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**Improving Basic skills for society through Technical and Vocational Education Training. For Improved Productivity, decent Employment, and Improved Security.**

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**Abstract**.   
The world will never be secure from war and extremism if men and women have no security in their homes and in their jobs. Both the rich and the poor are faced with a number of security challenges ranging from physical, social, economic, health, environmental, individual, community, political among other sources of human insecurity. Sustainable human development programmes must be designed to be pro-people, pro-jobs and pro-nature. Therefore, TVET experts and practioners must deliberately engage with the corporate entities, international organizations and government for comprehensive assessment of sources of threats to human security in various sectors to provide guide for designing and reforming TVET programmes capable of promoting sustainable national development.

**TVET in Somalia Context, and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.**

Prior to the collapse of the state in 1991, the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system in Somalia was well developed. The subsequent civil war has weakened political and social structures, including the education system. An entire generation has low levels of education, and youth unemployment stands at 67 per cent. The TVET system is highly fragmented, the conditions required for a labour market oriented TVET system are not in place, and there is a lack of qualified teaching staff. Existing TVET curricula are often outdated and not demand-driven, and the business sector is not adequately involved. The private sector is dominated by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) displaying little to no interest in TVET. As a result, the labour market demand for skilled workers cannot be met.

MOSLA is responsible Ministry that plans how to raise (and maintain) households out of poverty and improve their resilience: this approach is referred to as **‘Transformational’**.

Transformation requires actions beyond prevention and protection, including support that helps investment in individuals, households, and Somali society at large in order to build **Human Capital.**

MOLSA is mandated to serve for specific target groups of the society, especially women, children, people with disabilities and other socially disadvantaged groups including, IDPs, returnees and minorities to ensure their rights of accessing basic services, fair employment opportunities through TVET center funded by EU commission, and protection support are ensured.