

## SOMALI NATIONAL BUREAU of STATISTICS





Dr. Abdisalam Mohamed Director General



### Background

- Legal Foundation: The Somali Statistical Act was signed into law on February 24, 2020 by the President.
- Internal Governance: Internal Regulations for the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) have been drafted and are under review.
- Mandate of SNBS:
- SNBS is an autonomous government agency.
- It has the **exclusive mandate** to:
  - Collect, collate, analyze, verify, approve, administer, publish, and regularly disseminate all official statistics (economic, social, environmental, and demographic).

#### **Data Sources**





### Quality of Education

- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Why it matters:
  - Education is a fundamental human right.
  - Article 30: Education Somalia Constitution
  - Free education up to secondary; State develops and unifies education, supports higher learning and culture, and makes Islamic teaching compulsory.
    - Key driver of economic growth, social inclusion, peace, and gender equality.



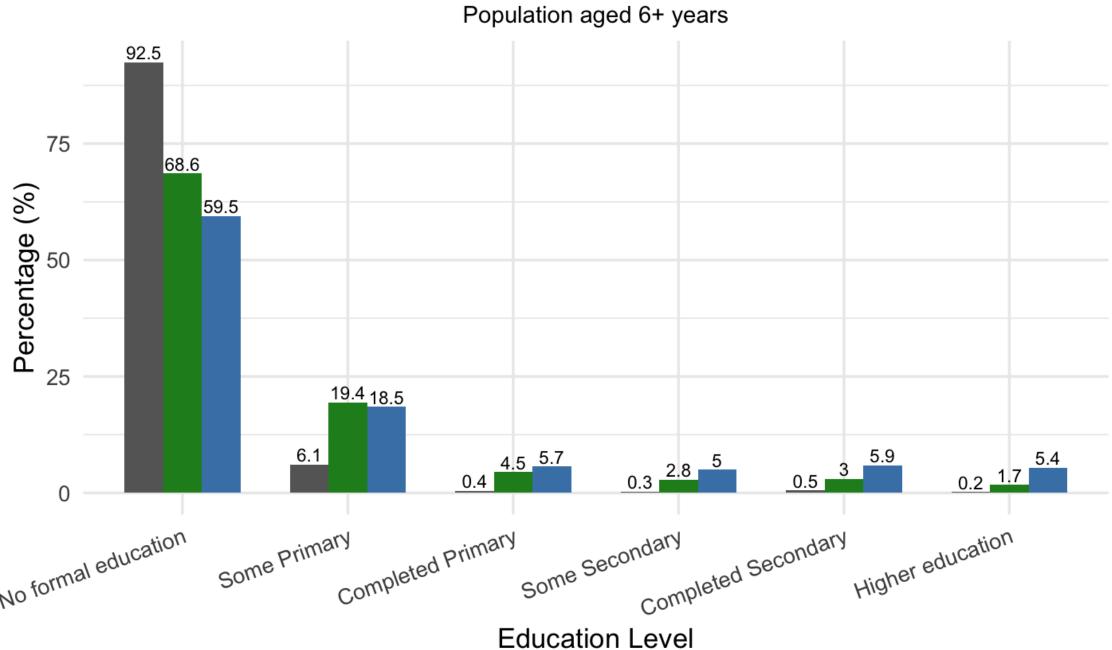
The Federal Republic of Somalia

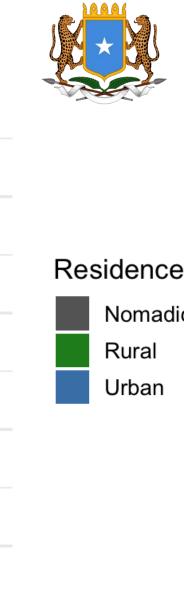
جمهورية الصومال الفيدرالية

**Provisional Constitution** 

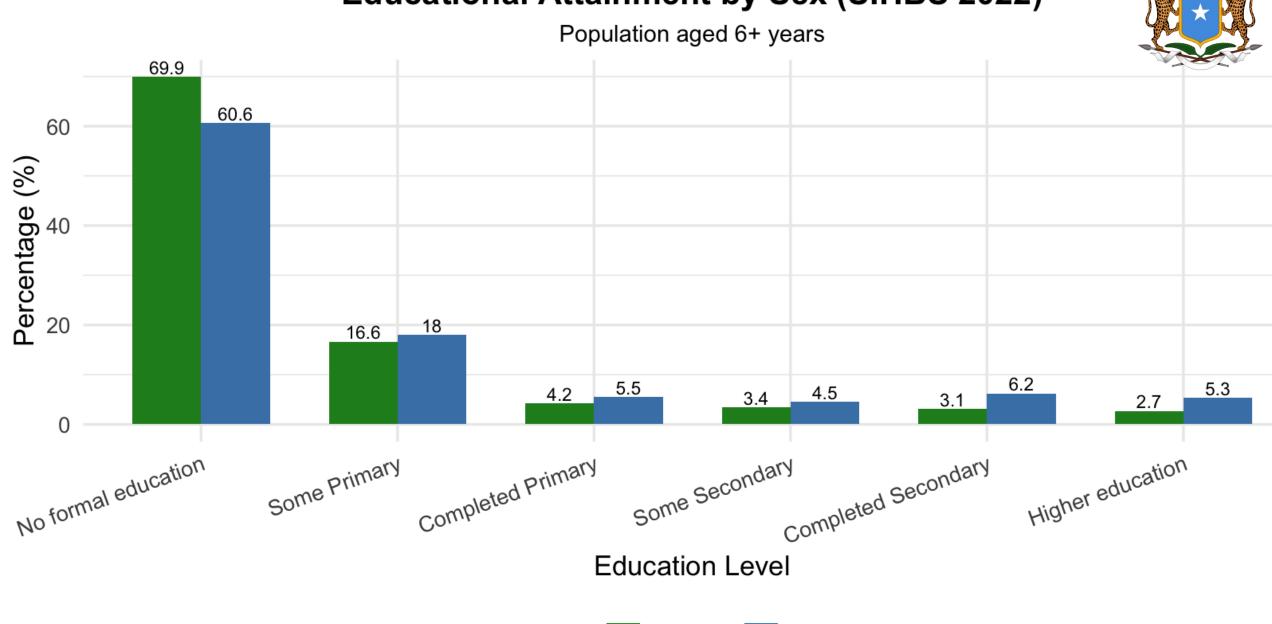
Adopted August 1, 2012 Mogadishu, Somalia

### Educational Attainment by Place of Residence (SIHBS 2022)



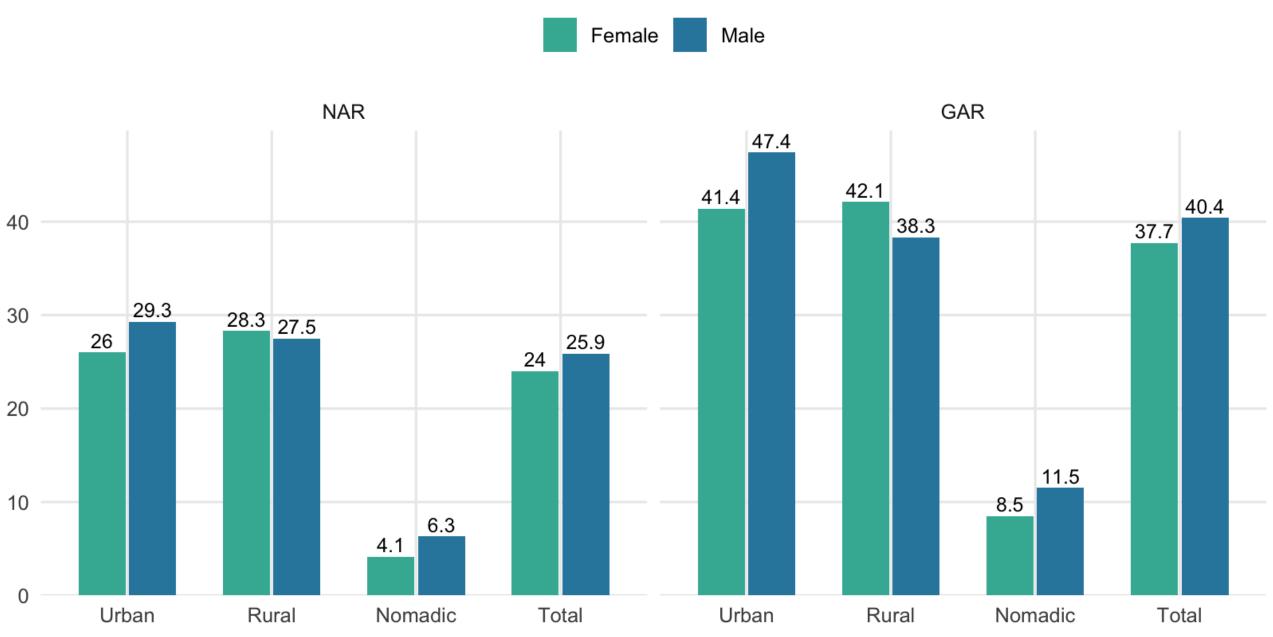


### **Educational Attainment by Sex (SIHBS 2022)**



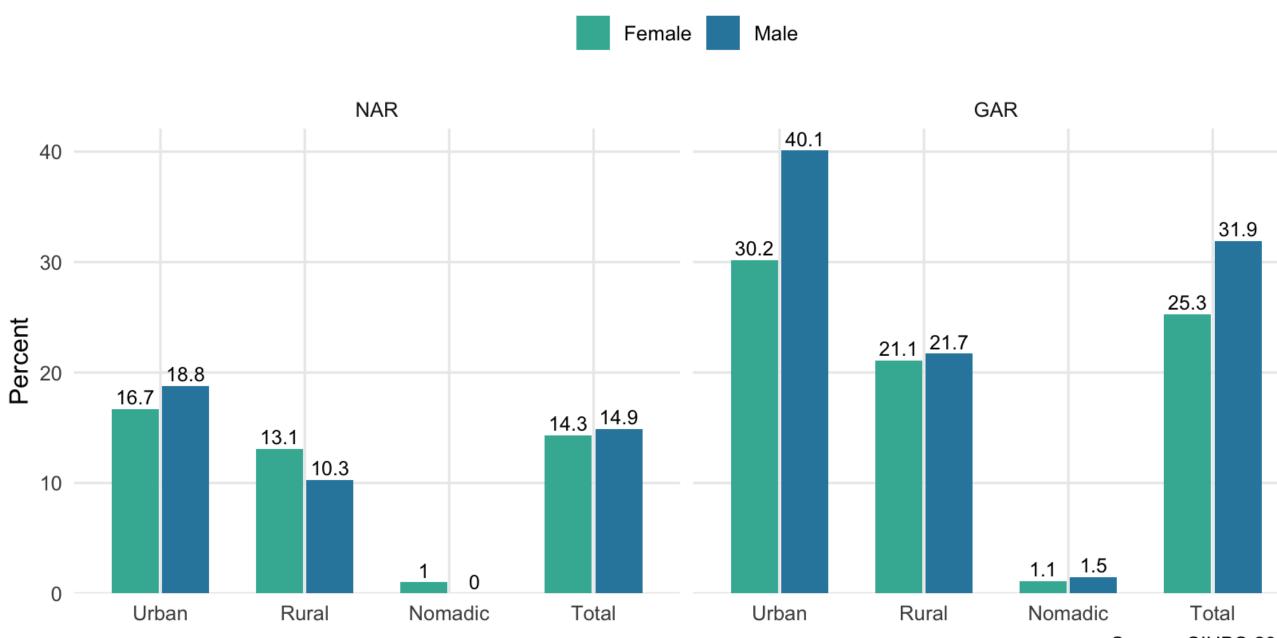


### Primary Education: Net (NAR) and Gross (GAR) Attendance Ratios



Source: SIHBS 2022

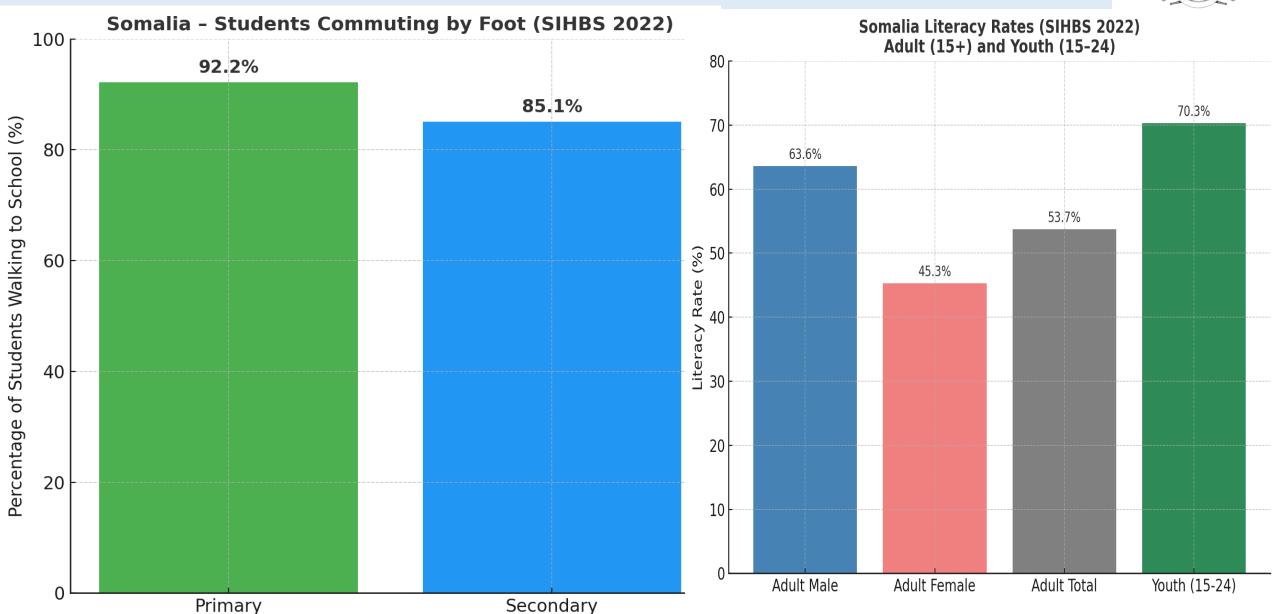
### Secondary Education: Net (NAR) and Gross (GAR) Attendance Ratios



