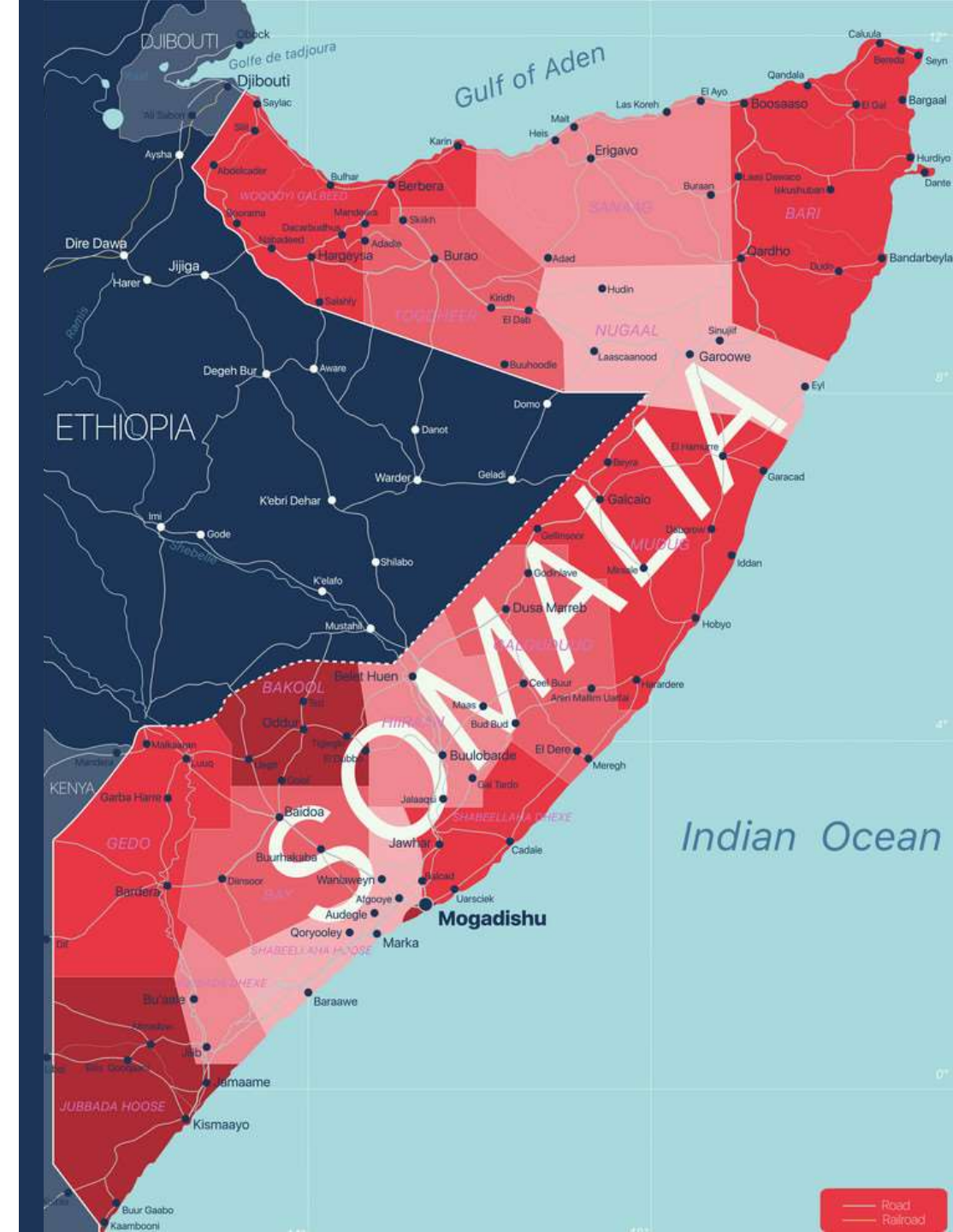








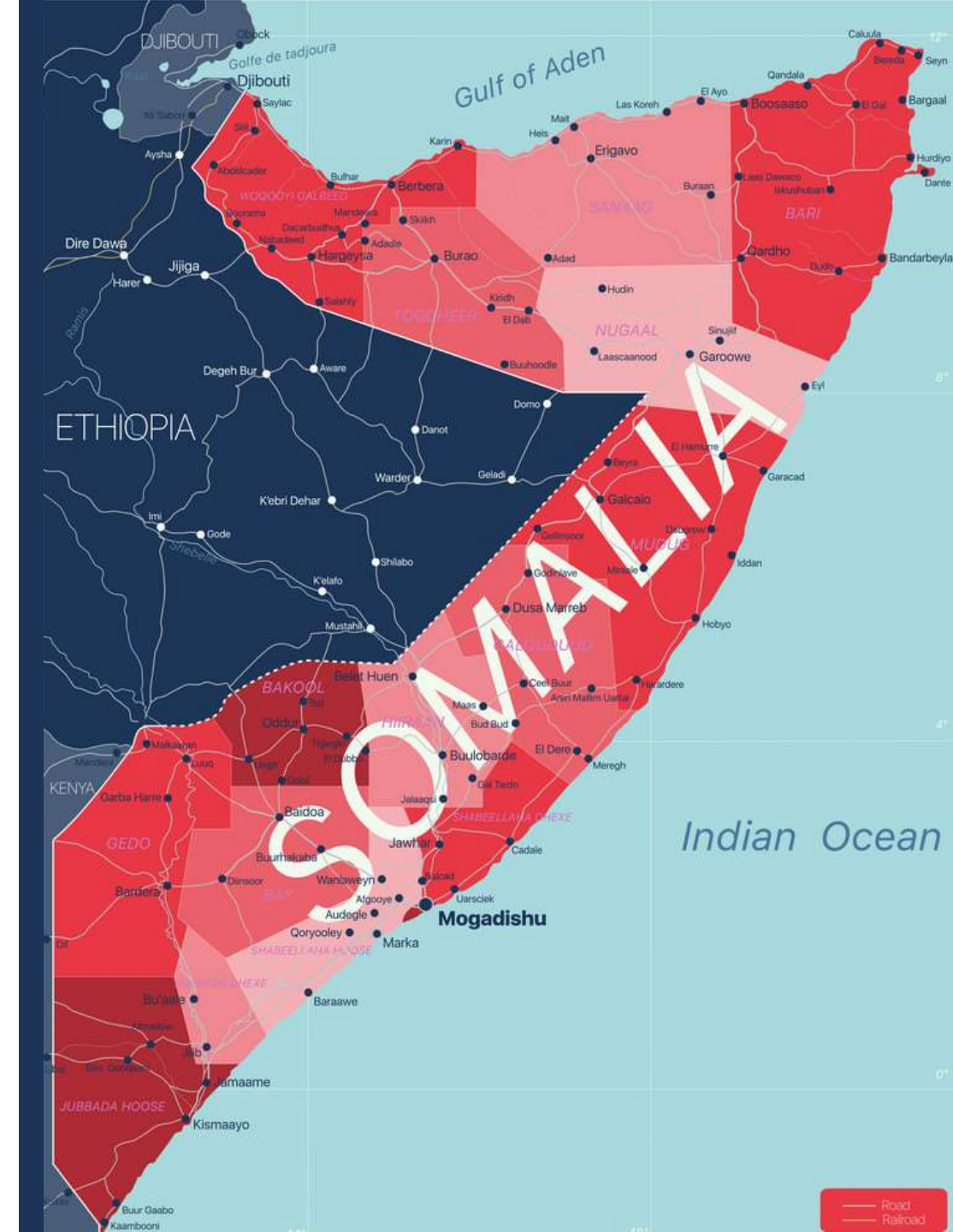
- ❑ Problem Statement of the paper
- ❑ Region Educational Challenges
- ❑ Introduction to Educational Challenges & Historical background Education/MoECHE
- ❑ Research Overview
- ❑ Policy Recommendations for Change
- ❑ Conclusion: Key Takeaways





