up.

You might think Kenya would always be hot. But we have all kinds of weather here. That's mainly because we have mountains; the higher you go in the mountains, the cooler it gets. Nairobi is quite high, so it's never too hot or too cold.

Darrius walks with me to the bus stop and waits with me until my bus comes.

I go to a private school, so Mom and Dad pay for me to go there. I'm in 6th grade. There are 700 students in our school and we have 25 kids in our class.

My first class is science. We've been studying about green plants, and today our teacher shows us experiments that he did to prove that most green plants need soil, light and water to grow.

At 10 o'clock we have a half-hour break, when we all have hot cereal in the auditorium. Then I talk with my friends until it's time to go back to class. At noon we have an hour lunch break, and classes end at 4:15.

While I'm in school, Mom is going to school, too. She owns a preschool for children 3 to 6 years old. It has more than 100 students. On her way to school, she picks up fifteen of her students.

Dad's also busy with his own business. He's a purchasing agent. That means that if you need to buy something for your business but don't have

time to run around and find what you want, you can pay Dad to do it for you.

Today he's working on a project for the government. He's buying what's needed to build a new road. Dad has to find the right gravel and tar, he has to rent the machines that can put the right amount of gravel and tar on the road and roll it nice and smooth, and he has to hire workers who will do a good job.

After school I like to ride my bike with a friend. Our house has a parking area, but we also like to ride on the road in front of our house. It's pretty dusty because we haven't had rain for a long time. This part of Africa has had a bad drought for more than two years. There's no grass for animals to eat, and thousands have died. Our Maasai friends had 80 cattle and all but 6 died. Wild animals are dying, too.

My sister, Shelby, is home, too, and she's doing her homework. She's studying business management in college. When she graduates she'll know how to help run our family businesses.

When we're done riding, we want to clean the bike. First we rinse the dust off, then we wash the bike with soap, rinse it again, and then dry it. By the time we finish, my parents are home from work.

We have dinner at about 8 o'clock. We usually have ugali, which is a kind of bread made from corn. We also have a stew with vegetables and sometimes meat. Tonight Mom and Darrius have made beef stew. Shelby made fruit salad for dessert. Yum!

After supper I do math homework. I always make sure I finish it. I've had teachers who hit me with a stick when I didn't have my homework done or when I was fooling around in class. It doesn't happen very often anymore, because our government has passed laws against teachers hitting students.

After I finish my work, I play video games until it's time to go to bed. See you tomorrow!

It's Saturday morning, and people are doing their errands and shopping. Mom often buys fresh fish, meat and vegetables at this market. If you want a snack you can get a bag of fresh sugar cane, which is juicy and sweet, almost like candy.

Dad gets bottled water at the grocery store. If he returns our empty bottles to be reused, he doesn't have to pay for the new ones.

In the afternoon we go to see a program of traditional tribal dances. Kenya has more than 70 tribes, and they all have their own languages, dances, and ways of living. Everyone studies Kenya's official languages, Kiswahili and English.

It's Sunday, which is our special family day. We all go to church together, and then after church, the whole family goes out for dinner.

Our church service lasts for about three hours. Most Kenyans are Christians. Shelby says she's not sure if she believes in religion. Mom and Dad respect her ideas even though they don't agree with her.

After church we have dinner at a Chinese restaurant. It's one of our favorite places.

My brother Ian is studying computer technology in college.

Ian loves to watch rugby, but he likes to play it even more. He and his friends get together to play. He's also on a team.

Sometimes we go to Mombasa to visit our relatives. Dad says Mombasa is the best seaport on the east coast of Africa, and that's why Arab traders came here more than two thousand years ago. Later Portuguese and then the British controlled the city.

Mom says people from all those different places brought new ideas and foods with them. The Portuguese brought things like corn, bananas and cassava that they had found in Brazil.

It's right on the Indian Ocean, and we love to go to the beach when we're there.

It seems like something interesting is always happening.

We get home at 9 o'clock and it's time to get ready for bed. Mosquitoes come out about now and some carry diseases like malaria that they can

pass on to you when they bite. Nets like this help keep them away from us during the night.

Well, the weekend is over and tomorrow is a school day, so I need to get to sleep.

Good night!

Families of Kenya - Rural

It's five o'clock in the morning and it's time for me to start my day. My name is John and I'm 11 years old. I live on a farm in Kenya with my Mom and Dad, a cow, some chickens, three dogs, a litter of new puppies, and a nosy kitten.

I have a 14 year-old brother, Jeffrey, who goes to high school about an hour away from here. He lives at school during the week and only comes home on weekends.

Mother lights the lantern so she can make breakfast. We use kerosene for light and wood for cooking.

She's heating milk for chai, or tea.

Mom and Dad run a grocery store in a town about a 15 minute walk from our house.

We have about an acre of land around our house, where we grow coffee and corn.

It takes me about an hour to walk to school, so I have to leave at six o'clock to get there before school starts at seven.

It's dark when I leave home in the morning and it will be dark by the time I get home tonight.

I go to a middle school with a thousand students, and I'm in the seventh grade. We have classes every day except Sunday.

We're excited today because we're going to have a celebration to open a new building. It's a dormitory where students can live when they're in school, like my brother does. Students are cleaning up the building and grounds for the celebration.

We already have one small dorm, but our teacher says we need more room. He says we need harambee (hah-RAHM-beh). Harambee means 'pulling together' in Kiswahili. Jomo Kenyatta, our country's first president, said

we needed harambee to build a new, free nation. And Mom says that's what's happening.

The government helped every village built a primary school so that children can get a free education. Most people in Kenya can read and write now.

Mom says that it is hard for many parents to buy books, uniforms and lunch money. But families in Kenya think it's so important to get a good education that they work hard to find the money. Sometimes villages even pool their money to send a good student to school.

These students are practicing songs they'll sing at the celebration.

While I'm at school, Mom and Dad are opening our shop on the main street of Kangundo town. Today Mom has to go to a nearby town to get tomatoes to sell in the store. She goes to this market several times a week, so they know her. They keep track of how much she buys, and Mom pays for everything at the end of the month.

When Mom gets back to the store, Dad sorts the tomatoes she bought. He takes out those that are still a little green and sets them aside to ripen. They'll be ready to sell in a couple of days.

Dad has to watch out for these goats that love to eat whatever we put in front of the store. Maybe they think it's their lunch. Sometimes if Mom and Dad aren't watching, the tailor next door chases them away before they eat too much.

Dad watches the store while a friend gives Mom a ride to visit Jeffrey at school. She wants to see how he is and take him things he needs. Jeffrey is good at math, and Mom says he'll probably get a good job when he graduates. Mom will catch a bus back home.

While Mom and Dad are at the store, our gardener clips the hedges around our yard. I can always tell when he is here because of his whistle. Dad bought a special step ladder for him so he can trim the tops of the hedges.

At noon most people close their businesses so they can go home to have dinner and take a rest until about 3 o'clock.

Today Mom makes ugali and vegetable stew. Then our kitten helps clean up!

My cousin works as a safari guide in the Masai Mara National Game Reserve. He says people come from all over the world to see Kenya's cats. Of course he's not talking about cats like ours.

Tourists come to look for lions and tigers like the ones they see on TV. Each guide has a two-way radio, and when one guide finds something interesting, he calls the others so they can all bring their groups to see what's going on.

Some people even watch animals from hot air balloons. But they have to go where the wind takes them, not where there's something interesting to see.

My cousin says most animals are so used to people that they don't pay any attention to tourists. They just go on doing what they want to do.

If you're a giraffe, and your neck itches, you've got a lot of scratching to do.

These lions look like they're talking about which zebra they should have for dinner.

Many wild animals look so tame that people sometimes want to get out of the van for a better look. My cousin has to remind them that people on foot are a lot easier to catch than zebras.

Sometimes tourists see Maasai men out with their cattle. He says the idea of herding cattle was brought here a thousand years ago by a tribe from North Africa.

