

Migrant children and adolescents' educational lagging

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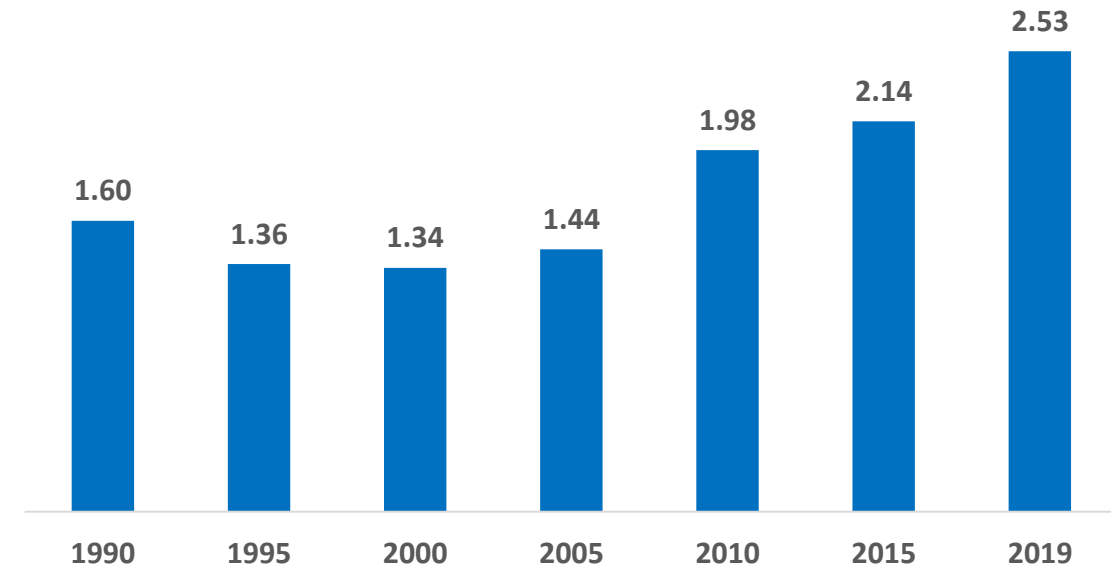
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Migrant children and adolescents' education gap

- Migrant children and adolescents' flow :
 - Represent **14.6%** of migrant populations worldwide.
 - Represent **15%** of migrant populations in the Darien Gap.
- Situations of **child abuse and child labor** :
 - Rape, abandonment, abuse, exploitation, detention, deportation, kidnapping, trafficking and smuggling.
- **Disruption in schooling** :
 - Long-term consequences
 - Reinforces stigmatization, discrimination and xenophobia.
- **Children in detention facility** who lack access to education:
 - In the United States : **50,000** children arrested each year
 - In Mexico : **35,000** minors in detention centres with no education

International migrants under 20 years of age in Latin America (in millions)



Source : Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de UNDESA (2020).

