



Saturdays  
at 7.30pm  
on Citizen TV



SMS US:3036  
WWW.MAKUTANO  
.ORG

THOMAS PASSED HIS EXAMS BUT CAN'T AFFORD TO GO TO UNIVERSITY



THOMAS, I PASSED!  
WHAT DID YOU GET?



I'M NOT GOING  
TO SAY...



HE  
PASSED!



BEING POOR, DOESN'T MAKE YOU STUPID



RIGHT,  
BUT  
OTHERS  
DON'T  
RESPECT  
YOU!

**POVERTY IN KENYA**  
ABOUT 48 PER CENT OF KENYA'S 40 MILLION PEOPLE ARE POOR, OR UNABLE TO MEET THEIR DAILY NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.  
THE VAST MAJORITY OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY LIVE IN RURAL AREAS BUT, BY 2020, URBAN POVERTY WILL REPRESENT ALMOST HALF OF THE TOTAL.  
MORE THAN A THIRD OF CHILDREN ARE STUNTED DUE TO CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY, REPEATED INFECTIONS AND INADEQUATE ACCESS TO MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES.



WE HAVE TO HELP  
THE POOR!



WE WANT TO KNOW  
HOW POOR YOU ARE!



THAT'S NOT RESPECTFUL!

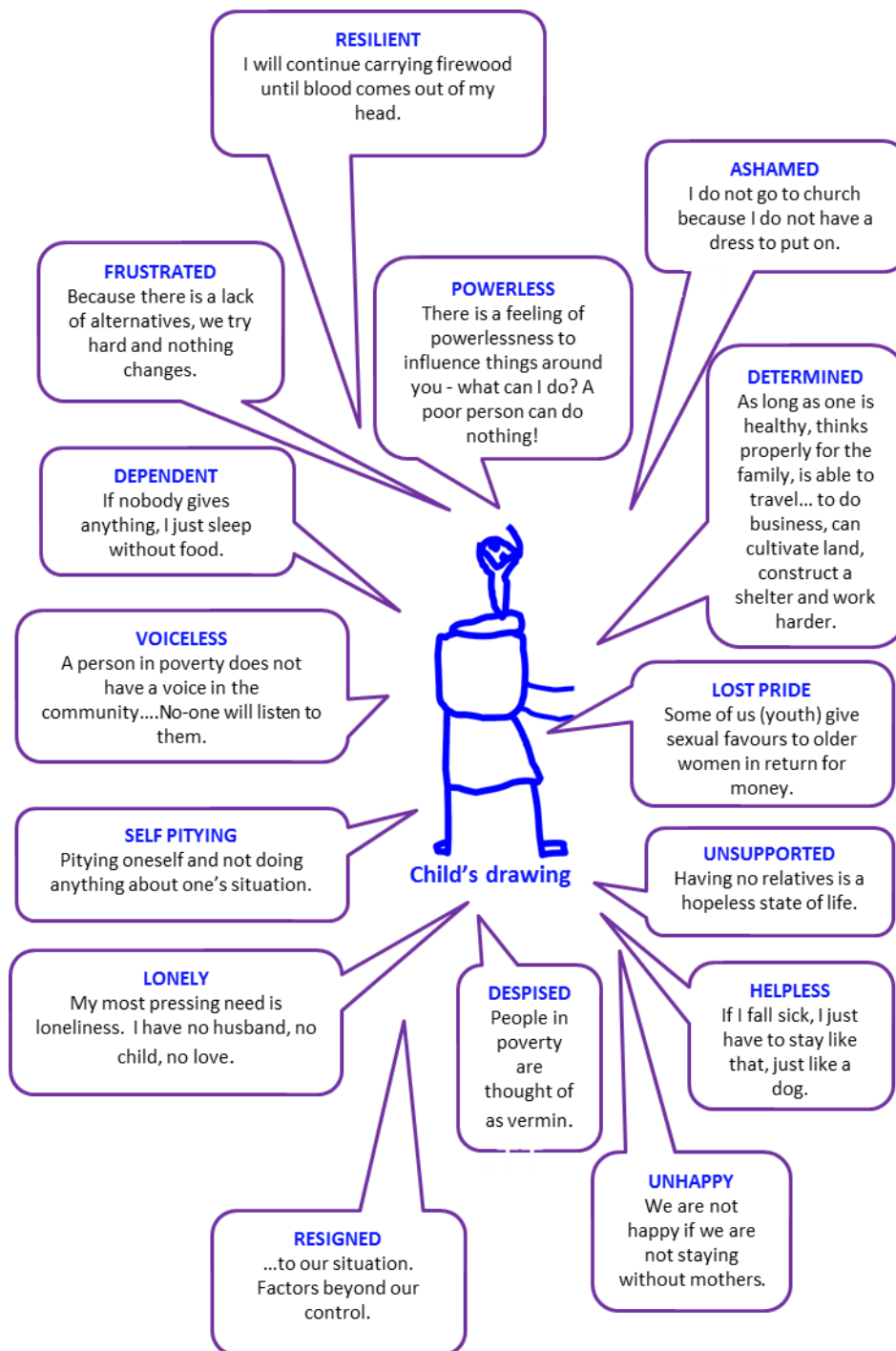
**POVERTY IS A PARADOX**

KENYA HAS ONE OF THE BEST-DEVELOPED ECONOMIES IN EASTERN AFRICA. IT HAS RELATIVELY ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND SUBSTANTIAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND TOURISM. YET IT IS A LOW-INCOME COUNTRY AND RANKS 145 OUT OF 187 COUNTRIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME'S HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR 2012. THE INDEX MEASURES DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF LIFE EXPECTANCY, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND STANDARD OF LIVING.



DON'T YOU  
CALL ME POOR  
EVER AGAIN!

## WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO BE POOR



## WOMEN IN POVERTY

RURAL WOMEN ARE A PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE CATEGORY BECAUSE THEY DO NOT HAVE EQUAL ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSETS. SUBSISTENCE FARMING IS THE PRIMARY – AND OFTEN THE ONLY – SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD FOR ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF THESE WOMEN.



## POVERTY AND CHILD DEATHS

MORTALITY BEFORE THE AGE OF FIVE IS 16% HIGHER IN URBAN AREAS (86 PER 1,000) THAN IN RURAL AREAS (74 PER 1,000). BUT, IT IS 47% HIGHER AMONG THOSE IN THE POOREST 40% OF HOUSEHOLDS (100 PER 1000) THAN AMONG THOSE IN THE RICHEST 20% (68 PER THOUSAND).

## REASONS FOR KENYA'S POVERTY

- KENYA'S POPULATION HAS MORE THAN TRIPLED OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS GREATLY INCREASING PRESSURE ON THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES.
- KENYA HAS A WIDENING INCOME GAP. THIS HAS ERODED GAINS IN EDUCATION, HEALTH, FOOD SECURITY, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME.
- POOR WATER MANAGEMENT, SOIL EROSION, DECLINING SOIL FERTILITY AND LAND DEGRADATION ALL ADD TO POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS.
- CLIMATE CHANGE IS UNDERMINING AN ALREADY FRAGILE RESOURCE BASE, CONTRIBUTING TO DECLINING AGRICULTURAL YIELDS.
- HIV/AIDS MALARIA AND OTHER WATERBORNE DISEASES REDUCE INCOMES, INCREASE FOOD SECURITY AND CURTAIL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL.

Sources  
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