



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) SURVEY ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON EDUCATION (MOGADISHU MARCH 2024)

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THE CONTEXT AND THE CHALLENGE



More than three million children, aged between 6 and 13 years, are reportedly still out of school although school enrolment in primary and secondary continued improving. Constructed and rehabilitated classrooms as well installed toilet and other facilities in various schools around the country are going on to improve access to education largely achieved with support from the Global partnership for Education (GPE).

THE STUDY AND ITS PURPOSE



A total of **120 parents** had directly been questioned in this study focused on understanding of the people's knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) to measure their perceptions about education. EFASOM with the support from Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and Oxfam Denmark under the Somalia Education Out Loud (EOL) Project has intended to use the results of this survey to adapt community mobilization, awareness raising and advocacy activities to improve access to education.

THE RESULTS AND IMPACT



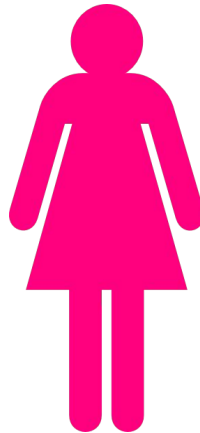
People's perception is low in gender and inclusion in education. More than 52.5% of the respondents believed that **non-disabled children** should be sent to school, while 47.5% of them expressed a preference of disabled children. On the gender issues, 73.3% believe parents should send their boys to receive an education over girls.



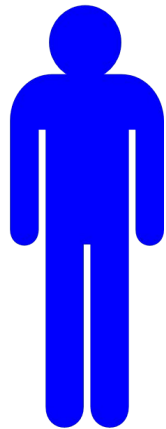
52.5%



47.5%



26.7%



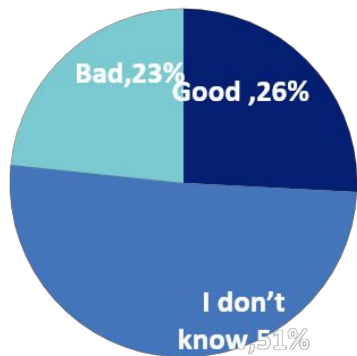
73.3%

THE RESULTS AND IMPACT



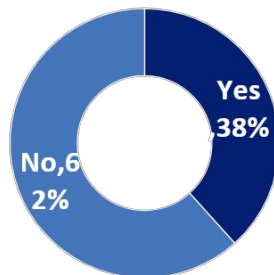
Knowledge/awareness:

WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION OFFERED IN SCHOOLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY?



Practice/Behavior:

HAVE YOU ENCOURAGED YOUR CHILD TO STUDY?



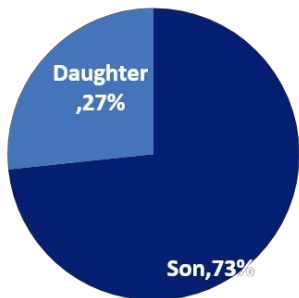
Findings of this study also show 80% of the respondents agreed that conflicts, civil unrest, and climate change affected the quality of education. More than a third of respondents (41.7%) reported financial constraints. These factors discourage parents from enrolling their children, especially girls, in school.

THE RESULTS AND IMPACT

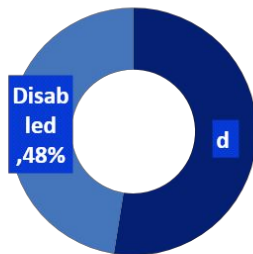


Attitude/perception

IN A SITUATION, IF YOU HAVE A SON AND DAUGHTER AND YOU HAVE AN OPTION OF SENDING ONLY ONE CHILD TO SCHOOL, WHICH ONE WOULD YOU SELECT?



IF YOU HAVE DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED CHILD AND YOU HAVE AN OPTION OF SENDING ONLY ONE CHILD TO SCHOOL, WHICH ONE WOULD YOU SELECT?



TAKEAWAYS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



1. The Government of Somalia to facilitate access to free education as majority of survey respondents reported school fee issues to help school aged children go to school.
2. The school management to establish a robust feedback mechanism that effectively communicates students' performance in school as (69.2%) of the respondents stated that they do not engage with school administrations on matter related to the children's learning.
3. The civil society to raise awareness with parents on strategies to support children in education at home in a better way, given that more than 2/3 (61.7%) of the respondents confirmed that they have not encouraged their children to study.

CONCLUSION



- According to the findings of the report, gender and disability inclusion remains an issue. Majority of the respondents indicated that they are not willing to send their girls to school compare to boys. Similarly, they have suggested to keep their children with disability at home instead of sending then to school. Such practices have been part of their culture for many years. Traditional norms bring increased pressure on girls and children with disabilities to stay at home, rather than attend school and those parents with limited resources often prefer to invest in the education of their boys and non-disabled children.

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