Source: SIHBS 20

### Transportation and Literacy (SIHBS 2022)

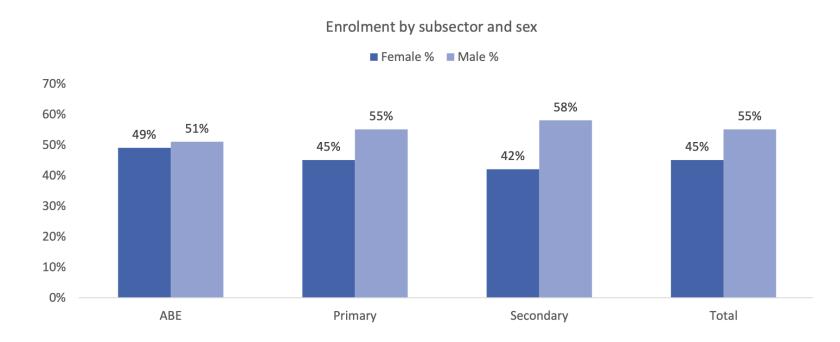






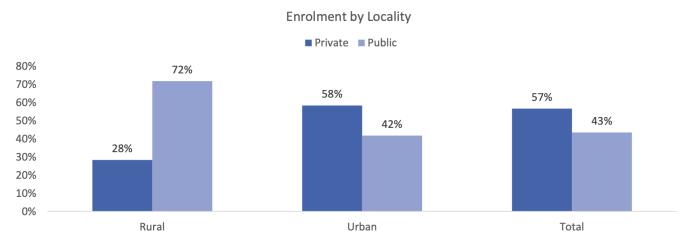
### Formal Education

#### **Formal Education Enrolment Disaggregated by Sex**

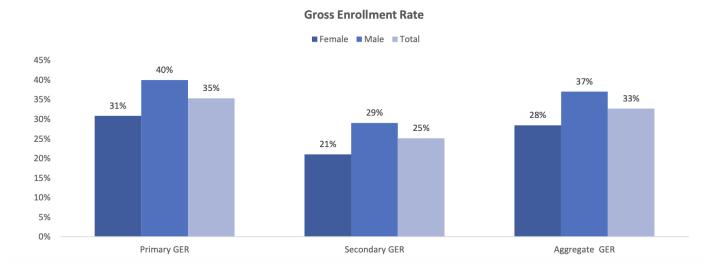


# Formal Education

#### Formal Education Enrolment by Locality and School Type



#### **Formal Education Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex**







### Challenges:

- Access & Equity Girls, nomadic, rural, displaced, and disabled children face severe exclusion; female literacy is especially low.
- Participation & Quality Low enrolment and completion (worse for girls), unsafe long commutes, poor infrastructure, weak teachers, and limited learning resources.
- **Systemic Challenges** Weak governance, frequent disruptions (drought, insecurity, displacement), and high youth unemployment with few relevant skills.

#### Close Data Gaps in Attendance & Completion:

- **Expand data sources** Strengthen surveys, EMIS, and integrate with CRVS.
- Ensure inclusivity Disaggregate data and track key education indicators.
- **Build capacity** Produce annual reports and train staff.

### Thank you