



## REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



## FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS

### Joint Education Needs Assessment review

The Education Working Group members actively participated to define the ToRs of the upcoming Joint Education Needs Assessments (JENA) that will be conducted both in Zaatar and host community. During the planning exercise, ESWG partners used the INEE Minimum Standards framework to identify gaps and suggest indicators. A Needs Assessment Task Force has been temporarily formed to support and speed up the process.

### Gender Equality in and through Education

The Presentation on "Gender Equality in and through Education" by the Inter-Agency GenCap Advisor, focused on how to assess different needs of women, girls, boys and men and address these specific needs and the basics of gender-equality measures. Group exercise gave ESWG members to chance to familiarise with the INEE handbook on 'Gender Equality in and through Education', which was distributed.

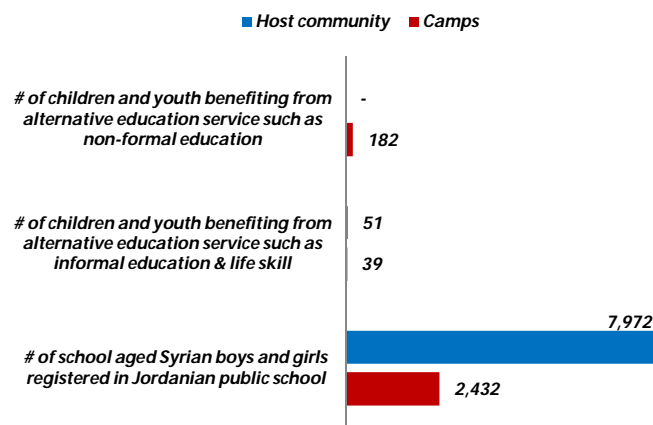
### Strategic Advisory Group

The ESWG SAG has been created and had its first meeting and is now prioritising issues that requires strategic direction and support, such as the joint needs assessments.

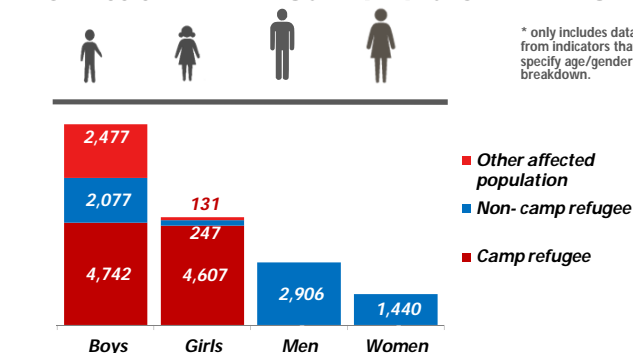
### IM

Information Manager provided IM capacity building to ESWG partners including practical use of all relevant tools used by the sector.

## ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES IN HOST COMMUNITY/ CAMPS



## POPULATION ASSISTED\* BY EDUCATION SECTOR IN FEBRUARY



## RRP6 OBJECTIVES

1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities

2. Children and youth benefit from a learning environment that promotes quality education, protection and well-being.



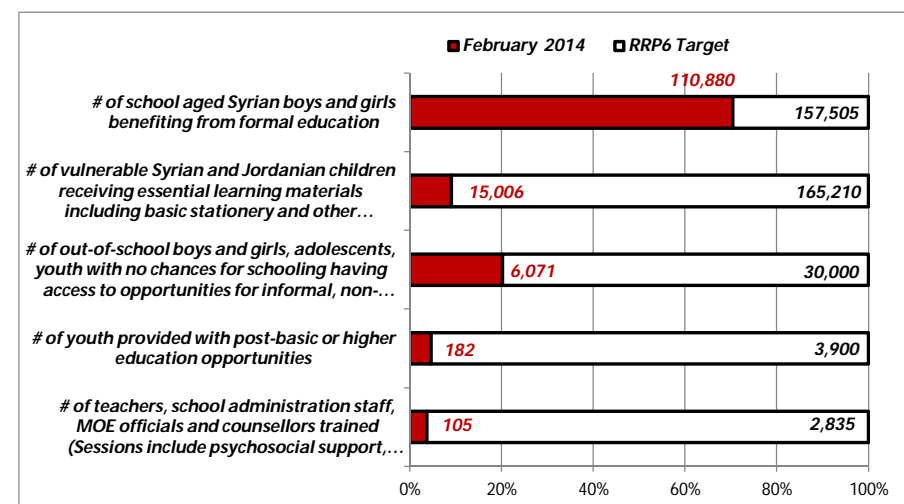
## NEEDS ANALYSIS

By the end of 2014, some 36 per cent of the Syrian population in Jordan is projected to be of school-going age (5–17 years). This equates to approximately 147,000 boys and 131,000 girls. Of this number, it is estimated that up to 200,000 Syrian boys and girls will require access to formal education while 88,000 Syrian boys and girls will need alternative education opportunities, such as informal and non-formal education. The Education Sector aims to provide formal education to 150,000 school-aged children, which represents 75 per cent of the total formal education needs of school-aged children. An additional 62,500 Syrian boys, girls, and youth are to be provided with alternative education services such as informal or non-formal education coupled with life skills activities. The services are also provided to Jordanian children. In addition, almost 10,700 Syrian and Jordanian young boys and girls will be provided with pre-primary education, and 4,520 children with disabilities will receive the support necessary to access education services

Meeting the needs of adolescents and youth (roughly between 15 and 25) remains a clear gap in the Education Sector response in Jordan. The needs of this group arise from limited access to schooling, life skills and vocational training. The provision of informal and non-formal education services for male and female Syrian youth and adolescents remains a key focus in 2014.

The priority of the Education Sector in Jordan in 2014 is to ensure uninterrupted access to public education for displaced Syrian children across the country, including those in camps.

## PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



Leading Agencies: UNICEF - Maria Paradies, mparadies@unicef.org

Participating Agencies: