



# **THE FIRST CHEPs CONFERENCE & WORKSHOP**

“Education for community development”

1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2014

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# INTRODUCTION

Placement of Refugee Youth in private Adult language Schools in Eastleigh suburb of Nairobi.

# BACKGROUND

- The world's large towns have been expanding and movement of refugees into them rapidly increasing
- It is estimated that only one third of world 10.5 million refugees live in camps while the rest half of the total population resides in urban areas
- Studies on urban refugees (Karanja 2010, Dryden-Peterson, 2004, Campel, E 2006) have documented that inadequate humanitarian assistance and educational opportunities in refugees camps are causes of the increase in the numbers of refugees leaving the camps and settling in urban areas.

# BACKGROUND cont...

- Kenya is home to more than 400, 000 refugees.
- The number of refugees settling in urban areas has been on the increase with Nairobi being home to more than 46000 (UNHCR 2010).
- The presence of urban refugees has fuelled the demand for the adequate provision of quality education service tailored to meet the unique needs of the youths and children.

# METHODOLOGY

- Focus group discussion with different groups including male and female urban refugees, local leaders and stakeholders in the education sector.
- Key informant interviews with religious leaders, Teachers, NGOs working with refugee communities and Local authorities like the area chief.
- Follow-ups and fact findings about student attendance and performance as well as shelter visits.

# RESULTS

- Learning a second language is always challenging even those who have a solid base.
- Student were tested mainly in the four skills of languages i.e reading, writing , listening and speaking.

# CONCLUSION

- Human conflict have led to millions of refugees all over the world, such displacement denies them education.
- Effort must be made to provide them access to education so as to empower them as they begin new lives in foreign land or their homes upon repatriation.
- Many Somali refugees living in Nairobi's easleight district, often after fleeing violence and persecution, are unable to speak English or Swahili which makes every day existence and uphill struggle.

# REFERENCES

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