## Problem Statement

Despite Africa's emphasis on universal access to education over the past decade, over 80% of students in Sub-Saharan countries struggle with low literacy and numeracy skills. ***In Somalia, where nearly half of the population is between 10 and 29 years old, there is a pressing need for a strong and coherent system for early foundational learning as the country seeks to rebuild and progress.***



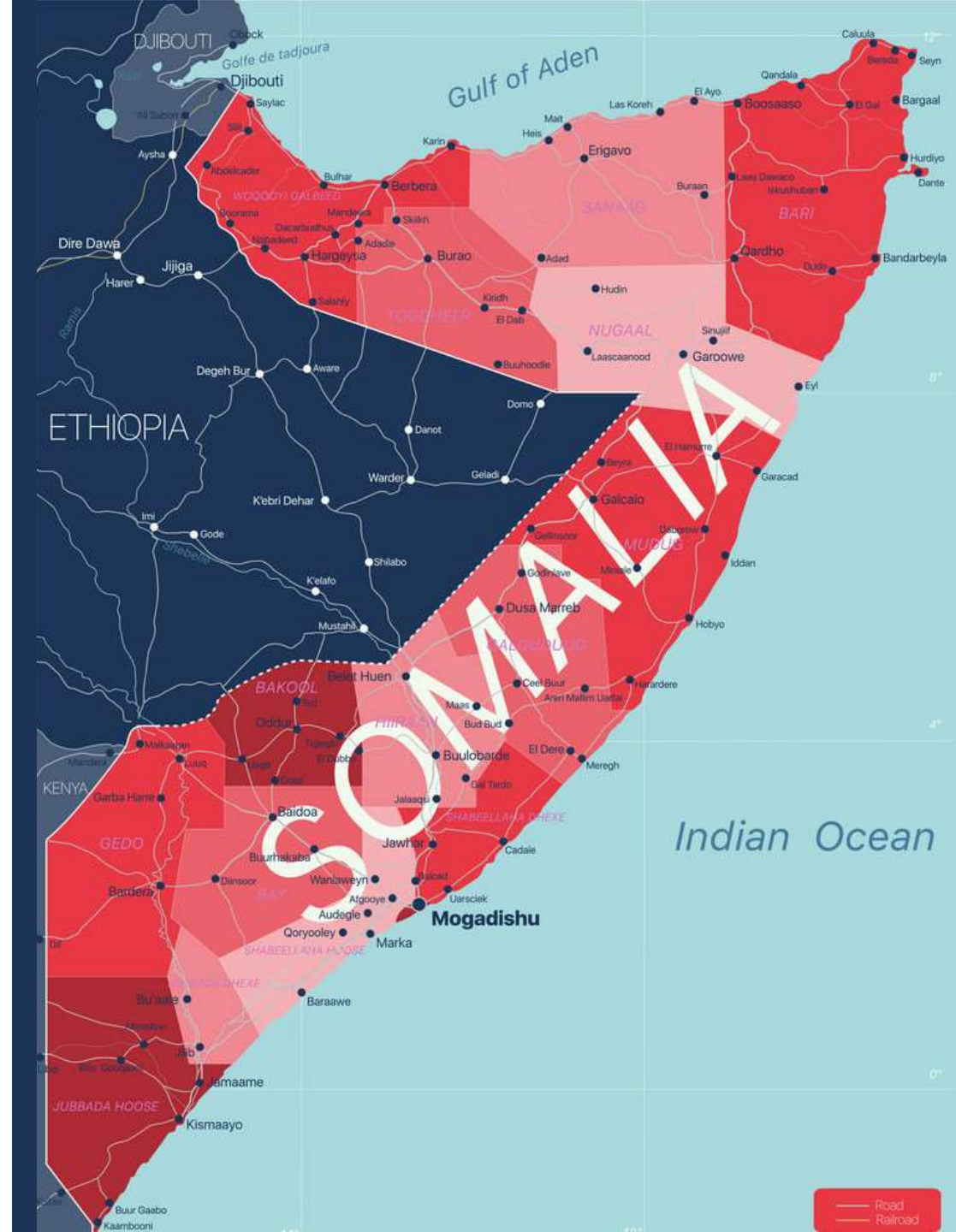




# 36%

of children completing primary education as of 2021

