



FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

In Dohuk 140 teachers were trained, including 62 female and 78 male teachers, on healing classroom principles, classroom management topics. Education partner's social workers carried out 3 mentoring visits with school counsellors in Dohuk to review cases, discuss referral mechanisms, and to create action plans. Parenting skills groups were implemented and training with 79 Syrian refugee parents in Sulaymaniyah (49 parents) and Dohuk (29 parents), included 10 men and 68 women. Additionally, 144 trips (6 buses per day) to transport 121 kids from Domiz 2 camp, and Domiz community to attend schools in Domiz 1 camp.

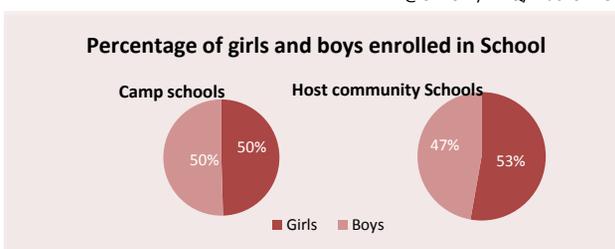
Education learning and teaching materials were distributed to 9 schools in Dohuk, four schools in Sulaymaniyah, and 11 schools in Erbil.

In Sulaymaniyah and Erbil brief focus group discussions were conducted with teachers in camp and urban schools to better understand how the lack of incentives has affected teachers and their desire to stay or leave the teaching profession.

Erbil education programme in Daratu established remedial classes for 15 secondary children, and the distribution of winter clothing for 210 children.



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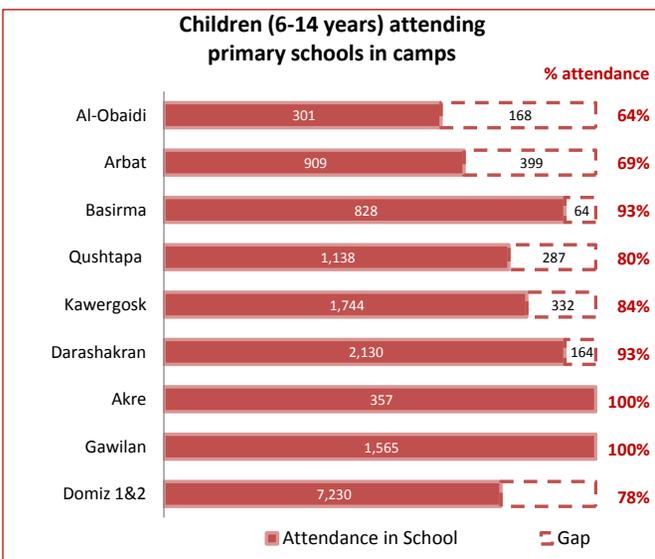
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Continued delays in teachers' incentives has led to hardship and debt, as well as demotivation among unpaid teachers. Teachers themselves note that they are less motivated and that the quality of their teaching has declined.

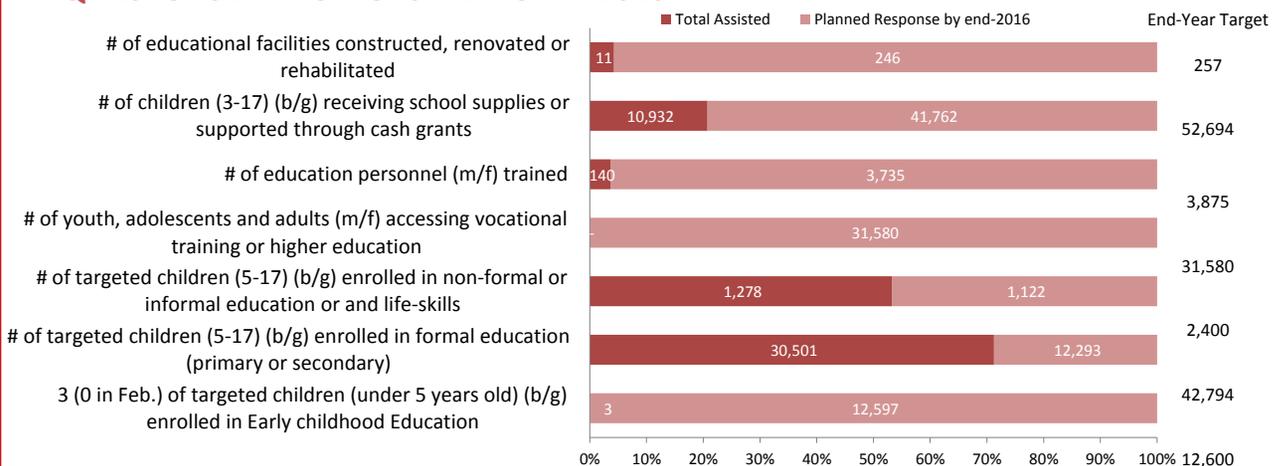
More refugee families are considering migrating to Europe; among them are teachers. Many schools have decreased enrolment rates since the beginning of the school year; headmasters notice students are leaving for Europe or to return to Syria.

Other obstacles where refugee children are not obtaining access or quality education are attributed to transportation to and from schools continues to be a challenge for students who are living in urban areas. In some schools, there is not a sufficient number of text books for refugee students. Schools are running at or above capacity, and there is not space for additional children to enroll; thus many displaced children remain out-of-school. Secondary formal education opportunities for refugee children in Daratu area are lacking.

There continues to be a lack of systematized quality non-formal education options for children who have spent multiple years out of school.



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: FEBRUARY 2016



Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 1.5 million members of impacted local communities by end-2015. There are currently 246,051 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (39% in camps and 61% out of camps).