



KEY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MONTH

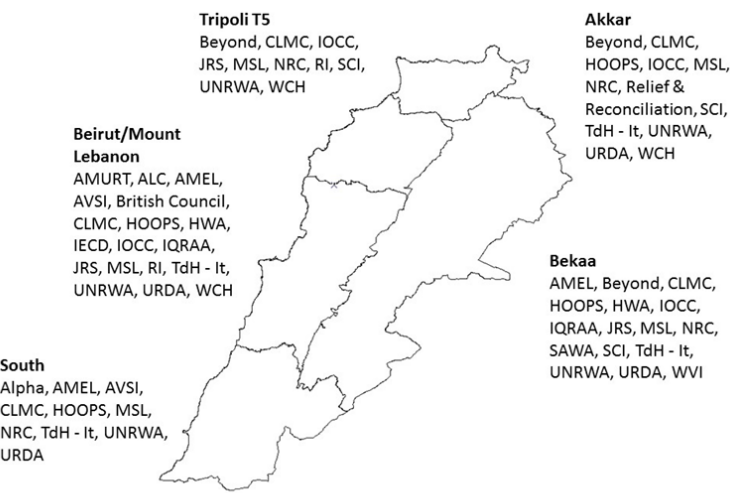
A total of **206,435** children have been reached with education services

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Ministry of Education signed a circular that allows Syrian children without school transcripts to sit for the national exams.

With the presence of donors and humanitarian actors, the government launched a three year proposal that aims at reaching approximately 400,000 children with learning opportunities while also strengthening the system. The proposal serves as an outline to guide the development of a joint, multi-year implementation plan in the sector that bridges immediate humanitarian intervention with stabilization plans.

The members of the education working group adopted a harmonized framework of non-formal education activities with clear standards, definitions and educational pathways into the formal education system.



Who Does What and Where in Education - Lebanon

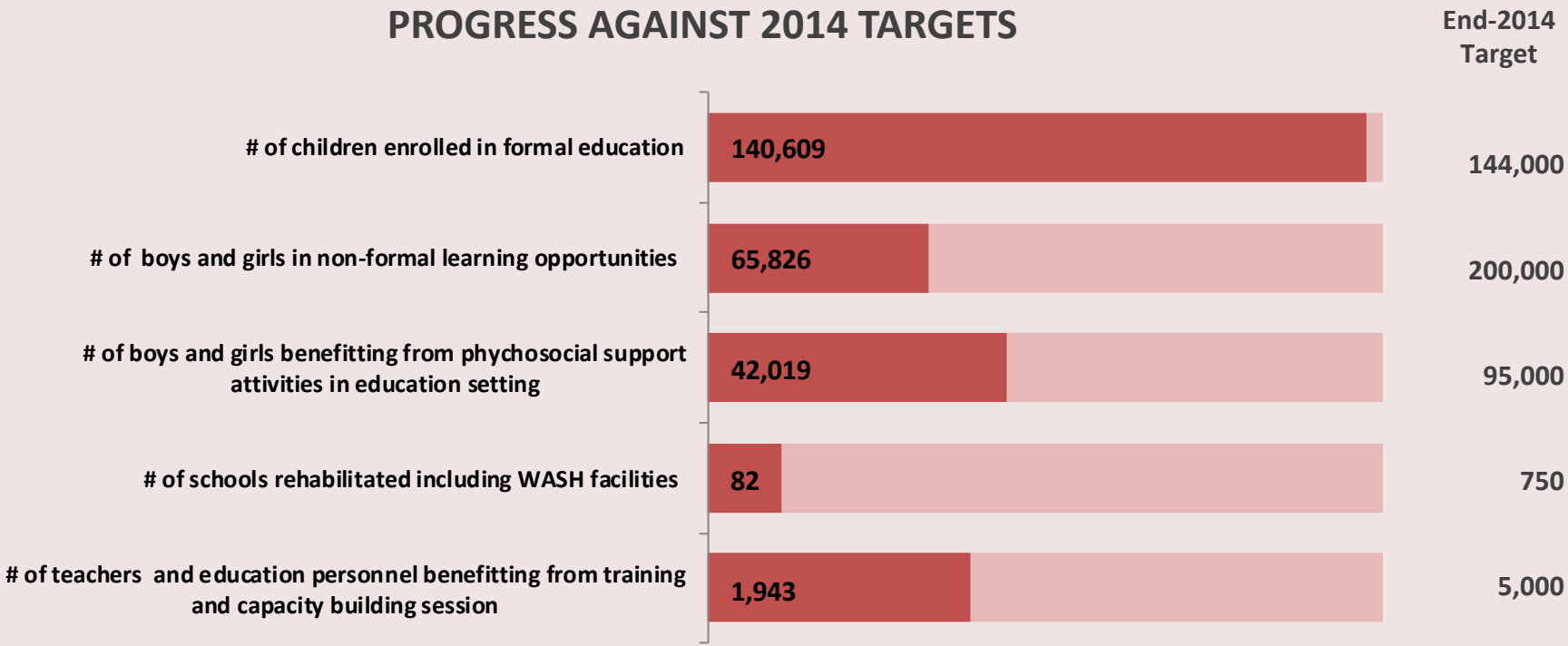
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

As the 2013/2014 school year comes to an end, 140,609 children between the ages of 3-18 have reportedly been supported to enroll in formal schools. This figure includes Syrian children, Palestine children from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese children. An additional 65,826 were enrolled in non-formal education programmes. Based on current registration data there are 420,000 Syrian, 21,000 Palestinian, 7,000 Lebanese returnees and 40,000 vulnerable Lebanese children in need of education services. This means that approximately 281,565 children between the ages of 3 and 18 have not accessed learning opportunities.

Out of the 206,435 children reached, 26,500 are vulnerable Lebanese, host community and returnees—meaning that 17% of the population reached are Lebanese. Some 52% are girls and 48% boys which demonstrates equality in outreach. At least 32% of the children reached receive non-formal education services, a consequence of the low absorption capacity of the local schools and demonstrates a need for further investment in the public system.

Common barriers to education include costs of transportation and tuition fees which can be excessive for refugee families with limited resources. Language barriers and safety concerns of Syrian parents contribute to a high drop-out rate among refugee children. However, the biggest barrier to schooling is the lack of space in public schools. A total of 90,000 Syrian refugee children have enrolled in the local schools.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



Source: figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups

Leading Agencies: UNICEF - - UNHCR -Kerstin Karlstrom - karlstro@unhcr.org, Nathalie Hamoudi - nhamoudi@unicef.org

Reporting Agencies:

