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Conflict, displacement and education

Violent conflict has long-lasting consequences for the formation of human capital. The destruction of schools, killing of teachers, child soldiering and displacement are among the factors which affect the access of children to education.

Results from the LAMFOR project show that the 1993-2000 civil conflict in Burundi had significant

The project also explores if the negative effects of displacement on education trickled down to future generations. Children who resided in households with a forced displacement history also had lower education levels. This is most likely due to the reintegration challenges that these households face in Burundi.

“As schooling is closely related to employment, income and living standards, it is likely that those affected by displacement will be in a long-term disadvantaged position. This finding calls for specific policies that target this vulnerable group.”

and enduring effects on education. In 2015, conflict-affected individuals were significantly less likely to have completed primary school. Individuals with IDP experiences also had lower educational outcomes, which is most likely due to the poor living standards in IDP camps during the war. On the other hand, those who were displaced internationally did not have worse educational outcomes.

As schooling is closely related to employment, income and living standards, it is likely that those affected by displacement will be in a long-term disadvantaged position. This finding calls for specific policies that target this vulnerable group to prevent the effects of conflict and forced displacement experiences on human capital to endure for generations to come.

More on this topic

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This briefing is based on the article **“The Inter-Generational Impact of Conflict and Forced Displacement on Education: Evidence from Burundi”** by Sonja Fransen, Melissa Siegel and Carlos Vargas-Silva.

The article is available free of charge here:

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2755540

About LAMFOR

The Labour Market Impacts of Forced Migration (LAMFOR) was a COMPAS project at the University of Oxford in partnership with Maastricht University that provides statistical evidence on the economic implications of forced displacement situations, putting particular emphasis on labour markets. The initial stage of the project looks at two different case studies in the African Great Lakes Region: Burundi and Tanzania.

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