

# Migration, displacement and education:

BUILDING BRIDGES, NOT WALLS

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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**

**Internal migration** leads to:

#### **CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND**

One in three in rural China

#### **International migration** leads to:

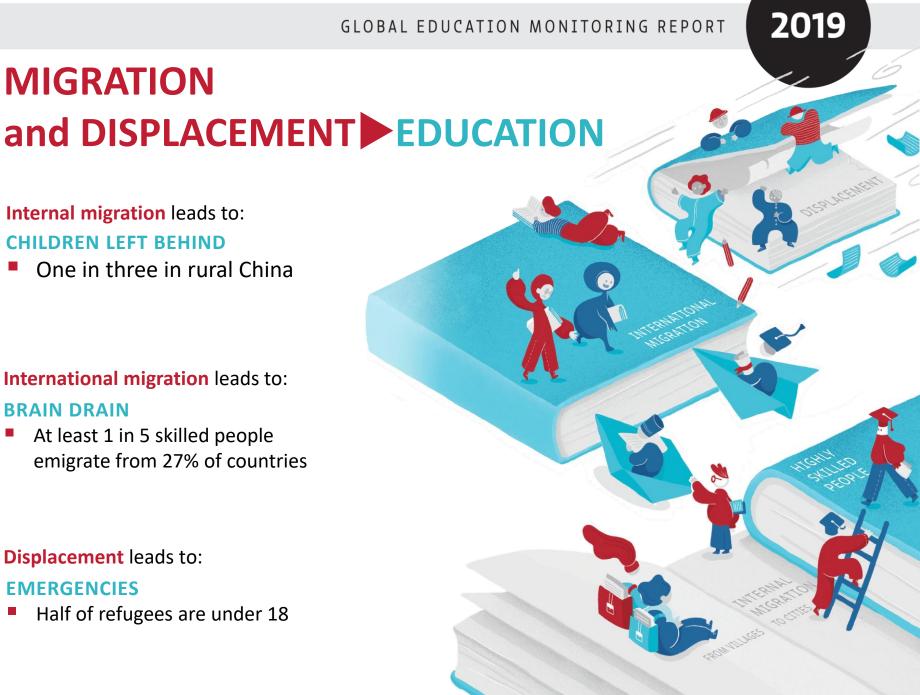
#### **BRAIN DRAIN**

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

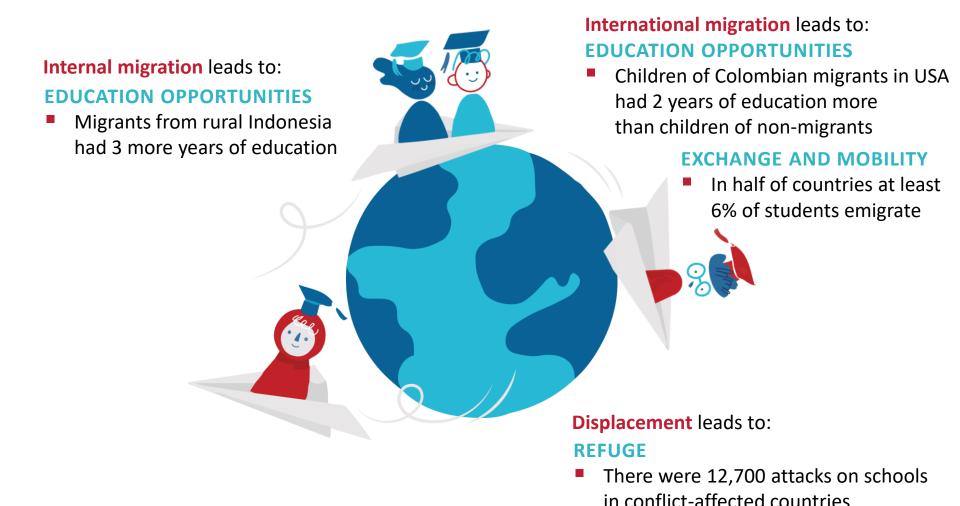
#### **Displacement** leads to:

#### **EMERGENCIES**

Half of refugees are under 18

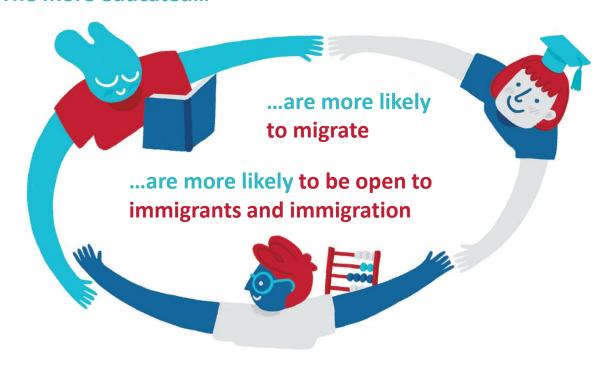


## MIGRATION and DISPLACEMENT EDUCATION



## **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**



Inclusive education for migrant and displaced populations:

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



Lowering the cost for migrants to send money home

from **7**% to **3**%

would provide US\$ 1 billion for education



GLOBAL EDUCATION MONITORING REPORT

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

**How should countries** achieve these commitments?



## 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



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

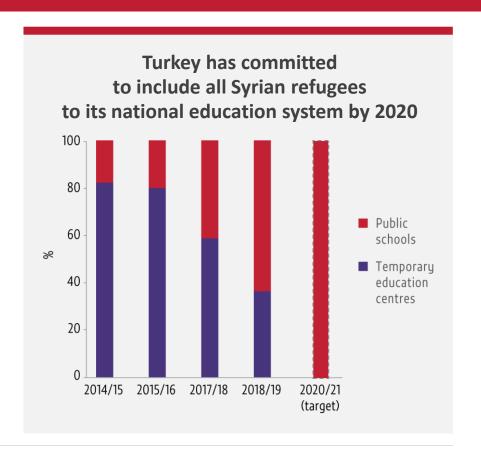
## 2 Include them in national systems

#### Refugees should:

 spend minimal time in schools not following national curricula

#### Immigrants should:

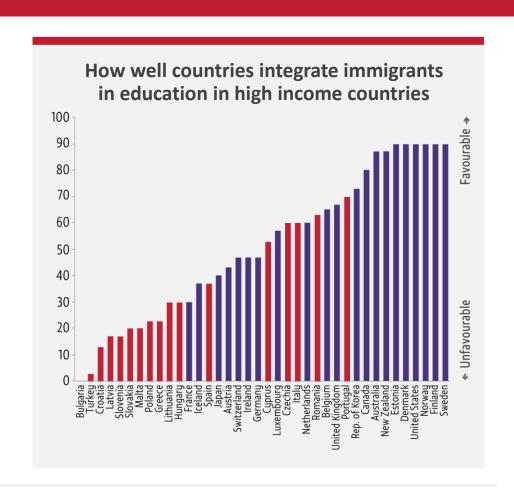
- not be segregated
- spend as little time as possible in preparatory classes
- not be separated into slower school tracks



<sup>8</sup> of the top 10 refugee hosting countries include them in national education systems including Chad, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Uganda

## Respond to their needs

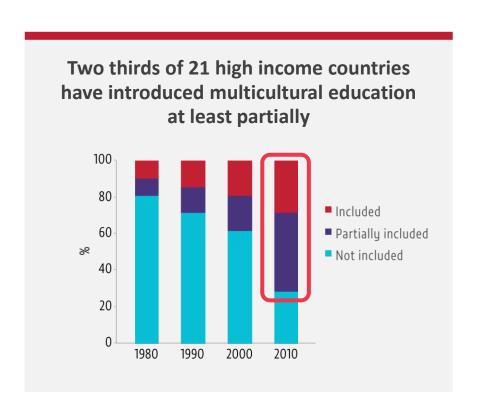
- Provide language and other facilitating programmes
- Provide alternative, preparatory and accelerated education programmes
- Help overcome cost barriers
- Provide financial education programmes



