

# Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

## Somalia and Somaliland

### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Somalia (including Somaliland) was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020- late February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

### Highlights (and dark spots)

- 1 Somalia's population has increased from 2.3 million at Independence in 1960, via 8.7 million in 2006, to 15.7 million in 2020. Ca 4 million of these inhabitants live in autonomous Somaliland, and ca 1 million in autonomous Puntland.
- 2 Somalia's adult literacy rate is one of the lowest in the world (38% on average), and particularly for women (only 25%). The mean years of schooling for adults increased from 2.0 in 2006 to 5.1 in 2018, as a result of investments in education before the civil wars.
- 3 School attendance is very low: only 30% for primary schools (and only 18% for primary schools in the rural areas); in some areas the turmoil has created the complete collapse of the education system, but probably with the exception of koranic schools for boys. The expected years of schooling for children collapsed from 7.7 years in 2006, via 3.8 years in 2010 to only 1.9 years in 2018, probably the lowest in the world.
- 4 Secondary school attendance is assessed to be 28% of the age group of 12-17 year-old children, and mainly in the cities. The figures for tertiary enrolment are not known.
- 5 Banadir/Mogadishu is the best region, but also here education results are much worse than they already were in 2006. Lower Juba has always had the most dramatic figures. Regional inequality was and is extreme for all indicators.
- 6 Despite this dramatic deterioration in recent decades, the tertiary sector expanded a lot. In 1960 and still in 1990 Somalia only had one (public) university, but after 1995 the numbers increased rapidly and particularly the private institutions grew a lot. In total, Somalia currently has 12 public and 43 private tertiary knowledge institutions, although numbers of students are relatively low.

- 7 Most universities can be found in the capital cities of Somalia (Mogadishu) and Somaliland (Hargeisa), but relatively speaking (compared with population numbers) high densities also exist in Puntland, and in most of the other Somaliland regions, and particularly so for private institutions.
- 8 We listed nine think tanks in Somalia, partly related to foreign institutions. These are located in the capital cities of Somalia, Somaliland, and Puntland (Garowe). We also counted two museums, one in Mogadishu, and one in the capital city of Somaliland, Hargeisa.

## Part 1: The Story

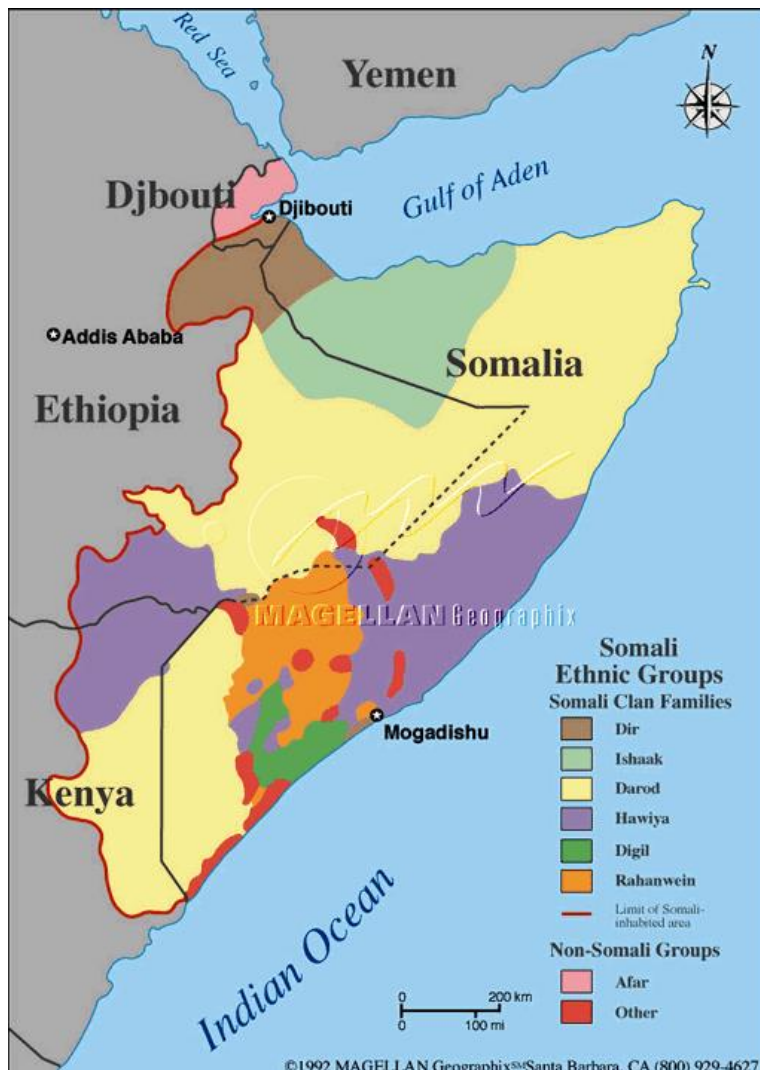
### Somalia's and Somaliland's demographic and education development

Somalia, officially the Federal Republic of Somalia, is located in the Horn of Africa, bordered by the Indian Ocean. Somaliland is a self-declared state, while internationally the Republic of Somaliland is considered as an autonomous region of Somalia. It is located in north-western Somalia, along the southern coast of the Red Sea. Also Puntland claims autonomy, and there are ongoing disputes with Somaliland, and with the Somalia Government in Mogadishu.



