The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 46.8 percent in 2005/06 to 36.1 percent in 2015/16. Most of the poverty decline was attributable to the progress observed in rural areas, where poverty declined from around 50 percent in 2005/06 to 38.8 percent ten years later. This contrasts with stagnant poverty incidence in urban areas, particularly outside Nairobi. Of concern is the fact that the wellbeing of the population in the north and north-east of the country lags considerably behind the rest of Kenya. Moreover, these areas saw little progress between 2005/06 and 2015/16, remain prone to food insecurity, and present very low levels of educational attainment, access to improved sanitation, and, to a lesser extent, access to improved water. The annualized consumption growth for the bottom 40 percent has been a satisfactory 2.86 percent per year between 2005/06 and 2015/16, a pattern that is more pronounced in rural areas. Consistent with this pro-poor pattern growth, inequality declined in Kenya for this period, with the Gini index falling from 46.5 in 2005 to 40.8 in 2015. This level is comparable to neighboring Tanzania and Uganda, whose Gini indices are 40.5 and 42.8, respectively.

Different methodological approaches have been used to assess poverty trends since 2015/16, adapting to data availability. Between 2015/16 and 2019, the share living below the national poverty line fell at the rate of a percentage-point per year. Since 2019, simulations based on the relationship between GDP growth and poverty reduction suggest an increase in the incidence of extreme poverty ($2.15 international poverty line) occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic by half a percentage point, from 27.3 percent in 2019 to 27.7 percent in 2020. As the economy recovers, extreme poverty is predicted to have fallen below pre-COVID-19 levels to 25.8 percent in 2022 and further to 25.3 percent in 2023. Microsimulations based on wellbeing indicators collected via rapid response phone surveys of Kenyan households also suggest an increase in poverty in 2020 and a modest pace of recovery in 2021. However, the ongoing drought, as well as high fuel and food prices occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine conflict may present a risk to this continued trend.
Poor consumption in three countries resulting in poverty, according to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (SSAPOV) contained in the povertydata.worldbank.org database, since 2013.

Since 2015, managed to cover imputation of consumption, poverty provisions to the more stringent terms (KNBS) using numbers from surveys produced in 2007 to 2021 Kenya's estimated poverty rate.

No access to limited-standard sanitation, infrequent remittances, and 86% of households do not have access to basic infrastructure.

From 2015/16, to attain the minimum recommended daily intake of 2,250 kilocalories, using the updated price index.

Microsimulations are also used to predict the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty in 2020 and 2021. Household consumption is projected from 2015/16 to 2020 and 2021 using private consumption growth rates. Consumption loss resulting from the pandemic is estimated by changes to wages, household enterprise earnings, agricultural earnings, and remittances, with estimates based on the rapid phone surveys. The official poverty statistics for 2015/16, produced by the KNBS, use national poverty lines. The overall rural and urban poverty lines are, respectively, 3,252 and 5,995 Kenya shillings (Kshs) per month per person (in per adult equivalent terms) and include minimum provisions for both food and non-food expenditures. These poverty lines are also used for 2019 and 2020, as consumption is predicted in 2015/16 prices. The food poverty lines without provisions for non-food expenditure correspond to the expenditure needed in 2015/16 to attain the minimum recommended daily intake of 2,250 kilocalories.

Note on new global poverty lines: Poverty data are now expressed in 2017 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) prices, versus 2011 PPP in previous editions. As price levels across the world evolve, global poverty lines have to be periodically updated to reflect the increase of the value of the lines in nominal terms. The new global poverty lines of $2.15, $3.65, and $6.85 reflect the typical national poverty lines of low-income, lower-middle-income, and upper-middle-income countries in 2017 prices. In addition to reflecting updates in nominal terms, upper-middle-income countries raised the standards by which they determine people to be poor from 2011 to 2017. Hence, the increase in the upper line is larger, and the population that does not meet the new standard is higher in most countries than it was with 2011 PPPs. See pip.worldbank.org.

**HARMONIZATION**
The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSPAPOV database. SSPAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The three countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.