I get out of school at 4 o'clock, and I stop at our store on my way home. It's getting dark, so Dad's lighting the gas lantern. Sometimes it's hard to get started.

Mom is home when I get there and I help her move furniture from the yard into the porch.

Our cows will like the branches that our gardener cut today. I also need to give them water.

Mom already has a fire going in front of the house to make supper.

By the time Dad comes home, Mom has supper ready.

We eat our evening meals together, our main meal's at noon. Tonight we're having irio with chicken and vegetable stew.

Students at our school have about two hours of homework during the week, but we don't have any on weekends.

At 9 o'clock I get ready for bed. Mom heats a big pan of water for me to use for a bath.

When I'm ready to sleep, the clouds are kind enough to turn out the moon.

Goodnight!

Glossary

Acre – a measure of size that is about the size of an American football field or 4000 meters square.

Business management – the study of how to make money through the provision of goods and services

Drought – a lengthy period with low rainfall

Gravel – rocks that are sorted to a size less than 2.5 inch and more than a tenth of an inch

Irio – a Kenyan food of Kikuyu origin that is made of mashed peas, potatoes and corn

Kerosene – a clear petroleum product that is used for lighting and heat as well as rocket fuel.

Maasai – a people who have traditionally led a herding life

Rugby – a game similar to American football where an oval ball is pushed up and down a field to score

Safari – an overland journey to look at game animals in Africa

Tailor – a person who makes and mends clothes

Ugali – an East African food made of corn meal and cooked to a doughy consistency

Discussion and Activities after Viewing

- Ask each child to list some of the similarities and differences between their family and school and those in the video.
- Invite someone from Kenya to talk with the class about growing up in Kenya and to play Kenyan music or tell a Kenyan story.
- Ask the class what things in the video tell us about that the climate in Kenya.
- Discuss why Swahili and English are the national languages of Kenya.
- Discuss how the son of a Kenyan student came to be the President of the United States.

Questions

1. What languages do Kenyans speak?
2. What is the geography of Kenya?
3. Who are Kenya's closest neighbors?
4. Where do the Kenyan people come from?
5. Does Kenya trade much with the world?
6. Why has Kenya been in the news?

Answers to Questions

1. What languages do Kenyans speak?

There are two official languages spoken in Kenya – English and Kiswahili. In addition, there are indigenous languages spoken by the Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya, Kalenjin, Kamba and other tribal groups.

2. What is the geography of Kenya?

The low tropical coastal plains climb toward the fertile central plateaus and the arid highlands around the Great Rift Valley where the second tallest mountain in Africa lies, Mount Kenya.

3. Who are Kenya's closest neighbors?

Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia.

4. Where do the Kenyan people come from?

Kenyans are believed to have come from both the north as well as from the east. There is also a presence of Arab traders from over a thousand years ago.

5. Does Kenya trade much with the world?

The country is an underdeveloped country with a per capita income of \$1600 per year and total exports of \$100 per person.

6. Why has Kenya been in the US news?

Kenya is the homeland of President Obama's father. It was also the scene of a disputed presidential election in 2007 that led to communal violence.

Some Things We've Learned about Kenya

(Please Circle the correct answer)

1. T F English is the only national language of Kenya
2. T F It is hot everywhere in Kenya
3. T F Kenya is on the continent of Africa
4. T F Nairobi is the capital of Kenya
5. T F Kenya has lions and giraffes
6. T F Kenya is very mountainous
7. T F Kenya is an underdeveloped country
8. T F Kenya has a sea coast
9. Draw a series of pictures telling John and Prince's story. Try to include as much details as you can remember from each part of the story.

Introduction

Kenya is famous for the Maasai herders, the great wildlife on its savannahs and it is one of the ancestral homes of Barrack Obama, the first non-white US President.

The Land and Climate

Kenya is about the size of Texas, France or Thailand. It lies in the eastern part of Africa. It is one of 14 countries that are traversed by the Equator.