<https://www.pbs.org/wnet/need-to-know/files/2010/09/Map-Puntland-Somaliland.gif>

There are also Somali groups in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti.



<https://media.maps.com/magellan/Images/SOMCLA-W2.gif>

Somalia, former Italian Somaliland, was an Italian colony from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century until 1960. During the same period, Somaliland was a British protectorate until its short independence in 1960. During the same year it was decided to unify the two territories in order to create one new country: Somalia. At this time, this 'national' project was highly supported by northern Somali nationalists.

In 1969 a military coup d'état took place in favour of the south of the country. Mohamed Siad Barre's regime lasted until 1991, under which regime the Isaaq genocide took place. The same year, under the leadership of Abdirahman Ahmed Ali Tuur, the Northern local administration declared the independence of Somaliland, which first president was Tuur. He was succeeded in 1993 by Muhammad Haji Ibrahim Egal until 2002. Currently, Somaliland's president is Kahin, the first elected president (2003). The de facto state has the most democratic political system compared to its adjacent countries as well as Somalia<sup>1</sup>. Since 1960, there were nine official presidents of Somalia, as well as four who remained in power for less than a month, and six political regimes. Since 2017, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed is

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somaliland#Somali\\_Civil\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somaliland#Somali_Civil_War)

president of Somalia<sup>2</sup>. The country was confronted with several civil wars and Islamist rule during the last decades. The return to customary and religious law was observed, which still has an influence on current (tertiary) education.

In the following paragraph about Somalia's and Somaliland's demographics, Somaliland will be included when speaking about Somalia.

Somalia's population increased from 2.3 million in 1950 to 15.7 million in early 2020 (yearly growth rate of 2.92%). In 1955, only 15% of the Somali population lived in cities (only 370,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 47% or 7.4 million. Somalia's largest city is its capital city Mogadishu on the Indian Ocean (2.6 million people), followed by Somaliland's unofficial capital Hargeisa (478,000 people), Berbera in Somaliland on the Red Sea (242,000 people), Kismayo and Marka, both located in southern Somalia and both with about 230,000 inhabitants (please note that figures about urban areas are highly disputed).

Somalia's life expectancy increased from 32.5 years for males and 35.5 years for females in 1950 to 57 years for males and 60 years for females currently, which stays relatively low compared to other African countries. The median age first decreased from 19 years in 1955 to 16 years in 2010. Since then, it started to increase and is presently about 16.5 years. The low median age is a result of the still high fertility rates. In 1955 an average woman gave birth to 7.3 live-born children, which increased to 7.7 in 2000. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 6.1 live-born children. With this rate, Somalia currently figures as the country with the highest birth rates worldwide<sup>3</sup>.



<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14094503>, and <https://www.britannica.com/place/Somalia>

## Literacy and enrolment

<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_presidents\\_of\\_Somalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_presidents_of_Somalia), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President\\_of\\_Somalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Somalia)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/somalia-demographics/>

Somalia's literacy rate was assessed to be 38%, with men (50%) far ahead of women (only 25%)<sup>4</sup>

Somalia's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 2.6 million children<sup>5</sup>. Currently, only 30% attend primary school, which is one of the lowest scores worldwide. In addition, only 40% of these are girls. In rural areas, the primary school enrolment rate doesn't exceed 18%<sup>6</sup>. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-17) are almost 2.2 million. Only 26% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2016)<sup>7</sup>. Finally, more than 1.2 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). The tertiary enrolment rate couldn't be found, but is probably very low.

Because of decades of armed conflict, millions of children couldn't have access to formal, stable and qualitatively good education. Nowadays, general school enrolment is still very low, especially for girls. In fact, in 2006 only 25% of the girls between 15 and 24 were literate. Tertiary education can so far be seen as very exclusive in this country with its dysfunctional school system and infrastructure and low enrolment rates. There is also a significant part of secondary age children still attending primary school. In these conditions, enrolment at university seems very compromised.

### **Regional Inequality of Education**

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index (SHDI), its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi, 4.0>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses eighteen regions. See tables 1-4 in part 2.

In the past, there were four larger units (Somaliland, Puntland, Central, and Jubaland/Southwest). According to Wikipedia the last three regions have been re-organised in five autonomous regions in 2016: From North to South: Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West State of Somalia/Banadir, and Jubaland. Population figures are a (wild?) guess: the 2006 population has been multiplied by the (assumed) population growth rate between 2006 and 2018 to arrive at the 2018 estimates per region. Somali's population as a whole increased from 8.7 million in 2006 to 15.0 million in 2018 (for what it's worth). The population in Somaliland would then be 3.7 million, and in Puntland 0.9 million.

### **Education index**

The education index in Somali was already low in 2006, the first year with SHDI (Sub-regional Human Development Index data), but further decreased to very low levels in 2018. The decrease was almost general, and was most extreme in the Bay region, in Southwest, but also in neighbouring Middle Shabelle. Also the education index for the best region,

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<sup>4</sup> See Matthew Cline: <https://borgenproject.org/tag/literacy-in-somalia/#:~:text=Literacy%20rates%20in%20Somalia%20are,educational%20gender%20inequality%20in%20Somalia.>

<sup>5</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/so?theme=education-and-literacy>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/education.html>

<sup>7</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-education-cluster-annual-report-2016-january-2017>

Bamadir/Mogadishu, deteriorated considerably. The worst region, Middle Juba, recovered somewhat between 2010 and 2018, but at an extremely low level, probably the lowest level in the whole of Africa.

### **Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

According to the SHDI statistics, the education situation for adults has improved considerably between 2006 and 2018 (with ca 250%), but the general trend has simply been multiplied by a factor to arrive at the 2010 and 2018 data, so these figures are questionable, and probably do not show 'real' changes in regional inequality for this indicator. Again Banadir/Mogadishu has the best situation, and Middle Juba lags far behind, resulting in extreme regional inequality. It is highly probable that the situation for adults reflects improvements of past decades, and does not yet indicate the dramatic deterioration that Somalia's education sector experienced during the period since about 1990.

### **Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

The same remarks can be applied to the trend data for the 'expected years of schooling for children', which deteriorated a lot (to a quarter of the 2006 levels), but did so for all regions, and hence are products of general extrapolation. Again, Banadir/Mogadishu leads, Lower Juba lags far behind, and regional inequality is extreme. The Somali regions with the lowest expected years of schooling currently belong to the worst areas of Africa as a whole. For Somalia it will be an uphill struggle to get back to where the country was in 2006, and even more so to improve the levels to fort instance a country like Kenya, or Ethiopia.

### **Somalia's tertiary knowledge development**

Despite its very problematic recent history, Somalia currently has 55 universities or comparable tertiary knowledge institutions. There are 12 public ones and 43 private ones. See table 5 and 6 in part 2. Many Somalia universities are religious (Islam-affiliated). There are also some think tanks in Somalia; some are Somali initiatives, others related to international (UN) agencies with regional programs. However, think tanks, as well as museums, remain underdeveloped.

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the table below.

Somalia's (including Somaliland) universities, and other tertiary knowledge institutions, 1950 – 2020

Type	1950	1955	[...]	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	1	[...]	1	1	3	7	12	12	12
Private	0	0	[...]	0	1	6	13	28	42	43
Total	0	1	[...]	1	2	9	20	40	54	55
Religious (Islamic)	0	0	[...]	0	0	2	9	15	20	21

### **Public and private universities in Somalia**



At first glance, in this unstable country since decades with civil war, the higher education sector seems relatively well developed. Next to the 55 universities, there are some small colleges and other institutions offering undergraduate (and a few postgraduate) programs. We here decided to focus on universities, because of accreditations. However, most universities are small structures (average of 3,000 students). The number of students is going from 500 students (Kismayo university, and Sanaag University of Science and Technology) to 9,000 students at Somalia's biggest university (University of Somalia). Therefore, the total number of students in Somalia remains low in this country with 67% youth unemployment<sup>8</sup>.



Somali (public) National University<sup>9</sup>



(Public) University of Hargeisa<sup>10</sup>

In 1953 Somalia's first university (Somali National University) was established, which was and is a public institution. It is only 40 years later that a second one started (1993). The Indian Ocean University was also the first private university. Since then, the number of universities has grown massively, especially private universities. Because of the lack of public allocations and the absence of a national educational authority, private universities exponentially emerged since 2000. They actually represent more than three-quarters of the total number of tertiary knowledge institutions.



Islamic (private) University<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/docs/Project\\_Documents/PSG4/Thematic%20briefing\\_youth\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/docs/Project_Documents/PSG4/Thematic%20briefing_youth_ENG.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> [https://snu.edu.so/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/IMG\\_5436.jpg](https://snu.edu.so/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/IMG_5436.jpg)

<sup>10</sup> <https://thumbs.dreamstime.com/b/university-hargeisa-somalia-january-state-founded-more-than-students-higher-education-has-short-term-courses-37055656.jpg>

<sup>11</sup> [https://islamicuniversity.so/en/uploads//article/photo/IMG\\_C27C8E-922416-01DFAA-FE0BFA-F2F748-DB101C.jpg](https://islamicuniversity.so/en/uploads//article/photo/IMG_C27C8E-922416-01DFAA-FE0BFA-F2F748-DB101C.jpg)

Since 2000, Islam has taken an important place in the tertiary education sector, in private and also public universities. Currently, almost one university out of two is Islamic. This tendency is linked to the rising place of Islam in Somalia and the return to religious law. In this context, countries like Saudi Arabia or Turkey<sup>12</sup>, which has its biggest Embassy in the world in Mogadishu, are investing in Somalia's universities (e.g. Mogadishu University, ranked among African top 1000, was partly funded by Saudi Arabia). Turkey's soft power essentially occurs through their network of secondary schools, encouraging Somali student to continue their studies in Turkey<sup>13</sup>. They also have university-level institutions in Somalia (e.g. Turkiye Diyanet Foundation in Mogadishu). In total, there are 2,000 Somali students pursuing tertiary education in Turkish academic institutions<sup>14</sup>. Since 2017, Turkey trains and prepares Somali Air Forces' officers at Camp TURKSOM, a Turkish military base and National Defence University. The goal is to increase the knowledge level of Somalia's military, so that it can sustain itself<sup>15</sup>.



Puntland (public) State University<sup>16</sup>



Kismayo (private) University<sup>17</sup>

Most universities offer bachelors' and diploma/certificate courses, less offer master's programs. Only the universities of Mogadishu and of Hargeisa (Somaliland) are research-oriented with doctorate programs (in science, business and Sharia studies). Many universities offer bachelor programs in almost all faculties. However, inside each, the variety of programs and courses is very limited. A general tendency is also to deal more with applied sciences, professional tertiary courses and Sharia studies and law. Most of Somalia's postgraduate institutions offer these programmes. Since the last 20 years, major progress was made in Somalia's tertiary education sector. However, the study possibilities remain little varied and underdeveloped. Overall quality also has to be increased. Issues linked to instabilities persist: young Somali are less able to attend school and then finish secondary school and a hundred thousand students are displaced. Armed conflict also lead to university closures. Lafoole University (Lafoole, near Mogadishu) was closed due to linked damages of its infrastructure, and difficulties of holding class and acquiring resources<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/relations-between-turkey-and-somalia.en.mfa>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.somaliembassytr.com/news/somalia-and-turkey-discuss-educational-affairs/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/opinion-turkey-s-growing-soft-power-at-display-in-somalia/1485368>

<sup>15</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp\\_TURKSOM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_TURKSOM)

<sup>16</sup> <https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/images.free-apply.com/uni/gallery/lg/1070600020/090f7a5af525f75327f4b49298ab0f7eb5bbb121.jpg>

<sup>17</sup> <https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/images.free-apply.com/uni/gallery/lg/1070600019/42c3a0269664f07f2d52a160726732a4c3fb02ea.jpg>

<sup>18</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lafoole\\_University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lafoole_University)



### **Regional distribution of tertiary knowledge institutions**

Most of the 55 tertiary knowledge institutions (with 65 different locations) can be found in Mogadishu in the Banadir Region, and in Hargeisa, in the W. Galbeed region in Somaliland. Also in relative terms, compared to population numbers, these are the regions with relatively high figures per million inhabitants, but they share that with the two regions in Puntland, and the Somalia Region just south of Puntland, and with three of the four other regions in Somaliland. And most of those are private institutions. See table 7 in part 2.

### **Think tanks in Somalia**

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report<sup>19</sup>, there are six official think tanks established in Somalia, including the Heritage Institute for Policy Studies, the Institute for Somali Studies and Somali Centre for Water and Environment (Mogadishu University). See table 8 in part 2.

Founded in 2013, the Heritage Institute for Policy Studies is Somalia's first think tank and figures along Africa's top think tanks<sup>20</sup>. The Somali Centre for Water and Environment is the only water security think tank established in the Horn of Africa<sup>21</sup>.

There are also some research centres like the Institute for Somali Studies of Mogadishu University. Finally, international aid and support institutions are operating in Somalia, such as the International Peace Institute (New York, Vienna, Manama), the Heinrich Böll Stiftung (operating from Nairobi) and the Brookings Institution based in New York. These think tanks don't have any office in Somalia. African and regional think tanks also have activities in Somalia like the Institute for security studies<sup>22</sup> or the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), often established in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

Somalia's government controls the actions of think tanks inside the country. At the end of 2018, Somalia's Ministry of Internal Security banned the Canadian Sahan Research think tank (with its office in Nairobi), accused of harming Somalia's stability, national security and unity<sup>23</sup>.

### **Museums in Somalia**

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<sup>19</sup> [https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think\\_tanks](https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks)

<sup>20</sup> <https://foreignpolicy.com/2013/06/28/somalias-first-think-tanker-on-his-country-its-a-researchers-gold-mine/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://mu.edu.so/isos-ttccsp-launched-global-think-tank-report/>

<sup>22</sup> <https://issafrica.org/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://allafrica.com/stories/201812180504.html>



National Museum of Somalia<sup>24</sup>



National Museum in Hargeisa<sup>25</sup>

There are only two important museum in Somalia. The first one is located in Somalia's capital city Mogadishu and is Somalia's National Museum (National Museum of Somalia)<sup>26</sup>. The second one is Hargeisa Provincial museum in Somaliland. The museums were respectively opened in 1933 and 1977. However, they were closed and then reopened several times because of the armed conflicts. In fact, the last reopening of Hargeisa Provincial Museum was in 2012 and in 2019, the reconstruction of the National Museum of Somalia was completed, after almost 30 years of closure. See table 9 in part 2.

Next to these two museums, there are cultural sites likes mosques, monuments with specific architectural identity, statues and memorials, as well as some small and local museums, which are showing Somalia's cultural history. However, a structured network of museums is for the moment nonexistent.

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.hlimg.com/images/things2do/738X538/b\\_1521012941t.jpg](https://www.hlimg.com/images/things2do/738X538/b_1521012941t.jpg)

<sup>25</sup> [https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/OPsugZGhATKAXHiyWzB-ZZcDcdUhhiddfqnmmToPLEoogPeL2KG1fzPijr-o6t7S\\_RcDB5sOYIDyzn-Sks-6ea0M3gKJqj7oeflTFyzobcKPWMFSqy16C5c](https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/OPsugZGhATKAXHiyWzB-ZZcDcdUhhiddfqnmmToPLEoogPeL2KG1fzPijr-o6t7S_RcDB5sOYIDyzn-Sks-6ea0M3gKJqj7oeflTFyzobcKPWMFSqy16C5c)

<sup>26</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Museum\\_of\\_Somalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Somalia)

## Part 2: The Data

**Map and table 1: Regions and population 2006-2017**

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'17/'06
		2006	2018	
	1 = Awdal	342	590	1.7
	2 = Bakool	350	600	1.7
	3 = Banadir (Mogadishu)	1122	1930	1.7
	4 = Bari	352	610	1.7
	5 = Bay	675	1160	1.7
	6 = Galgaduud	419	720	1.7
	7 = Gedo	403	690	1.7
	8 = Hiraan	362	620	1.7
	9 = Middle Juba	249	430	1.7
	10 = Lower Juba	443	760	1.7
	11 = Mudug/Galmudug	371	640	1.7
	12 = Nugal	185	320	1.7
	13 = Sanaag	316	550	1.7
	14 = Middle Shabelle	631	1090	1.7
	15 = Lower Shabelle	944	1630	1.7
	16 = Sool	184	320	1.7
	17 = Togdhere	411	710	1.7
	18 = Woqooyi Galbeed & Saaxil	959	1650	1.7
Total	8720	15000	1.7	

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi 4.0>, map: [www.statemaster.com](http://www.statemaster.com) + Wikipedia: states and regions of Somalia ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States\\_and\\_regions\\_of\\_Somalia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_regions_of_Somalia)).

**Table 2: Education Index, 2006-2017**

Region	Education index			
	2006	2010	2018	18/06
1 = Awdal	257	215	206	0.80
2 = Bakool	221	168	150	0.68
3 = Banadir (Mogadishu)	417	379	383	0.92
4 = Bari	330	289	285	0.86
5 = Bay	244	179	157	0.64
6 = Galgaduud	167	130	118	0.71
7 = Gedo	268	205	185	0.69
8 = Hiraan	123	97	89	0.72
9 = Middle Juba	61	58	61	1.00
10 = Lower Juba	228	184	173	0.76
11 = Mudug/Galmudug	288	231	216	0.75
12 = Nugal	316	255	239	0.76
13 = Sanaag	377	323	315	0.84
14 = Middle Shabelle	226	167	147	0.65
15 = Lower Shabelle	244	206	199	0.82

16 = Sool	201	170	165	0.82
17 = Togdhere	257	204	189	0.74
18 = Woqooyi Galbeed & Saaxil	389	347	346	0.89
Total	283	235	224	0.79
Ineq	6.8	6.5	6.3	

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>. 4.0 Indexes x 1000; Ineq = Inequality: high/low

**Table 3: Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

Region	Mean Years of Schooling			
	2006	2010	2018	18/06
1 = Awdal	1.9	3.6	4.8	2.53
2 = Bakool	1.3	2.4	3.2	2.46
3 = Banadir (Mogadishu)	3.7	7.1	9.3	2.51
4 = Bari	2.7	5.1	6.8	2.52
5 = Bay	1.3	2.4	3.2	2.46
6 = Galgaduud	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.60
7 = Gedo	1.6	3.0	3.9	2.44
8 = Hiraan	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.50
9 = Middle Juba	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.50
10 = Lower Juba	1.5	2.9	3.9	2.60
11 = Mudug/Galmudug	1.9	4.1	4.8	2.53
12 = Nugal	2.1	4.0	5.3	2.52
13 = Sanaag	2.9	5.6	7.4	2.55
14 = Middle Shabelle	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.50
15 = Lower Shabelle	1.8	3.5	4.6	2.56
16 = Sool	1.5	2.9	3.8	2.53
17 = Togdhere	1.7	3.2	4.2	2.47
18 = Woqooyi Galbeed & Saaxil	3.3	6.3	8.3	2.52
Total	2.0	3.9	5.1	2.55
Ineq	6.2	5.9	6.2	

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>, 4.0. Indexes x 1000; Ineq = Inequality: high/low

**Table 4: Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

Region	Expected Years of Schooling			
	2006	2010	2018	18/06
1 = Awdal	7.0	3.4	1.7	0.25
2 = Bakool	6.4	3.1	1.6	0.25
3 = Banadir (Mogadishu)	10.6	5.2	2.6	0.25
4 = Bari	8.7	4.2	2.2	0.25
5 = Bay	7.3	3.5	1.8	0.25
6 = Galgaduud	4.8	2.4	1.2	0.25
7 = Gedo	7.8	3.8	1.9	0.25
8 = Hiraan	3.5	1.7	0.9	0.25
9 = Middle Juba	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.25

