Migration, displacement and education: BUILDING BRIDGES, NOT WALLS

Brussels, 4 December 2018 Global Education Meeting

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2019



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The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** commits us to leave no one behind

Refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants

are among those

who are vulnerable [and] must be empowered 1 in 8 are internal migrants
1 in 30 are international migrants
1 in 80 are displaced

One of their vulnerabilities but also one of their strengths is **education**

MIGRATION and DISPLACEMENT DUCATION

Internal migration leads to: CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND

One in three in rural China

International migration leads to:

BRAIN DRAIN

 At least 1 in 5 skilled people emigrate from 27% of countries

Displacement leads to:

EMERGENCIES

Half of refugees are under 18

MIGRATION and DISPLACEMENT DUCATION

Internal migration leads to: EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

 Migrants from rural Indonesia had 3 more years of education

International migration leads to: EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

 Children of Colombian migrants in USA had 2 years of education more than children of non-migrants

EXCHANGE AND MOBILITY

In half of countries at least
6% of students emigrate

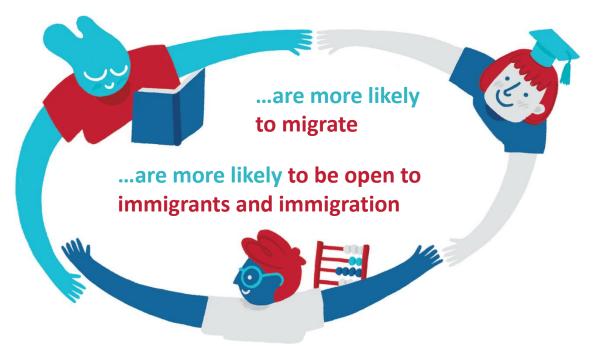
Displacement leads to:

REFUGE

There were 12,700 attacks on schools in conflict-affected countries

EDUCATION MIGRATION

The more educated...



Compared with primary education graduates, tertiary education graduates are

2x as likely to migrate **internally**

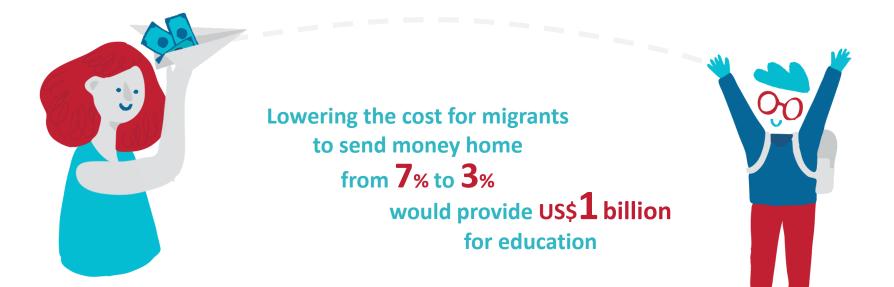
5x as likely to migrate **internationally**



EDUCATION MIGRATION and DISPLACEMENT

Inclusive education for migrant and displaced populations:

- addresses causes of tension
- helps realise their potential
- supports communities back home



Two new global compacts on migrants and refugees will be signed this year with education commitments

How should countries achieve these commitments?



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1 Protect their rights

- Don't let ID documents or residence status block enrolment
- Make education and immigration laws consistent
- Do not let school leaders add extra barriers
- Put formal processes in place to respond to rights' violations



⁶⁶ Jordan started allowing children to enter public schools without identification cards in 2016 99

2 Include them in national systems

Refugees should:

 spend minimal time in schools not following national curricula

Immigrants should:

- not be segregated
- spend as little time as possible in preparatory classes
- not be separated into slower school tracks

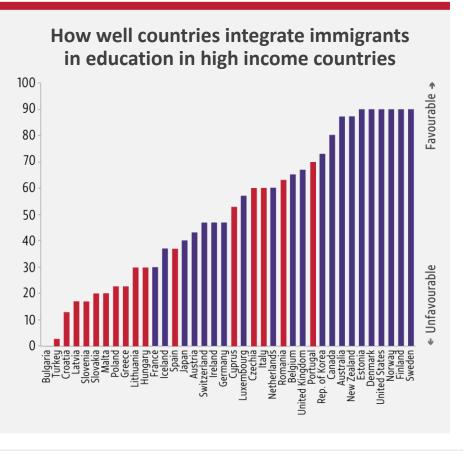
Turkey has committed to include all Syrian refugees to its national education system by 2020



66 8 of the top 10 refugee hosting countries include them in national education systems including Chad, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Uganda 99

3 Respond to their needs

- Provide language and other facilitating programmes
- Provide alternative, preparatory and accelerated education programmes
- Help overcome cost barriers
- Provide financial education programmes

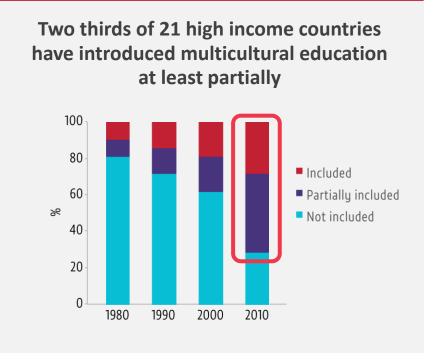


⁶⁶ A cash transfer in Lebanon increased refugee school attendance by 20% 99

4 Recognize their histories

Adapt curricula and re-think textbooks so that they:

- respect past history and current diversity
- recognize contributions of immigrants and refugees
- promote openness to multiple perspectives



⁶⁶81% of those who took part in the Eurobarometer survey agreed that school materials should include information on ethnic diversity 99

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5 Prepare their teachers

Train teachers to:

- deal with diversity
- confront stereotypes and discrimination
- recognize stress and trauma and refer those in need

Relieve teachers from conditions of extreme hardship

In the Syrian Arab Republic



73% of teachers had no training on how to provide psychosocial support

66 In Iraq, the Education Cluster brought partners together to coordinate incentives for internally displaced teachers

6 Harness their potential

- Reform institutions to accept qualifications earned all over the world
- Streamline and simplify systems for certifying skills

Among those with tertiary education in richer countries...

2019



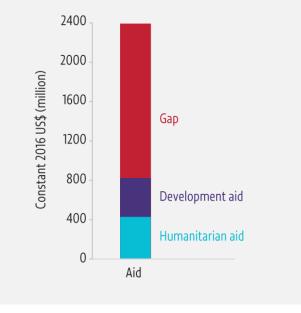
Germany offers opportunities to identify and evaluate undocumented occupational competences

Reform humanitarian/development aid

 Humanitarian and development actors must co-ordinate to provide predictable, multi-year funding

7

 Multisector humanitarian plans should include education Only a third of the funding gap for refugee education has been filled



⁶⁶ Uganda brought together humanitarian and aid partners to prepare its education response plan

Join in the discussion and our campaign for education following migrants and refugees:

#EducationOnTheMove

Download the report:

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