Webinar on Refugee Education in Urban Settings
December 4, 2014
1. Education Strategy 2012 – 2016
2. Role of education for children and youth in urban areas
3. Key principles for strengthening refugee education in urban environments
4. Case study – Nairobi
5. Discussion
UNHCR’s Education Strategy (2012-2016)

GOALS
• Widen access to formal and non-formal education
• Improve learning and ensure protection
• Education in emergencies

APPROACHES
Partnerships, Capacity, Measurement, Innovation
True or False?

Refugees in urban settings make up the majority of the refugee population worldwide.
Why support education for children and youth in urban areas?

- Right to education
- Education is protective, immediately and in the long term
- Education contributes to durable solutions
- Urban settings account for significant numbers of refugee children and youth
  - 56% of all refugees reside in urban areas
  - 50% of all refugees are below 18 years old
What’s unique about refugee education programming in urban settings?

- Access to a variety of education partners, institutions & opportunities
- Access to education resources: technology, libraries, reading materials, etc
- Dispersed and fluid refugee population
- Range of protection risks for children and youth
Operational Guidance

Ensuring Access to Education
Operational Guidance on Refugee Protection and Solutions in Urban Areas

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
Principles & Key Questions

• **Access and Quality**
  ✓ What range of educational opportunities exist in your urban setting?
  ✓ What barriers keep children out of school?
  ✓ Are children and teachers sufficiently prepared to ensure participation in teaching and learning?

• **Protection**
  ✓ Is the learning environment safe?
  ✓ Are the needs of vulnerable groups – girls, children with disabilities and special education needs, UASC – considered and addressed?
  ✓ Is education protective beyond the school?
Key principles & Key Questions

• **Integration, partnerships and participation**
  ✓ Is education for refugees sustainable and accredited?
  ✓ Are all potential education partners mapped, engaged and coordinated?
  ✓ How is the community engaged in supporting refugee education?
  ✓ How is assistance benefitting both refugees and the host population, and contributing to peaceful coexistence?

• **M&E**
  ✓ Do you know how many refugees are out of school?
  ✓ Do you have enrolment, attendance and exam results available for refugee children?
  ✓ Do you have adequate data for accurate planning?
Refugee Education: Nairobi

- Kenya is host to **583,197** registered refugees from **Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan**, Congo, Eritrea and Burundi.

- 2 camps + urban: **50,541** refugees in Nairobi

- Protection environment in Nairobi
Refugee Education: Nairobi

- **Kenyan policy framework**: the Constitution, the 2001 Children’s Act, the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2013 Education Act

  ✓ All children within Kenyan borders have access to basic education.
  ❌ No specific policy on refugee education – Concept Note pending approval
  ❌ Universal Basic Education = issues of overcrowding, teacher shortages, etc
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Enrollment Rate</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECD</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5,577</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nairobi - Good Practices

- Partnerships for tertiary education
- Sensitization of teachers and school management
- Protection for urban refugees: school ID cards to mitigate police harassment
- Literacy centres for youth
- Data collection support for public primary schools and ECDs
• Refugee education programming underfunded
• Data: lack of data on refugee learners from private, secondary and non-formal schools
• National schools over-stretched and gaps in systematic planning for refugee children
• Coordination: gaps in communication between schools and UNHCR
• Protection risks for urban youth and violence in schools
Resources

- Ensuring Access to Education - Operational Guidance on Refugee Protection and Solutions in Urban Areas

- Good Practices for Urban Refugees Database
  http://www.urbangoodpractices.org/pages/view/good-practice-examples

- Urban Refugees: Access to Education (Nairobi) Film
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eg3-nuyipCk
