

**ASSESSING THE EDUCATION STATUS FOR PASTROLISTS COMMUNITIES IN
NORTHERN KENYA, (A CASE STUDY OF MARSABIT COUNTY)**

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BDS DL 111/07742

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A OF
BACHELLOR DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (EDUCATION FOR
DEVELOPMENT OPTION) OF MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

APRIL, 2015

ABSTRACT

The author in his study is concerned with the education status for pastoralists communities in northern Kenya, a case study of Marsabit County. The study was conducted in Marsabit county. In chapter one the author gives the introduction of the study, back ground of the study, purpose of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study and further explains about the hypothesis.

The purpose of this study is to assess the education status for pastrolists communities in Northern Kenya. The study used a combination of secondary and primary data sources. The primary data was obtained from a sample of 70respondents. Mixed methods employing both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to analyze the data. It was found that despite the milestones achieved towards attaining EFA in Kenya at the national level, Kenya still faces a number of challenges; some of them have significantly thwarted the possibilities of improving access and quality of education especially in nomadic pastoralist study areas of Marsabit County of the country. The critical factors hindering the attainments of the targets include: poverty and the high cost of education as a result of uncontrolled latent user-charges introduced at school level, negative and retrogressive socio-cultural practices that specifically impact on the girl child, un-conducive learning environment due to schools that are not child-friendly, and insecurity among others. It is commended that strategies to dismantle the education differential jinx in Marsabit County should focus more sharply on the pastrolists by using instructional techniques favourable to them, intensify the support to low-cost boarding schools and mobile schools to continue educational provision during nomadic shifts by parents, expand child-friendly schools and intensify peace education as well as education in emergency, among others.