

Editorial

The *Somali Journal of Science, Technology and Society* continues its mission to provide a platform for knowledge production and dissemination that reflects both the aspirations and the challenges of Somali society in its journey toward reconstruction, modernization, and global engagement. This new issue brings together contributions that explore the critical intersections of culture, education, science, governance, and health – areas inseparably linked to Somalia’s sustainable future.

The first article, “*University rebirth in Somalia: culture, education, and scientific research. The Italian-Somali relationship*” revisits the historical and cultural roots of higher education in Somalia, highlighting the longstanding partnership between Somali and Italian academic institutions. It reminds us that the rebirth of universities is not only an educational project but also a cultural and scientific one, deeply connected with Somalia’s capacity to rebuild its intellectual capital.

Complementing this perspective, the article “*The role of the Somali National University and its international inter-university relations in the scientific, economic, and legal development of Somali society*” underscores the pivotal role of the Somali National University as a hub for knowledge exchange and development. «The piece highlights how inter-university collaboration can drive innovation, develop human capital, and stimulate economic growth in a country where higher education institutions are increasingly expected to serve as engines of national progress.

The broader theme of nation-building is addressed in a trilogy of articles: “*Somalia, the construction of the state I: Italy-Somalia Public Administration Project*”; “*II: The Mattei Plan in Somalia*”; “*III: Specific challenges in healthcare cooperation and in international plans for the prevention and management of pandemic crises*”. Together, these contributions trace the evolving dynamics of state construction, the role of international cooperation, and the pressing need to strengthen public administration. They also

emphasize the importance of health governance, particularly in the face of global pandemics, which require coordinated national and international responses.

The issue concludes with two original contributions on two domains linked to the surveillance of infectious diseases and nutrition: “*High prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 detected by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction at the Laboratoire des Grandes Épidémies Tropicales in N’Djamena, Chad*” and “*Camel milk consumption as a natural preventive strategy against dysmetabolic disorders and implications for dairy industry development in Somalia*”. These two studies reveal how technological innovation, such as molecular biology, and local knowledge and practices, such as the nutritional value of camel milk, can contribute to public health while simultaneously opening avenues for agro-industrial innovation and sustainable economic development.

Taken together, the articles in this issue of the *Somali Journal of Science, Technology and Society* reflect the multifaceted nature of Somalia’s reconstruction. They invite us to see education, science, governance, health, and local innovation not as isolated fields, but as interconnected pillars of a national project rooted in culture, supported by international cooperation, and driven by the creative energy of the Somali people.

It is our hope that this collection of contributions will not only inform scholarly debate but also inspire policymakers, academics, and civil society to engage more deeply in the ongoing effort to build a resilient and prosperous Somali society.

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