10 = Lower Juba	6.6	3.1	1.6	0.25
11 = Mudug/Galmudug	8.1	3.9	2.0	0.25
12 = Nugal	8.9	4.3	2.2	0.25
13 = Sanaag	10.1	4.9	2.5	0.25
14 = Middle Shabelle	6.7	3.3	1.7	0.25
15 = Lower Shabelle	1.5	3.2	1.6	0.25
16 = Sool	5.4	2.6	1.3	0.25
17 = Togdhere	7.3	3.6	1.8	0.25
18 = Woqooyi Galbeed & Saaxil	10.1	4.9	2.5	0.25
Total	7.7	3.8	1.9	0.25
Ineq	7.1	7.4	6.5	

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>. Indexes x 1000; Ineq = Inequality: high/low

**Table 5: Public universities in Somalia (including Somaliland)**

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation	rank 4icu 2019
Somali National University	1953	Mogadishu		12405 (country: 20)
Amoud University	1998	Somaliland - Borama		11422 (country:14)
Nugaal University	2004	Somaliland - Las Anod	islamic	9521 (country: 5)
Puntland State University	2004	Garowe		8928 (country: 2)
University of Burao	2004	Somaliland - Burao	islamic	11761 (country:15)
University of Hargeisa	2000	Somaliland - Hargeisa		10750 (country: 13)
Berbera Marine College	2005	Somaliland - Berbera		Not referred
Hope University	2008	Mogadishu, Hargeisa (Somaliland)		Not referred
University of Gedo	2008	Bardera		Unknown
University of Southern Somalia	2008	Baidoa	islamic	9911 (country: 8)
Sanaag University of Science and Technology	2009	Ceerigaabo	islamic	Unknown
Jazeera University	2010	Hodan	islamic	12085 (country:17)

(Sources: Wikipedia Universities, 4ICU, WHED, and other sources)

**Table 6: Private Universities in Somalia (including Somaliland)**

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation	rank 4icu 2019
Indian Ocean University	1993	Mogadishu		11894 (country:16)
Mogadishu University	1997	Mogadishu, Bosaso		9143 (country: 3)
Dar al-Ulum University	1998	Mogadishu		Not referred



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SIMAD University	1999	Mogadishu	islamic	10363 (country: 11)
East Africa University	1999	Bosaso, Buhodle, Erigavo, Galdogob, Galkayo, Garowe, Qardho	islamic	Unknown
Somaliland University of Technology	2000	Somaliland - Hargeisa		12751 (country: 23)
Islamic University	2001	Mogadishu	islamic	Not referred
Benadir University	2002	Mogadishu	islamic	9145 (country:4)
Gollis University	2004	Somaliland - Hargeisa	islamic	12496 (country:21)
Puntland University of Science and Technology (PUST)	2004	Puntland		Not referred
Kismayo University	2005	Kismayo		6690 (country:1)
Plasma University	2005	Mogadishu	islamic	9616 (country: 6)
University of Somalia	2005	Mogadishu, Ceelasha Biyaha	islamic	12144 (country: 18)
Galkayo International University	2005 (or 2002?)	Gaalkacyo/Galkayo		Not referred
Garowe Teachers Education College	2005	Garowe		Not referred
Horn International University Jaamacada Horn International (HIUC), managed from Ethiopia	2005	Borama		Not referred
Admas University	2006	Somaliland - Hargeisa		Not referred
University of Health Sciences Bosaso	2006	Bosaso		Not referred
Eelo University	2007	Somaliland - Borama		12660 (country: 22)
Bardera Polytechnic	2008	Bardera	islamic	Not referred
Addis Ababa Medical University College	2008	Somaliland - Hargeisa		Not referred
University of Southern Somalia	2008	Baidoa	islamic	9911 (country: 8)
Alpha University	2009	Somaliland - Hargeisa		Not referred
Maakhir University	2009	Maakhir		Not referred
Salaam University	2009	Mogadishu		10149 (country:10)
Timacade University	2009	Somaliland - Hargeisa	islamic	Not referred
Alhilal University	2010	Mogadishu	islamic	Not referred
Hormuud Univeristy	2010	Mogadishu		Not referred
New Generation University	2010	Somaliland - Hargeisa		Not referred
University of Bosaso	2011 (2006)	Bosaso	islamic	Not referred
Jamhuriya University of Science and Technology	2011	Mogadishu	islamic	9776 (country:7)

Jobkey University	2011	Mogadishu	islamic	12346 (country:19)
Horn of Africa University (HAU)	2011	Mogadishu		Not referred
Horseed International University (HIU)	2011	Mogadishu		Not referred
Juba University of Science and Technology	2012	Mogadishu		9940 (country:9)
Beder International University	2012	Somaliland - Hargeisa	islamic	Not referred
Ilays National University	2012	Las Anod		Not referred
Darul Hikmah University	2012	Mogadishu	islamic	Not referred
Modern University for Science and Technology / Jaamacadda Modern (MUST)	2012	Mogadishu		Not referred
Somali International University Jaamacadda Caalamiga Soomaaliya (SIU)	2012	Mogadishu		Not referred
Admas University	2014	Garowe		Not referred
Atlas University of Somalia	2014	Mogadishu		Not referred
National Defence University (Camp TURKSOM) ?	2017	Mogadishu		Not referred