The country can be divided into two parts. Two thirds of the country is low lands, extending from the tropical coastal plains adjoining the Indian Ocean to savannahs in the center. The other third is comprised of the fertile plateaus and mountains in the center and western part of the country. The Great Rift Valley runs through the western part of the country and includes both Lake Turkana and parts of Lake Victoria, the second largest fresh water lake in the world, as well as Mount Kenya, the second highest point in Africa.

About 8% of the land is arable. The land is more arid inland and to the north, and precipitation highly variable. The majority of Kenya receives less than adequate rainfall needed to support crop cultivation. Nairobi, Kenya averages 86 cm (33.9 in) of rainfall, but from year-to-year it can vary from 50 cm (9.7 in) to 150 cm. (59 in). Situated at a high altitude, Nairobi has a moderate climate. The summer months are sunny and warm with high temperatures of 25 degrees Centigrade (80 F), while winters are mild to cool, with low temperatures of 10 degrees Centigrade (50 F). Rainfall is also moderate, the wettest part of the year being late summer to autumn, when cloudy, drizzly days are common. The two main rivers are the Galana and the Tana.

Plant and Animal Life

Only 2-3% of Kenya is forested. These include coastal forest region, dry zone forest region, montane forest region and the western rain forest region. These forests contain 50% of the nation's tree species, 40% of the larger mammals and 30% of birds. The indigenous forests have endemic and threatened species.

One of the most endangered is the rhino. These are now protected in the Nairobi National Park, Lake Nakuru, Lewa and Tsavo National Parks as well as in those of the Maasai Mara, in the forests of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya National Park.

The lakes of the Rift Valley, such as Lake Nakuru, host millions of flamingos who feed in the shallows while wildlife grazes on the shores. At the Amboseli National Park one can see a herd of elephants strolling across the plains with the snow-capped peak of Kilimanjaro (in next door Tanzania) in the background. Other large mammals include buffalo, cheetah, gazelle, hyena, jackal, wildebeest, zebra, and baboon. The Maasai Mara National Park is contiguous with those of the famous Serengeti in Tanzania.

People

The majority of the people of Kenya are either Bantu or Nilotic. The Bantu include the Kikuyu, the Luhya, the Kamba, the Meru and the Kisii. The Nilotic include the Luo, the Maasai, and the Kalenjin. The Kikuyu are the largest group and include the founder of the country Jomo Kenyatta. The Luo are famous for being the kin of President Obama. The Maasai are the famous herders of Africa. The Kalenjin are famous for being world champion middle and long distance runners.

As both agricultural productivity and population density are influenced by rainfall, the coastal area and Lake Victoria boast the most intensive agriculture and largest concentration of people. Mixed pastoral activities and subsistence farming dominates the remaining drier regions of Kenya. The camel is common in the arid desert areas while cattle, sheep, and goats dominate the rest of the country.

The major industrial centers in Kenya are found in the urban areas of Mombasa and Nairobi. The majority of the manufacturing work is linked to the processing of agricultural and horticultural products as well as light manufacturing. These include small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, clothing, soap, cigarettes and flour) and limited meat processing and dairy industries as well as leather. The heavy industries include oil refining, aluminum, steel, lead, cement, commercial ship repair, paper, textile, cement and sugar production. Petroleum

products are manufactured at government-owned refineries on the coast. Kenya needs to import crude oil for its industry and transportation. Recently, there have been some hydrocarbon discoveries. Imported raw materials are also used in the manufacturing of machinery and motor vehicles.

Tourism is one of the largest industries. It is by far the largest single export earner in Kenya. Tourists tend to come see two of Kenya's most unique features: wildlife and beaches. Kenya has tried to maximize the tourism potential in competition with its East African neighbors. A solid infrastructure, political stability and continued devotion to wildlife conservation has helped.