**Somalia faces significant retention issues.**





# 37%

## Literacy Rate

# Top ten most illiterate countries in the world



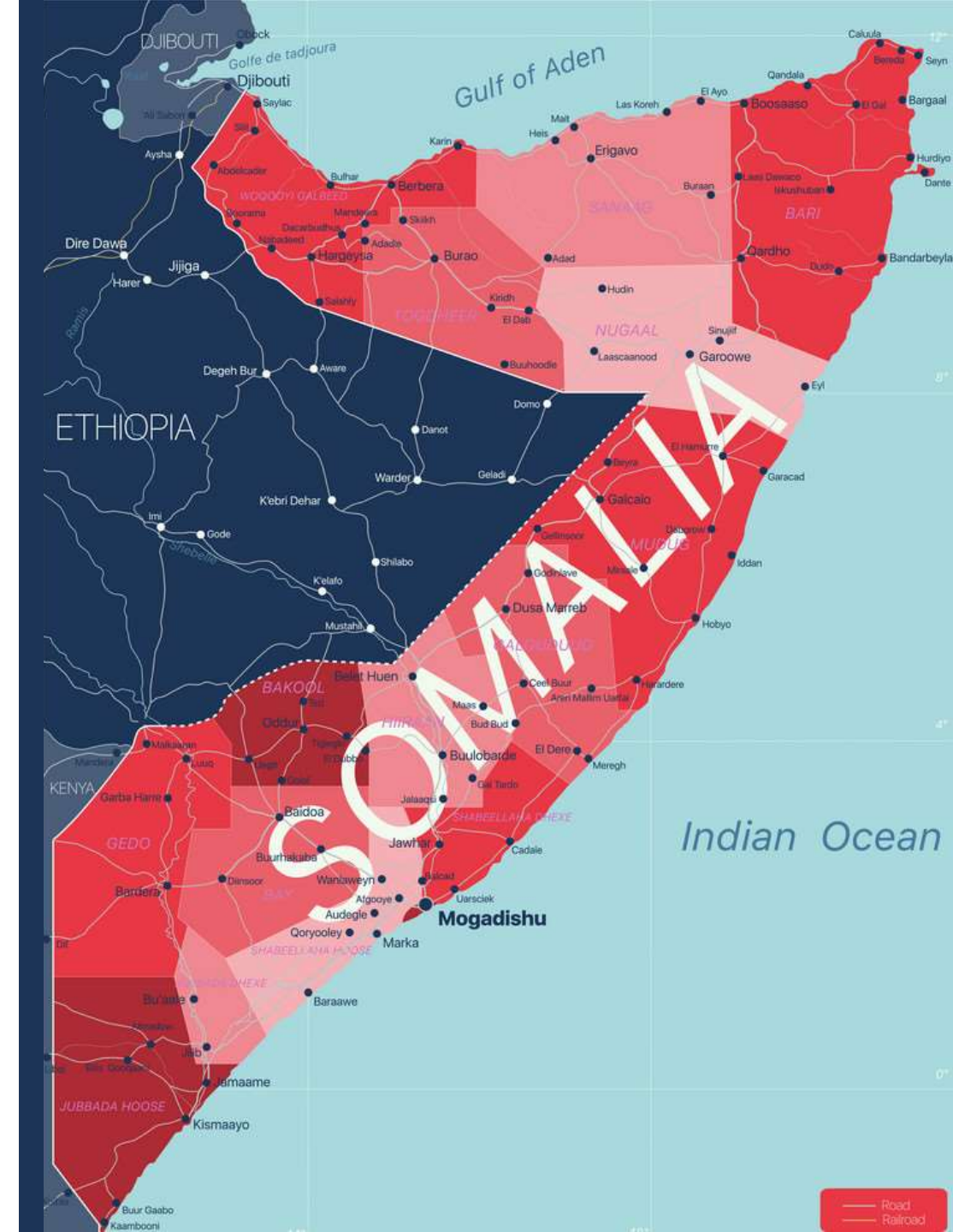


## Research Overview

**Document Analysis:** The study reviews and analyzes reports from major organizations like the United Nations, World Bank, UNICEF, UNESCO, and the African Union to assess educational challenges in Somalia. Most importantly, The Federal Ministry of Education Culture, & Higher Education (MOECHE)

**Case Study:** The research examines the Bar Ama Baro (BAB) project, a USAID-funded initiative focused on improving foundational education for marginalized children in Somalia, to evaluate its effectiveness.

**Comparative Analysis:** The study compares Somalia's educational challenges with



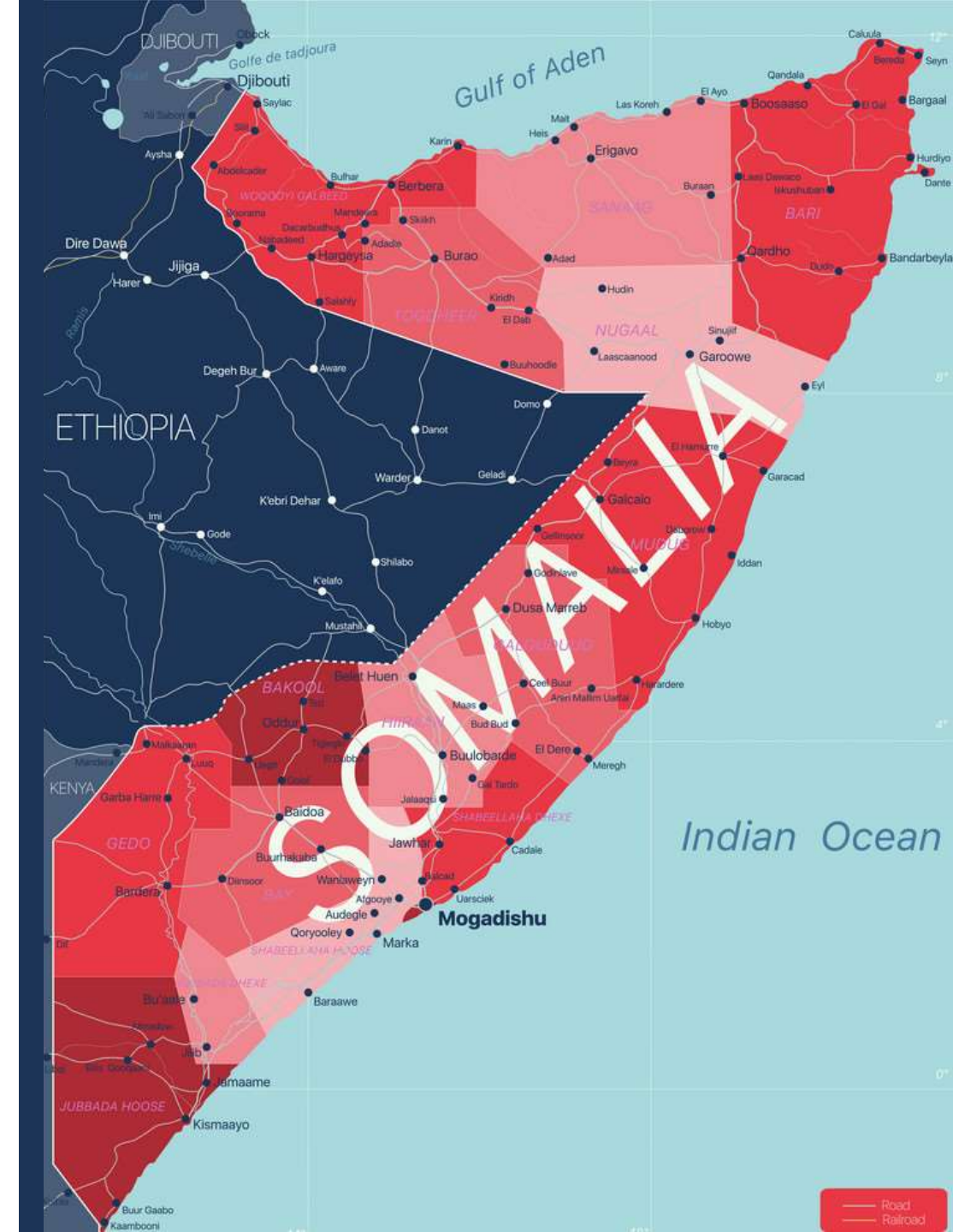


## Regional Challenges

**Africa's education system** is experiencing quality, equity, and relevance challenges despite having the youngest population in Africa (three out of five people under 25) (UNICEF & African Union 2021).

**The World Bank report of 2021 sheds light on a disheartening reality:** more than half of the children in developing countries are unable to read or comprehend a basic story by the time they reach the end of their primary school years.

**One region particularly affected by this educational crisis is Sub-Saharan Africa,** which grapples with a significant number of out-of-school children. Astonishingly, only two out of every three children





# Historical Background

## **Pre-Civil War Education System in Somalia:**

Emphasized strong literacy.  
Bar ama Bar Campaign etc.

**Impact of Civil War on Education Sector:** Resulted in destruction of schools, displacement of teachers & students, Resulting in ***schizophrenic*** education.



# Federal Government's Role (Last 10-15 Years)

## **MoU's with Federal member States:**

Signing and working with state level to create Ministries of Education.  
*Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest, Jubbland, Banadir .*

## **Implementation of National Curriculum**

**Framework:** Introducing standardized curriculum to ensure quality education and learning consistency.

## **Expansion of Access to Education**

### **Through Infrastructure Development:**

Building schools and educational facilities to increase enrollment rates and improve educational access with implementing partners.

### **Teacher Recruitment/ Training**





## Key Recommendations:

**Enhance Stakeholder Involvement:** There should be an increased engagement of all stakeholders, including government agencies, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, and community leaders, to foster a collaborative approach to educational reform. This involvement should focus on developing and implementing policies that directly address the core challenges of foundational learning.

**Prioritize Educational Reform:** Reforming the educational framework should be prioritized to ensure that it aligns with modern needs and standards. This includes revising curricula, improving teacher training, and adopting new educational technologies that facilitate effective learning, especially in literacy and numeracy.

**Accelerate Efforts Toward Achieving SDGs:** Focus should be maintained on integrating educational reforms with the broader





## Policy Recommendations for Change

**Teacher Deficit Mitigation:** Implement strategies based on Ghana's model, enhancing training capacity and recruitment to address teacher shortages.

**Adoption of Technological Solutions:** Inspired by Kenyan initiatives, technology integration can facilitate remote learning and improve access to resources.

**Community Engagement Programs:** Promoting local stakeholder involvement fosters supportive educational environments and enhances resource allocation for schools.





## Technology's Role in Education

### **Digital Literacy as a Catalyst:**

Enhancing digital literacy equips Somali youth with essential skills for the modern workforce, fostering innovation.

**Successful Kenyan Models:** Kenya's e-learning initiatives reported a 30% increase in student engagement, showcasing effective technology application in education.

**Statistics on Impact:** Recent studies indicate digital integration improved learning outcomes by 25% educational institutions post-implementation.





## Conclusion: Key Takeaways

### **Foundational Learning Crisis:**

Addressing foundational learning challenges requires urgent collaborative efforts among educational stakeholders for effective interventions.

### **Importance of Teacher Training:**

Training and professional development for teachers ensure improved instructional practices, enhancing student learning outcomes significantly.