## 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

## 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

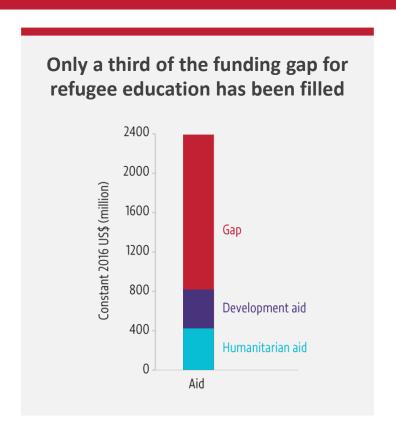
Among those with tertiary education in richer countries...



Germany offers opportunities to identify and evaluate undocumented occupational competences

## 7 Reform humanitarian/development aid

- Humanitarian and development actors must co-ordinate to provide predictable, multi-year funding
- Multisector humanitarian plans should include education

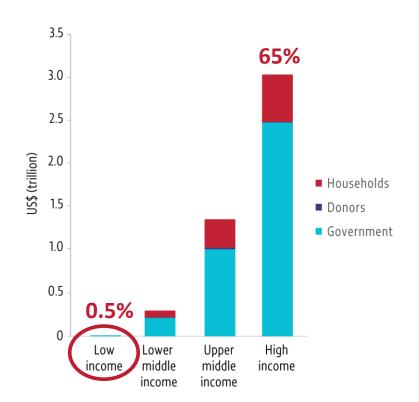


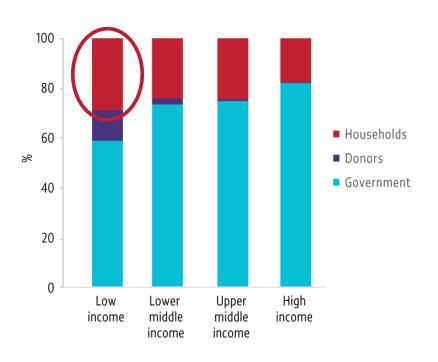
66 Uganda brought together humanitarian and aid partners to prepare its education response plan

## Funding does not reflect global priorities

Only **0.5%** of all **global spending on education** goes to low income countries

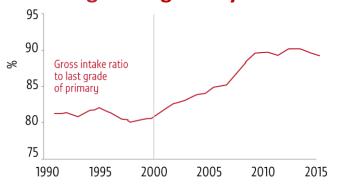
A third of the cost of education is paid out of households' pockets in low income countries



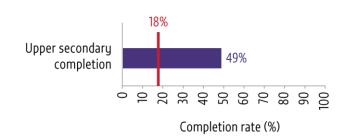


## Many more are not completing school

Advances in **primary** school completion have **stagnated globally** 



**49%** completed **secondary** school **globally 18%** in **low income** countries in 2013–17





2X as many foreign-born students as natives left school early in 2017



#### ...and not learning even the basics

in OECD countries were
32% less likely than natives...

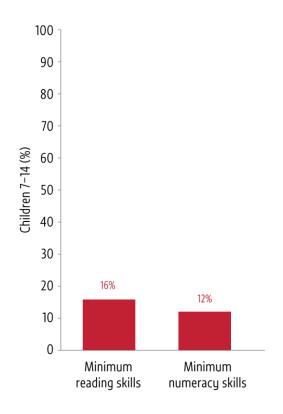


...to achieve basic skills in reading, mathematics and science in 2015

The share of **grade 4 students** with minimum reading skills **in middle and non-OECD high income countries** increases by **less than 1 percentage point** each year

#### Low income countries

have a much longer way to go e.g. **Sierra Leone** in 2018



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

#### #EducationOnTheMove

Download the report:

bit.ly/GEM2019