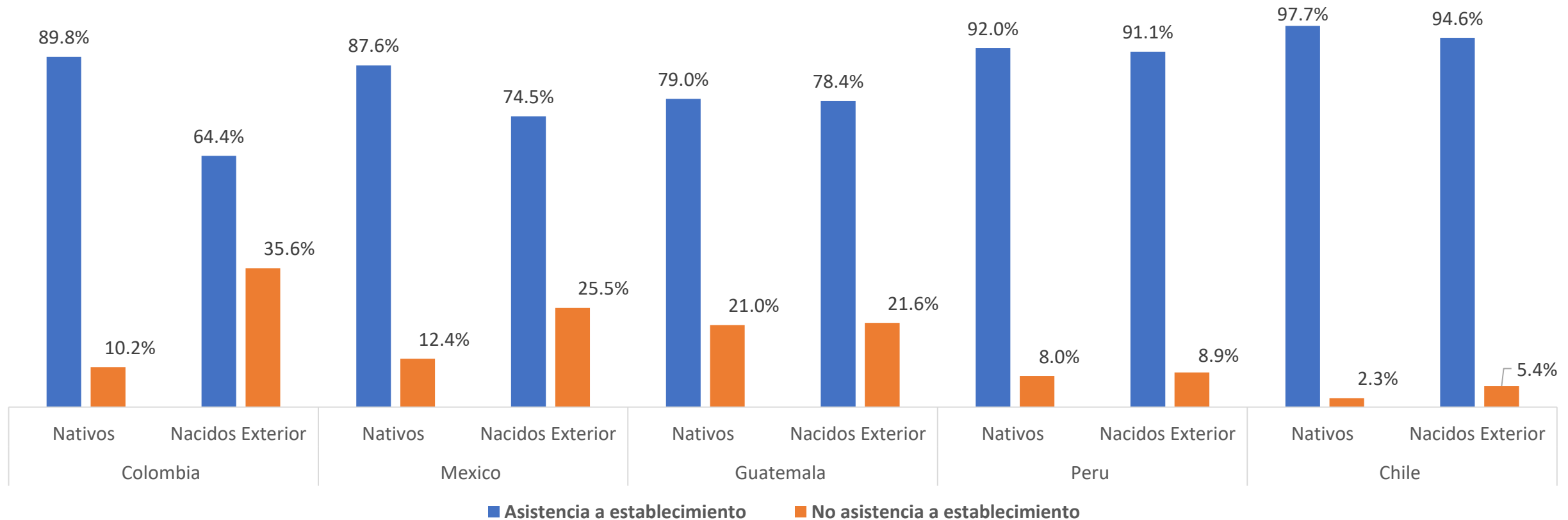
Obstacles to education

- **Main barriers to access to the Colombian educational system** by migrant children and adolescents from Venezuela:
 - Xenophobia, discrimination, stigmatization
 - Lack of quotas, teachers and infrastructure
 - Poverty and malnutrition
 - Commercial sexual exploitation and recruitment by armed groups
 - Normative-legal restrictions
 - Lack of documentation
- Obstacles to education for **undocumented immigrants** :
 - In the United States: school absenteeism after immigration raids
- **Negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic** on education



Disadvantaged situation in education

Latin America (five countries): School attendance among native and migrant children (6-17 years old), by country (in percentage)