History

Since humans evolved in East Africa and the start of the last migration out of Africa began in southern Africa, there is no doubt that if they travelled by the coastal routes they must have passed through Kenya on the way to populate the world. While the donkey was domesticated and agriculture developed in the highland of Ethiopia, lowland barriers and diseases carried by the tsetse fly prevented the spread of agriculture south. Evidence suggests that a north African people moved into the area that is now Kenya around 2000 BCE. Around 100 CE, Bantu speakers from West Africa had reached the Uganda and Kenya areas. At around the same time the west coast of Africa was tied into the international maritime Silk Roads, tying it to trade centers in China, India, Arabia and Europe. Arab traders intermarried with natives and together established ports such as Mombasa in Kenya during the end of the first millennium. Swahili was developed as their descendants adapted the Bantu language to incorporate many Arabic loan words.

In 1500 CE another group of north Africans from southern Sudan immigrated to Kenya, these included the ancestors of the Luos and the Maasai. At the same time, the Portuguese arrived in East Africa on their way to find the Spice Islands. The discovery of the Americas led to a great increase in the slave trade which had previously taken black Africans to the Muslim lands. The inhabitants of the Kenyan coast were among the most heavily enslaved.

The British arrived in 1888 and proceeded to force the native peoples off the best agricultural lands. In World War I, the British military fought the German led guerilla army and in the process recruited 400,000 Kenyans as porters. This helped develop ideas of pan-Kenyan consciousness. In the 1950s the Mau Mau rebellion broke out in Kenya in response to the lack of movement toward self-government. The mainly Kikuyu movement was confronted by the loyalist Kenyan Home Guard as well as British troops from abroad. At the same time, the Kenyan African National Union led by Jomo Kenyatta was agitating for political change. Kenyatta was charged with being associated with the Mau Mau and was sent to prison. At the same time, the British government was seeking an accommodation and began moving to one man and one vote. The first elections to the Legislative Council were in 1957. However, there were voices in Kenya representing the smaller tribes which were advocating a federal system versus a centralized system.

The Mau Mau rebellion was crushed by the British with great ferocity, and great human right abuses. Estimates of excess death of the Kikuyu are estimated at over 50,000.

Kenyatta was released from prison and detention in 1961 and he ran for and won the office of the president of the new nation of Kenya in 1964. After his election he asked that white settlers remain and adopted moderate policies. Kenyatta ruled until his death in 1978. His party continued to rule until 2002 when the opposition party won. The 2007 election was disputed and communal violence erupted with many hundreds of casualties. A compromise was negotiated and a coalition government came into being. The election is a reminder of the ethnic divide that can plague Kenya in times of stress. The Kikuyu are the most numerous and are believed by the other ethnic groups to have gained disproportionately from their dominance of the government.

Flag of Kenya



Three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large Maasai warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center; black symbolizes the majority population, red the blood shed in the struggle for freedom, green stands for natural wealth, and white for peace; the shield and crossed spears symbolize the defense of freedom.

Kenya Map



Suggested Activities

How to make Ugali (cornmeal porridge)

The national dish of Kenya is a cornmeal mush called Ugali. It is cornmeal cooked with water to a thick consistency and poured out onto a board or plate for everyone to eat from. The following recipe for ugali could be made over an open fire outside, or in a kitchen. Beef broth with vegetables can be poured over it, and on special occasions chunks of meat are added to the broth.

Yield: serves 4 to 6

Ingredients:

- 1 cup cold water
- 1 cup yellow cornmeal
- 1 teaspoon salt, more or less to taste
- 3 cups boiling water

Equipment: Medium-size saucepan, mixing spoon or whisk

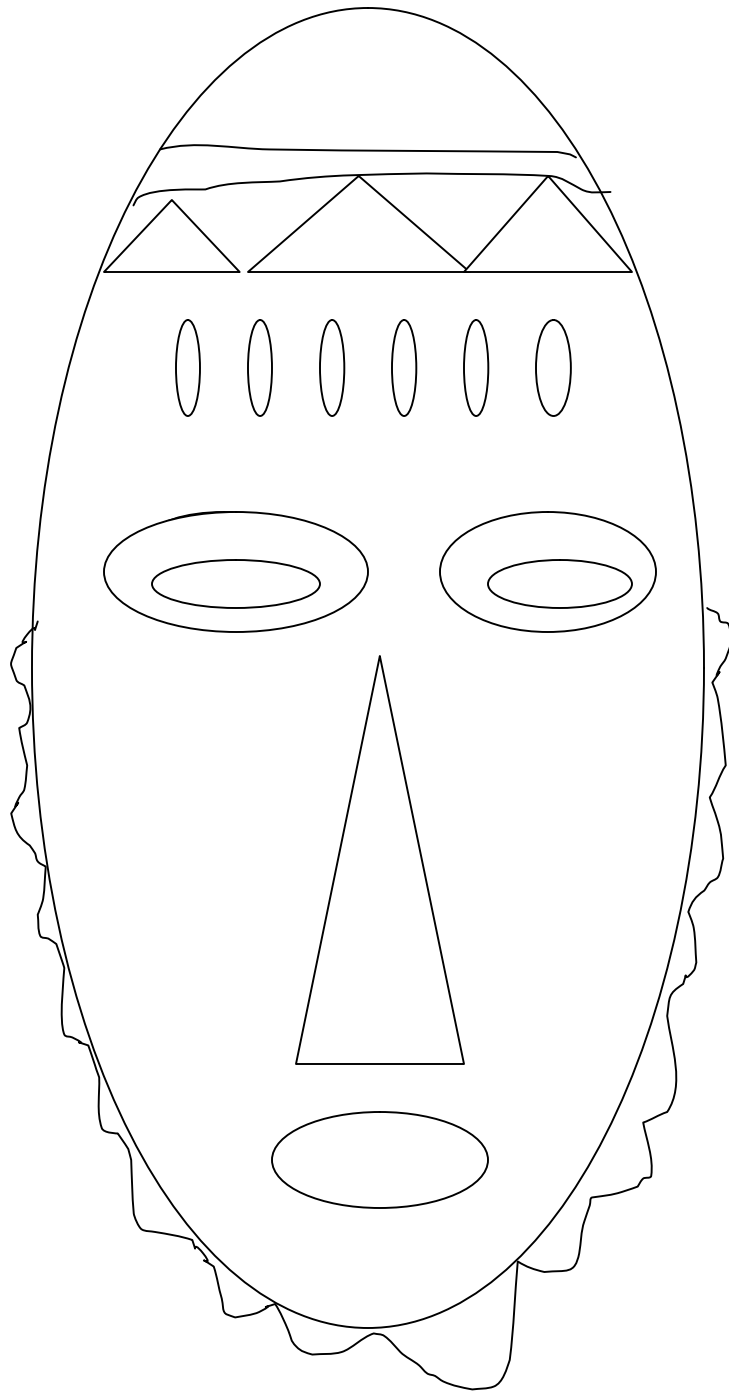
1. Put cold water in saucepan, and, mixing continually, add cornmeal and salt. Bring to a boil over high heat, and, mixing continually, slowly add 3 cups boiling water to prevent lumps.
2. Reduce to simmer, cover, and cook for about 8 minutes, mixing frequently to prevent sticking. Add salt to taste and mix well.

Serve ugali in individual bowls with cream, sugar, syrup, ghee, or butter poured over it.

Masks and Shields

Cut out shapes from a 2- or 3-foot cardboard box to create a tribal shield or a smaller 1-foot box to make a ceremonial-style mask. Separately, trace face pieces, like eyes, nose, mouth and ears, and glue them on. For a shield, you can do the same for a pattern of abstract or animal designs. You can trace several layers if you want them to protrude more, or you can make larger features out of folded cardboard. Another method is to use paper-mache to stick the pieces together; then cover the mask or shield with it for a rougher surface. Just make sure to let the paper-mache set long enough. Use poster paint to create stripes, dots and other markings; then, if desired, you can punch holes in the sides and attach raffia or yarn for hair, stringing a handle across the back. For Kenyan art styles, choose designs from the Masai, Kikuyu, Luo or Akamba tribes. Some children may want a spear to go with the shield; attach a cardboard point on a wooden stick or dowel and tie a leather carrying thong to it.