(Sources: Wikipedia Universities, 4ICU, WHED, and other sources)

**Table 7: Regional distribution of the locations of tertiary knowledge institutions**

Region, and cities	public	private	total	Number per million inhabitants
1 = Awdal in Somaliland (Borama)	1	2	3	5.1
2 = Bakool	0	0	0	0.0
3 = Banadir (Mogadishu, Hodan)	3	21	24	12.4
4 = Bari in Puntland (Bosaso)	0	4	4	6.6
5 = Bay (Baidoa)	1	1	2	1.7
6 = Galgaduud (Ardo)	0	1	1	1.4
7 = Gedo (Bardera)	1	1	2	2.9
8 = Hiraan	0	0	0	0.0
9 = Middle Juba	0	0	0	0.0
10 = Lower Juba (Kismayo)	0	1	1	1.4
11 = Mudug/Galmudug in Puntland (Galdogob, Galkayo/ Gaalkacyo)	0	3	3	4.7
12 = Nugal in Puntland (Garowe)	1	5	6	18.8

13 = Sanaag Somaliland (Ceerigaabo/Erigavo, Maakhir)	1	2	3	5.5
14 = Middle Shabelle	0	0	0	0.0
15 = Lower Shabelle (Ceelasha Biyaha)	0	1	1	0.6
16 = Sool Somaliland (Las Anod)	1	1	2	6.3
17 = Togdhere Somaliland (Burao)	1	1	2	2.8
18 = Woqooyi Galbeed & Saaxil (Hargeisa, Berbera)	3	8	11	6.7
Total	13	52	65	4.3

**Table 8: Think tanks in Somalia, including Somaliland (only the ones having an office there)**

THINKTANKS (only ones based in Somalia/Somaliland)	Year of establishment	Location
Academy for Peace and Development	1998	Somaliland - Hargeisa
Institute for Somali Studies	2001	Mogadishu (University)
Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (HIPS)	2013	Mogadishu
Somali Institute for Economic Policy Research Analysis (SIEPRA)	2017	Mogadishu
Hiraal Institute	?	Mogadishu
Institute for Strategic Initiatives and Research	?	Somaliland - Hargeisa
Somali Centre for Water and Environment	?	Mogadishu (University)
Somali Disaster Resilience Institute	?	Mogadishu
Somali Institute for Development Research and Analysis (SIDRA)	?	Garowe

(Sources: Wikipedia: Think Tanks and other sources)

**Table 9: Museums in Somalia (including Somaliland)**

Museums	Year of establishment	Location
National Museum of Somalia	1933 (multiple reopenings)	Mogadishu
Hargeisa Provincial Museum	2012 (1977)	Hargeisa

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources)

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## Annex: websites

### Universities

Addis Ababa Medical University College	Somaliland - Hargeise	<a href="https://aamuc.com/">https://aamuc.com/</a>
Admas University	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="https://www.admasuniversity.com/">https://www.admasuniversity.com/</a>
Admas University	Garowe	<a href="http://www.au.edu.et">www.au.edu.et</a>
Alhilal University	Mogadishu	<a href="http://alhilaluniversity.so/#">http://alhilaluniversity.so/#</a>
Alpha University	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="http://alphauniversity.net/">http://alphauniversity.net/</a>
Amoud University	Somaliland - Borama	<a href="https://www.amouduniversity.org/">https://www.amouduniversity.org/</a>
Atlas University of Somalia	Mogadishu	<a href="http://www.atlasuniversity.edu.so">www.atlasuniversity.edu.so</a>
Bardera Polytechnic	Bardera	<a href="https://barderapolytechnic.wordpress.com">https://barderapolytechnic.wordpress.com</a>
Benadir University	Mogadishu	No website known
Berbera Marine College	Somaliland - Berbera	No website known
Beder International University	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="https://bederinternationaluniversity.com/">https://bederinternationaluniversity.com/</a>
University of Bosaso	Bosaso	<a href="https://uob.edu.so/">https://uob.edu.so/</a>
University of Burao	Somaliland - Burao	<a href="https://uob-edu.net/">https://uob-edu.net/</a>
Darul Hikmah University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://dhu.edu.so/">https://dhu.edu.so/</a>
	Bosaso, Buhodle, Erigavo, Galdogob, Galkayo,	
East Africa University	Garowe, Qardho	<a href="http://www.eau.edu.so/">http://www.eau.edu.so/</a>
Eelo University	Somaliland - Borama	<a href="https://www.eelouniversity.org/">https://www.eelouniversity.org/</a>
Gollis University	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="https://gollisuniversity.org/">https://gollisuniversity.org/</a>
	Mogadishu, Hargeisa	
Hope University	(Somaliland)	<a href="http://hopeuniversity.so/">http://hopeuniversity.so/</a>
Hormuud Univeristy	Mogadishu	<a href="http://hu.edu.so/">http://hu.edu.so/</a>
Ilays National University	Las Anod	<a href="https://www.ilaysacademy.org/">https://www.ilaysacademy.org/</a>
Indian Ocean University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://www.iou.edu.so/">https://www.iou.edu.so/</a>
Islamic University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://islamicuniversity.so/en/">https://islamicuniversity.so/en/</a>
Jamhuriya University of Science and Technology	Mogadishu	<a href="https://just.edu.so/">https://just.edu.so/</a>
Jazeera University	Hodan	<a href="http://jazeerauniversity.com/">http://jazeerauniversity.com/</a>
Jobkey University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://jobkey.edu.so/new/">https://jobkey.edu.so/new/</a>
Juba University of Science and Technology	Mogadishu	<a href="https://justech.edu.so/">https://justech.edu.so/</a>
Kismayo University	Kismayo	<a href="https://www.ku.edu.so/">https://www.ku.edu.so/</a>
Maakhir University	Maakhir	<a href="http://maakhiruniversity.net/">http://maakhiruniversity.net/</a>
Mogadishu University	Mogadishu, Bosaso	<a href="https://mu.edu.so/">https://mu.edu.so/</a>
National Defence University (Camp TURKSOM) ?	Mogadishu	No website known
New generation University	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="http://www.nguchc.com/index.html">http://www.nguchc.com/index.html</a>
Nugaal University	Somaliland - Las Anod	<a href="https://www.nugaaluniversity.com/">https://www.nugaaluniversity.com/</a>
Plasma University	Mogadishu	<a href="http://plasmauniversity.net/">http://plasmauniversity.net/</a>
Puntland State University	Garowe	<a href="https://psu.edu.so/">https://psu.edu.so/</a>
Salaam University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://salaam.edu.so/">https://salaam.edu.so/</a>
Sanaag University of Science and Technology	Ceerigaabo	No website known

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SIMAD University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://simad.edu.so/">https://simad.edu.so/</a>
Somali National University	Mogadishu	<a href="https://snu.edu.so/en/">https://snu.edu.so/en/</a>
Somaliland University of Technology	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="https://www.somalilanduniversity.org/">https://www.somalilanduniversity.org/</a>
Timacade University	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="http://www.tima-ade.com/">http://www.tima-ade.com/</a>
University of Hargeisa	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="http://www.uoh-edu.net/">http://www.uoh-edu.net/</a>
University of Gedo	Bardera	No website known
	Mogadishu, Ceelasha	
University of Somalia	Biyaha	<a href="https://www.uniso.edu.so/">https://www.uniso.edu.so/</a>
University of Southern Somalia	Baidoa	<a href="https://uss.edu.so/">https://uss.edu.so/</a>
Zamzam University of Science and Technology	Mogadishu	<a href="http://zust.edu.so/">http://zust.edu.so/</a>

### Thinktanks

Academy for Peace and Development	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="https://apd-somaliland.org/">https://apd-somaliland.org/</a>
Heritage Institute for Policy Studies (HIPS)	Mogadishu	<a href="http://www.heritageinstitute.org/">http://www.heritageinstitute.org/</a>
Hiraal Institute	Mogadishu	<a href="https://hiraalinstitute.org/">https://hiraalinstitute.org/</a>
Institute for Strategic Initiatives and Research	Somaliland - Hargeisa	<a href="http://isirthinktank.org/">http://isirthinktank.org/</a>
Institute for Somali Studies	Mogadishu (University)	<a href="http://www.isos.so/">http://www.isos.so/</a>
Somali Centre for Water and Environment	Mogadishu (University)	No website known
Somali Disaster Resilience Institute	Mogadishu (+Kampala, Nairobi)	<a href="http://sdri.so/">http://sdri.so/</a>
Somali Institute for Development Research and Analysis (SIDRA)	Garowe	<a href="https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/somali-institute-for-development-and-research-analysis/">https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/somali-institute-for-development-and-research-analysis/</a>
Somali Institute for Economic Policy Research Analysis (SIEPRA)	Mogadishu	<a href="https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/macahadka-cilmi-baarista-iyofalanqaynta-siyaasada-dhagaalaha/">https://onthinktanks.org/think-tank/macahadka-cilmi-baarista-iyofalanqaynta-siyaasada-dhagaalaha/</a>

WHED adds the following Universities<sup>27</sup>:

Dar Al-Ulum University	Mogadishu	<a href="http://www.daralulumuniversity.com">http://www.daralulumuniversity.com</a>
Galkayo International University	Gaalkacyo	No website known
Garowe Teachers Ed. Coll.	Garowe	<a href="http://gtecsom.com">http://gtecsom.com</a>
Horn International University	Borama	<a href="http://hornuniversity.net">http://hornuniversity.net</a>
Horn of Africa University	Mogadishu	<a href="http://www.hornofafricauniversity.com">www.hornofafricauniversity.com</a>
Horseed International University	Mogadishu	No website known
Modern Univ. for Sc. & T.	Mogadishu	No website known
Puntland UST	Puntland	No website known

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.whed.net/results\\_institutions.php](https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php)



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Somali Int Univ.

Mogadishu

<http://siu.edu.so>

University of Health Sc. Bosaso

Bosaso

<http://www.uohsboss.com>

WHED also gives the faculties/specializations of all institutions that they include.