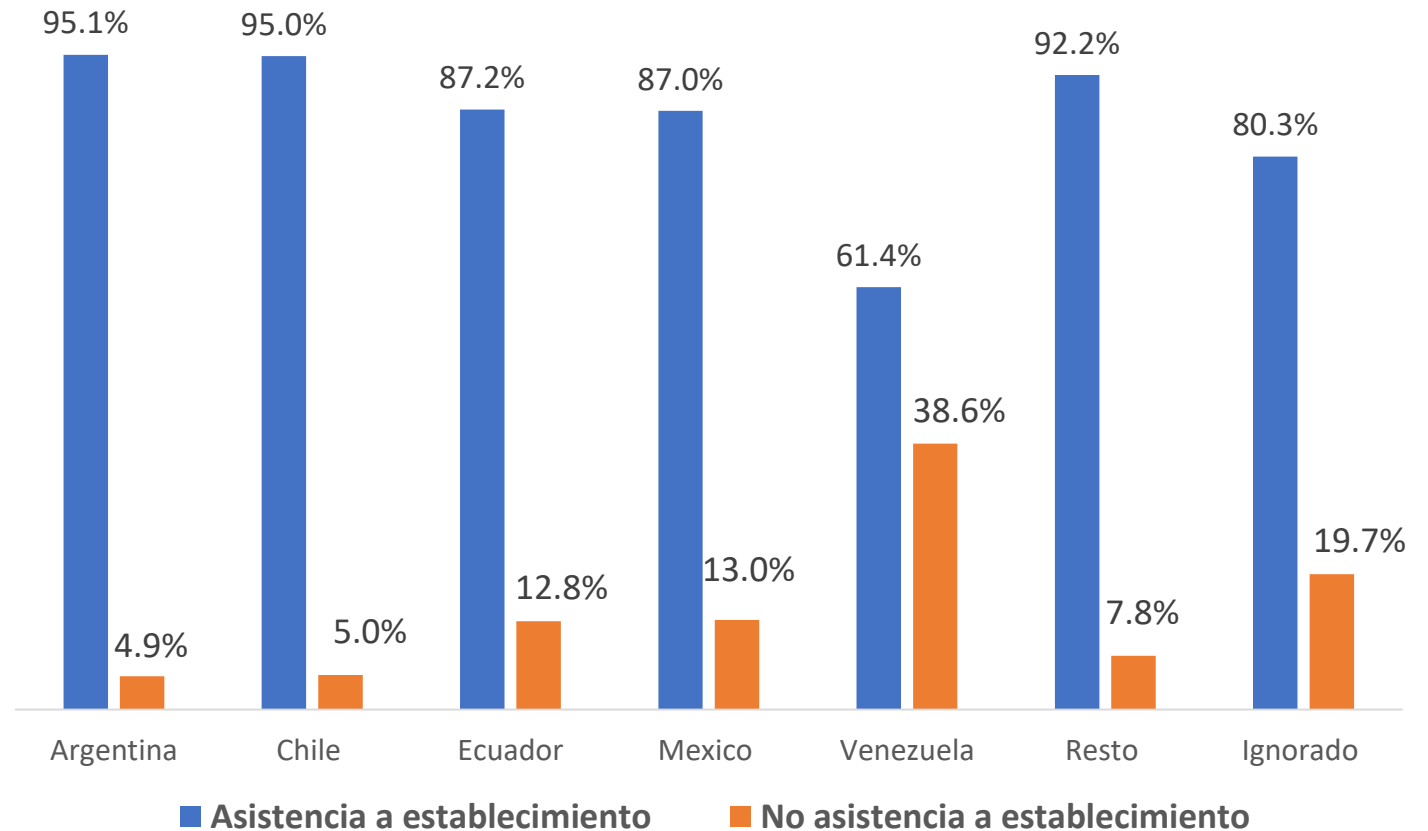


Source: Martínez y Van Herp Chahud (2022), sobre la base del Censo de población. Migrantes recientes., sobre la base de los 5 censos de población (Colombia 2018, Chile 2017, Guatemala 2018, México 2020 y Perú 2017). Migrantes recientes.

Migrant children and schooling rate

- Inverse relationship between **age** and schooling
 - Age at the time of migration is a determinant factor
- Higher schooling rate among girls
- Some migrant **nationalities** have a lower schooling rate (*Graph*)