Sample Kishwahili phrases

Go to <http://www.omniglot.com/language/phrases/swahili.php> to listen to these phrases

Welcome

Karibu

Hello

Habari (informal)
Hujambo (singular)
Hamjambo (plural)
Sijambo (reply)

How are you?

Habari yako? Habari gani?

Fine

Mzuri / Nzuri

What's your name?

Jina lako ni nani?

My name is ...

Jina langu ni ..

Where are you from?

Unatoka wapi?

I'm from ...

Natoka ...

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Grade K-5.

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Reading level: Ages 9-12

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Grade K-5.

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Appendix

Geography

Area:

Total: 580,367 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 48

Land: 569,140 sq km

Water: 11,227 sq km

Area - comparative: slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Land boundaries: Total: 3,477 km

Border countries: Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km

Natural resources: Natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

People

Population: 40,046,566

Country comparison to the world: 33

Age structure: 0-14 years: 42.3%

15-64 years: 55.7%

65 years and over: 2.7% (2010 estimate)

Median age : Total: 18.8 years

Male: 18.7years

Female: 18.9 years (2010 estimate)

Population Growth Rate:

2.588% (2010 estimate)

Country comparison to the world: 27

Birth rate: 35.14 births/1,000 population (2010 estimate)

	Country comparison to the world: 33
Death rate:	9.26 deaths/1,000 population (July 2010 estimate) Country comparison to the world: 72
Urbanization:	22% of total population (2008)
Rate of urbanization:	5.4% annual rate of change (2005-10 estimate)
Infant mortality:	53.49 deaths/1,000 live births Country comparison to the world: 45
Life expectancy at birth:	Total population: 58.82 years Country comparison to the world: 190 Male: 58.33 years Female: 59.32 years (2010 estimate)
Total fertility rate:	4.38 children born/woman (2010 estimate) Country comparison to the world: 36
Ethnic groups:	Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non- African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1%
Religions:	45% Roman Catholic, 33% Muslim, 10% indigenous beliefs, 10% other
Languages:	English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages
Literacy:	Total population: 85.1% (age 15 and over can read and write) Male: 90.6% Female: 79.7% (2000 estimate)
School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):	Total: 10 years Male: 10 years

Female: 9 years (2004)

Economy

GDP (at purchasing power parity): \$63.35 billion (2009 estimate)

Country comparison to the world: 113
(at official exchange rate): \$30.5 billion (2009 estimate)

GDP real growth rate:
2% (2009 estimate)

GDP per capita (PPP):
\$1600 (2009 estimate)
Country comparison to the world: 194

GDP - composition by sector:
Agriculture: 21.4%
Industry: 16.3%
Services: 62.3%

Labor force: 17.5 million (2004 estimate)

Labor force - by occupation:
Agriculture: 75%
Industry: 1%
Services: 24% (FY08/09 estimate)

Unemployment rate:
40% (2008 estimate)
Country comparison to the world: 186

Population below poverty line:
50% (FY08/09)

Government Budget:
Revenues: \$6.8 billion
Expenditures: \$8.7 billion

Inflation rate

	(Consumer prices): 20.5% (2009 estimate) Country comparison to the world: 219
Agriculture	Products: tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs
	Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, clothing, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, horticulture, oil refining; aluminum, steel, lead, cement, commercial ship repair, tourism
Exports:	\$4.47 billion (2009 estimate) Country comparison to the world: 163
Exports:	Tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement
Exports - partners:	UK 10.2%, Netherlands 9.4%, Uganda 9.1%, Tanzania 8.9%, US 6.4%, Pakistan 5.7% (2008)
Imports:	\$9.03 billion (2008 estimate) Country comparison to the world: 90
Imports:	Machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, motor vehicles, iron and steel, resin and plastics
Imports - partners:	UAE 11.9%, India 11.8%, China 10.3%, Saudi Arabia 8.3%, South Africa 5.9%, Japan 5.3%, US 4% (2008)
Exchange rates:	Kenyan shillings (KES) per US dollar - 78.042 (2009), 68.358 (2008)