Challenges for Studying - and after Studying in Greece for refugees



Ahmad Arash Hemati

- Born in Kabul, Afghanistan.
- Lived 12 years in Greece.
- Bachelor of Informatics and Telematics Harokopio University, Athens, Greece 2010-2014.
- Founder of Study in Greece 2014.
- I worked with many refugees and collaborate with NGOs during the period 2014-2019.
- Currently working in Volvo as a Sustainability Coordinator.



Main pillars of presentation

- Frustration for refugees to attend primary/secondary.
- Difficulties for refugees to register on a Greek University.
- Challenges after graduation from the Greek Institute.





Refugee and migration childrens between age 5 to 19

Childrens between age 5 to 19 years old Almost 4 million were born outside the EU.

Number of foreign-born in school-age children (5-19)in greece is About 84 000.

A quarter of children's had not completed any formal level of education,

77% of refugee children's listed going to school as one of their top priorities.

Key facts & figures (1/2)

- There are 118,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Greece, the majority of whom are children and youth.
- Over 60% of refugees are under the age of 30, more than 5,000 are unaccompanied minors.
- More than 76,000 refugees are on the mainland, more than 42,000 are residing on the Greek Aegean islands.



Key facts & figures (2/2)

- As of January 2020, the refugee enrolment rate in public schools on the Greek islands was only 6%.
- From 31,000 school-aged refugee children, only 13,000 were enrolled in formal schools in 2019–2020.
- The combined efforts of UN agencies and Greek NGOs delivering non-formal education on the Greek islands had only reached 1,472 students till now.



Key challenges for refugee on (primary/secondary) education in Greece

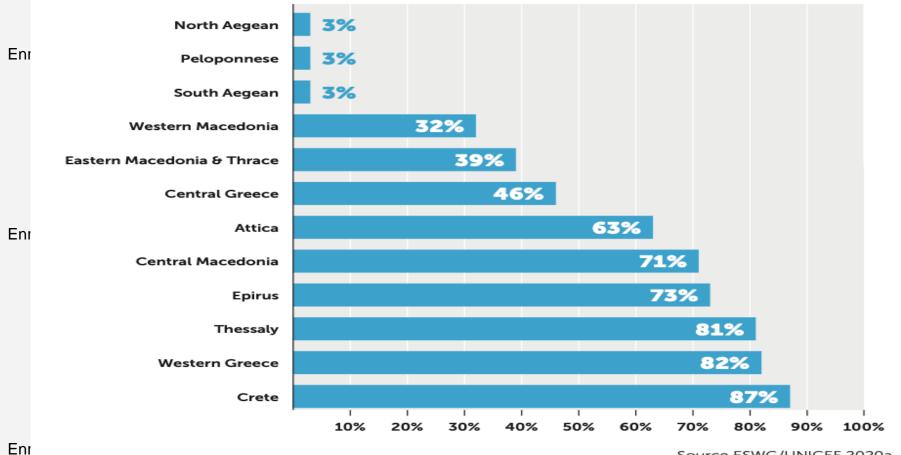
- 1. Refugee children's access to education is dependent on their location and housing arrangements.
- 1. Refugee children have poor levels of education prior to arriving to Greece.
- 1. Refugee children lack the Greek language skills necessary for them to benefit from formal education.
- 1. Refugee children lack an interpreter in primary schools, as it exists in Sweden and other EU countries.
- 1. Lots of parents consider Greece as a transit country and they don't send their children to school.

Main frustration in Schools

- Some local communities have been resistant to the integration of refugee children in public schools.
- The majority of teachers are not trained to receive refugee students in their classrooms and schools are not well equipped to support teachers.
- Schools do not engage refugee parents in supporting the integration of their children.



The enrolment rate in the formal education of children 4–17 years old, per region



Source ESWG/UNICEF 2020a

Non-formal education coverage on the islands

	Number of children 3–17 years old	Number of children participating in NFE	Percentage of children participating in NFE
Lesvos	3,086	701	23%
Chios	402	279	69%
Samos	1,059	405	38%
Kos	428	87	20%
Leros	314	0	0%
Rhodos	7	0	0%
Total	5,296	1,472	28%
			Source UNICEF, 2019

Requirements to attend to a Greek University

- Certificate of Attainment in Modern Greek.
- Validated refugee documents given from Greek embassy on their country.



- Stamp on the documents from their embassy in Greece.
- Needed to be translated to the Greek language.
- Δ.Ο.Α.Τ.Α.Π. verify the documents and annotate each candidate to University depending on their grade level.

Difficulties to attend to a Greek University

• Refugees lose their documents on their journey to come to EU.

• In case of having political residence permit not able to get the stamp from their embassy in Greece.

• Difficulties to learn the Greek language on the duration of 8 months.

• Cost of 600 euros to attend to course to learn the language.

Challenges after Graduations

- Impossible to work as civil servant till they get the Greek citizenship.
- Difficulty to update the residence permit after the graduations.
- Big effect of economic crisis due to the 40.4% of youth unemployment.



Improvement of integration process

• Assign teacher assistants that speaking Farsi, Arabic to each school.

- Might be a volunteer help as teacher assistant of a refugee that studying in University.
- Mandatory for all refugee children to attend to primary school.

• On each refugee camp should exist an obligatory Greek language course.

• Should exist courses to learn the culture and the laws of Greece.

Questions / Ερωτήσεις