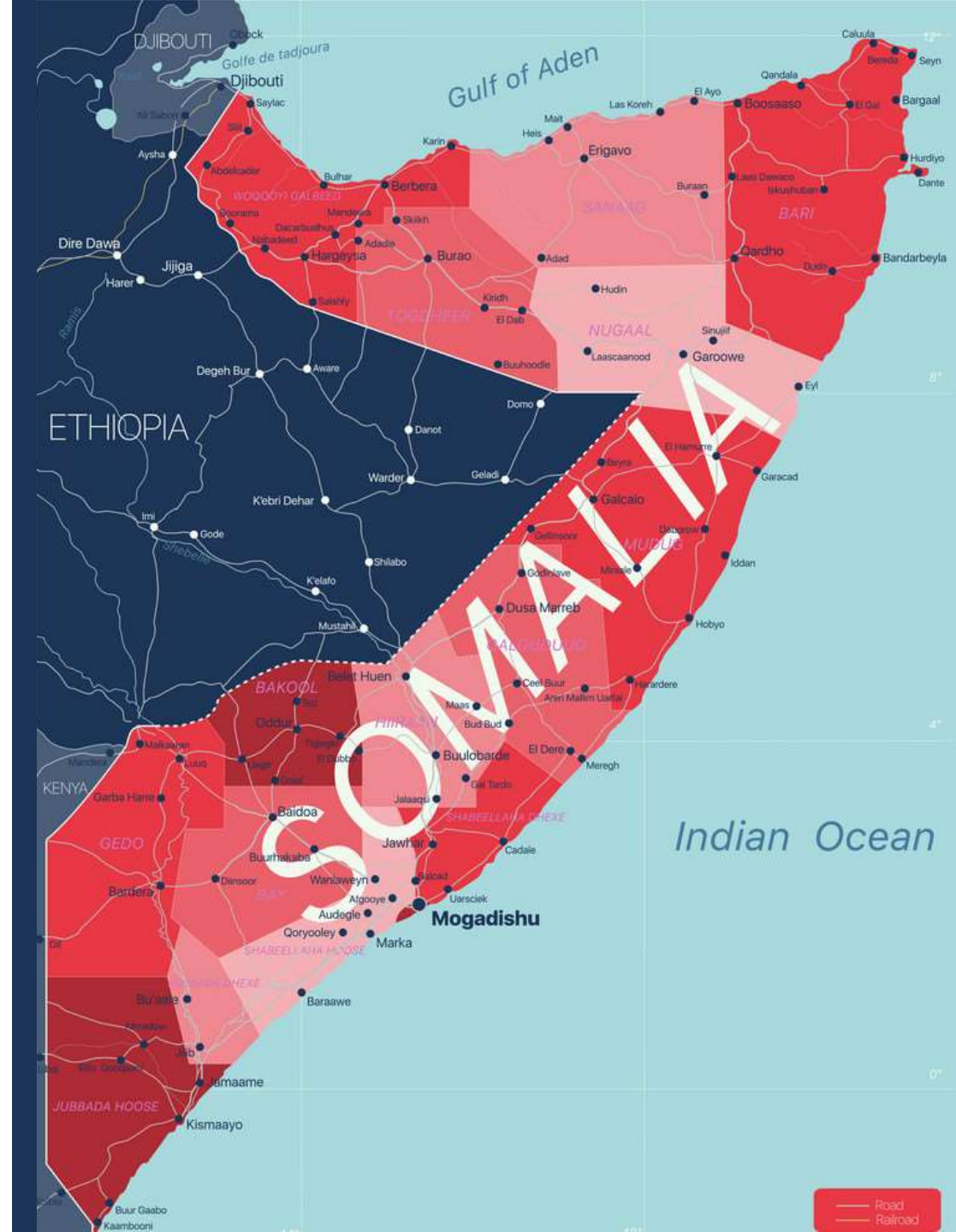
### **Technology-Enhanced Learning:**

Implementing technology in education can bridge learning gaps, providing innovative solutions to





*"Somalia is a nation in recovery, and although the educational statistics are alarming, the government has been actively working over the past decade to reclaim and strengthen its mandate on education. This effort is crucial in addressing the foundational learning crisis that continues to challenge the country".*



**Thank you!**