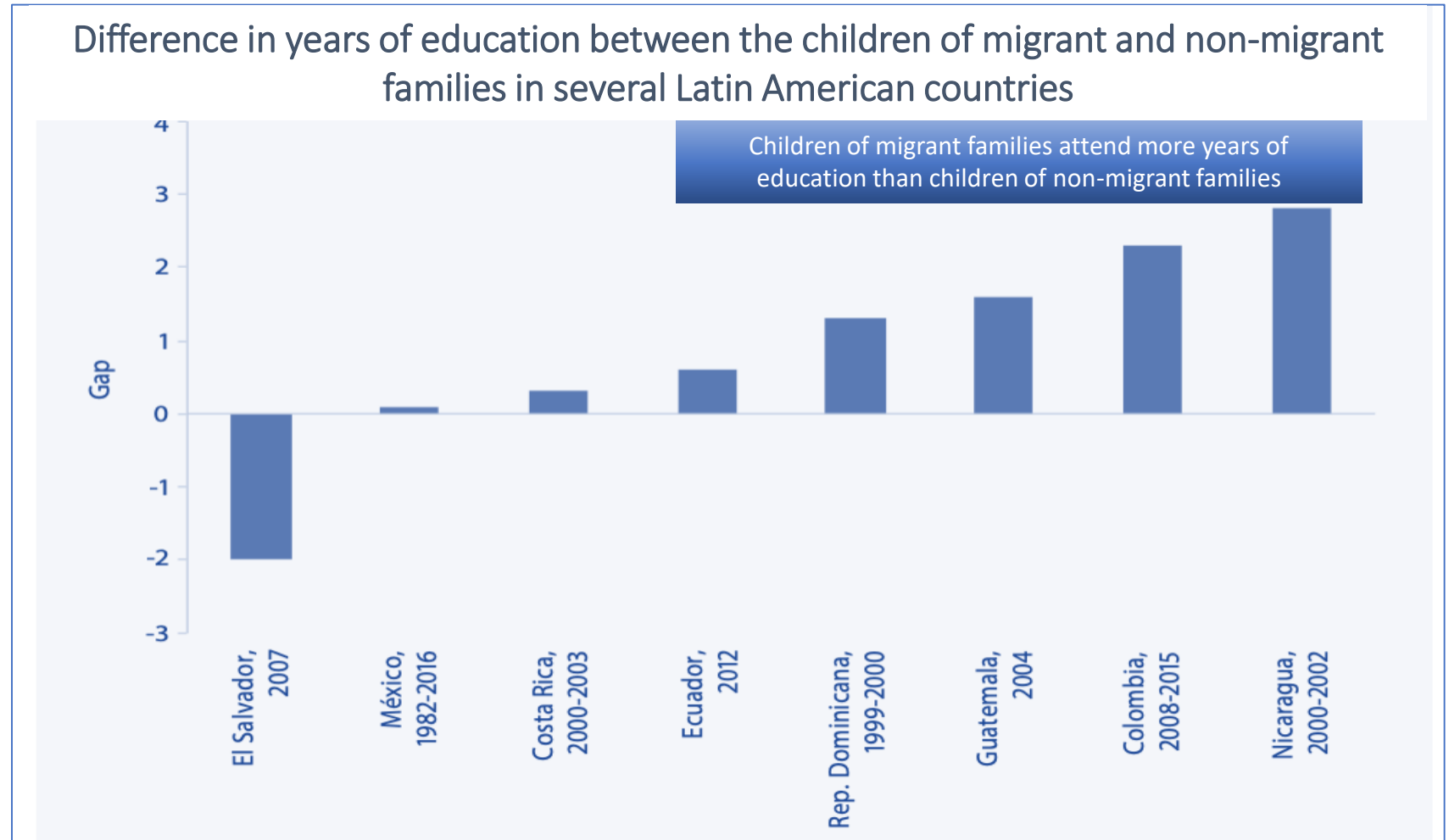
Colombia (2018) : assistance to migrant children and adolescents' establishment, according to country of origin. (in percentage)



Source : CEPAL, sobre la base del censo la población de Colombia en 2018. Migrantes recientes.

Education of migrant children : an opportunity

Children of Latin American migrants attained **higher levels of education** than those of non-migrants



Source : UNESCO. 2019. *Global Education Monitoring Report 2019: Migration, Displacement and Education – Building Bridges, not Walls*. Paris, UNESCO.

Towards inclusive education

Main proposals for the exercise of educational rights of migrant and refugee children and adolescents (document "Synthesis: Affective Cartography", UNICEF and HIAS 2022).

- Do not determine access to the education system on the basis of regular or refugee migration status.
- Coordinate educational and migration policies, and the rights of young people in both departure and arrival countries.
- Facilitate procedures for the validation or homologation of studies.
- Raise awareness and train teachers on human rights and migration.
- To have clear protocols for reporting, comprehensive protection and justice in situations of violence.

- Provide information on sexual and reproductive rights in the context of migration and displacement.
- Incorporate migrant and refugee professionals to the educational systems to provide more qualified and warm attention to girls and adolescents.
- Promote the participation, the voice and the decision-making of migrant girls and adolescents in the mechanisms provided by the school.
- Facilitate translation and access to learning in countries where the main language is different from the mother tongue of migrant girls and adolescent girls.