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Before the Breakdown: Community-Driven Early Mental Health Support for Africans in Diaspora

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Background

Humanity has been migrating for a wide range of reasons since antiquity. More than 200 million Africans have formed a community in the diaspora in pursuit of academic and professional advancements, services within international agencies or seeking humanitarian aid encounter a convergence of stressors, including cross-cultural adjustments, identity fragmentation, systemic discrimination, cultural dislocation, work and academic pressures. Despite functional competence, many experience psychological distress and functional trauma. Systemic blind spots and stigma around mental health within immigrant populations impede mainstream interventions.

Aim

- 1.To explore clinical patterns of psychological distress among African immigrants
- 2.To explore barriers to accessing culturally informed mental health care services in the host country
- 3.To develop culturally sensitive strategies that leverage community- and peer-driven interventions for early reduction of mental health difficulties.

Methodology

The study was undertaken using a mixed-methods design drawing on 100 anonymised clinical cases from consultations involving African diaspora youth and professionals reviewed between January and April 2025 at Chiromo Hospital Group (CHG) via both in-person and telepsychiatry services.

Cases were identified through:

- 1.Direct review of consultation records from the selected time frame
 - 2.Focused discussions with the attending clinicians on cases that exhibited functional trauma characteristics
- Included cases were (a) clients of African origin residing abroad; (b) aged 16–45; and (c) had at least one session between January–April 2025. Excluded were clients currently residing in Kenya, or those whose records lacked sufficient detail for thematic coding.

Results

Several key themes emerged:

- ☒Masked distress: Participants presented with anxiety, mood instability, attention difficulties, and somatic symptoms. These were often misdiagnosed or minimized due to their high-performing external presentation.
- ☒Delayed help-seeking: Participants expressed reluctance to engage services due to cultural stigma, visa fears, and lack of trust in host country systems.
- ☒Isolation and fragmentation: Emotional disconnection and cultural dissonance were especially pronounced among students and young professionals.
- ☒Systemic mismatch: Diagnostic models in host countries often failed to recognize culturally coded expressions of distress.

Conclusion

This exploratory study underscores the hidden emotional load carried by African migrants. It underscores the urgent need for preventative, community-driven mental health approaches that resonate with the lived experience of transition and cultural complexity. CHG has established foundational infrastructure, including: the application of telepsychiatry, diaspora-focused psychoeducation, virtual CME programs to build capacity for culturally attuned care and piloted virtual support groups. It has taken initiative to partner with stakeholders including the ministry of foreign affairs and diaspora affairs, Kenya. Future directions include a community co-design for service provision encompassing promotive to curative care, thus facilitating scalable, sustainable peer-informed systems for diaspora communities.

Ethics

This project was compliant with CHG's internal protocols.

Declaration of interest

All authors declare that they have no conflict of interest to disclose.

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