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.

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

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.

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.

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...

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