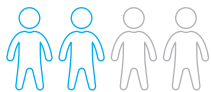


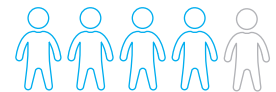
Youth and child poverty in Somalia



About a half of the children and youth live in a poor household, consuming less than the poverty line. Child and youth poverty incidence is higher in IDP camps and North West rural.



About 1 in 3 children and youth live in households with conditions of extreme poverty. Poverty and extreme poverty is highest in IDP settlements, followed by the rural North West and Mogadishu.



Almost 4 out of 5 children are deprived in at least one welfare dimension (consumption, sanitation, water, education). Deprivation is concentrated in rural areas of North West and IDP settlements.

POVERTY INCIDENCE

Many people stay poor over years or life time and **pass their poverty to their children.**



Poverty incidence is higher for households with a larger number of children, mainly because larger households are more often poor than smaller households.



Child and youth poverty is substantially lower in households with an educated household head and in those that receive remittances.

Education is a **powerful tool to improve the wellbeing** of future generations, yet...



Nearly half of Somali children and youth do not currently attend school, mainly due to illnesses, absent teachers, the lack of resources, and in the case of the youth group, having to help at home.

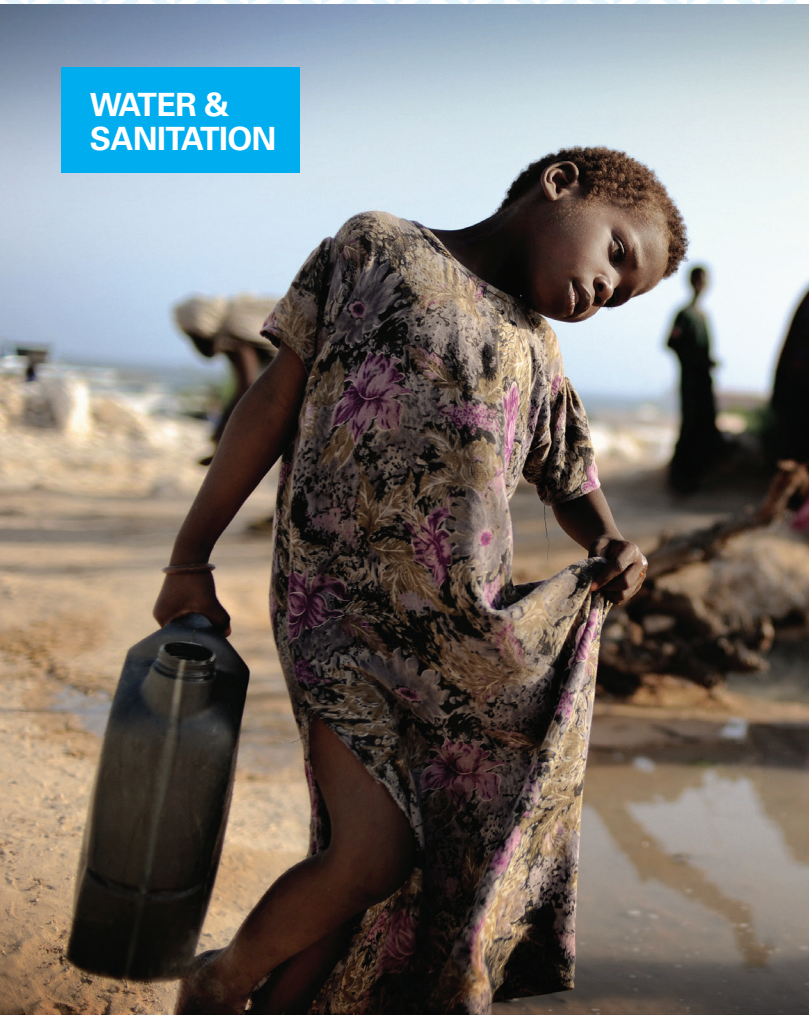


School attendance is nearly 30 percent less likely for children and youth in households with a head that has no education.

EDUCATION



WATER & SANITATION



Water and sanitation conditions can also have a **deep impact on health and productivity**, and thus in income generation opportunities and future poverty status, yet...



Many poor children and youth grow up in challenging water and sanitation conditions, especially in IDP settlements.



Less than half of children and youth drink water from a piped source.

Children and youth living in rural areas are much less likely to treat the water they use, when the source is unprotected. Most children and youth in IDP camps and rural North West rely on other water sources.

Worse conditions in IDP camps and North West rural **makes harder to break the poverty cycle** in these regions, as children and youth face greater challenges to overcome in order to have good health, acquire skills and education, to ultimately benefit from income generating opportunities.



Housing conditions are poor for nearly half of the children and youth, and worse in IDP camps and North West rural. Most children and youth live in a dwelling with roof of metal sheets, concrete or tiles, and a floor of cement or tiles.



More than half of the children and youth live in a dwelling with a floor of mud or wood, and less than half with a roof of wood or plastic sheets in IDP camps and North West rural.

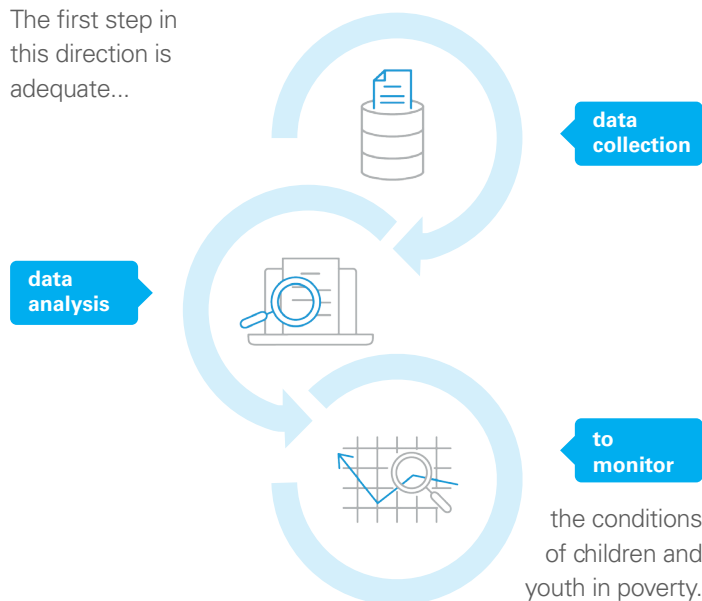
HOUSING CONDITIONS



Successful efforts to address monetary and multi-dimensional poverty in Somali regions will require dedicated and specific attention to poverty's impact on children and youth.

Breaking the poverty cycle requires improving conditions for children and youth, and the challenge of improving the welfare of Somali's young population will only grow in light of the country's demographic structure.

The first step in this direction is adequate...



In addition, reducing poverty requires targeted responses to reach children and youth, particularly in the areas of social protection and service delivery...



...by addressing the low educational levels, poor health and housing conditions of children and youth.