

Almost 695,000 targeted children enrolled in formal education this year

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, around 324,000 children are enrolled in schools. During this month education partners held a two-day workshop which will inform the development of a roadmap to increase access for out-of-school children. 12,252 Syrian volunteer teachers received incentives, exceeding the 2016 target by nearly 19 per cent.

In Lebanon, an outreach campaign was launched for the second round of the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) which will be rolled out in June 2016, targeting 9,000 out-of-school children who missed two years of schooling or more. The majority of the 4,901 children enrolled in the current round of ALP will enrol in the second round. Education partners mobilized resources to inform communities about the ALP programme and refer out-of-school children to the nearest ALP schools. A harmonized monitoring and tracking tool was developed and NGOs were trained on data collection.

In Jordan, 145,458 Syrian students continued to access formal education in schools in camp and host community settings for the 2015/2016 academic year. There are two key interventions (100 double-shifted schools in host communities and certified catch-up program) that will absorb 75,000 eligible children into schools.

In Iraq, almost 36,000 Syrian refugee children are enrolled in formal education. During May, training for 308 teachers was completed. A community assessment was conducted to identify educational needs of the Syrian refugees living in urban, peri-urban and rural areas in four districts of Duhok Governorate. The official opening of Arbat camp school was held with participation of camp residents and Sulaymaniyah education directorate.

In Egypt, almost 38,000 children are enrolled in formal education. Education partners started the registration process for education grants, and 448 households were registered (1,015 students). Some 84 per cent of registered students are enrolled in primary school and 16 per cent in secondary.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

There are 1.7 million school age Syrian children in the five 3RP countries. However, only about half of school-age children, are accessing education opportunities. In 2016, Education interventions prioritize school-age children who are currently out of school and children that receive low quality education services.

To absorb the number of Syrian students and increase response capacities, the public education systems in some of the countries have re-introduced or expanded double shifts in overcrowded schools, thus affecting the quality of education and slowing public education reform. The quality and relevance of education is being improved through professional development of teachers, facilitators and school staff on child-centred, protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management and psychosocial support.

In 2016, the Education Sector calls for a significant budget increase for education programmes to scale up the response in all areas of education including primary, technical and vocational training and teacher incentives.



Mafraq, Jordan. WFP/Shaza Moghraby

Sector Response Summary:



2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
777,180 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,812,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.38 billion received in 2016



ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FOR REFUGEES IN JORDAN

Education opens minds, it opens doors to new opportunities, and offers a sense of normalcy where it may no longer exist. In contexts of mass displacement education also forms one mechanism for protection. This is as much the case for basic education as it is for higher education. The benefits of higher education are manifold and have profound effects on individuals, communities, and stability.

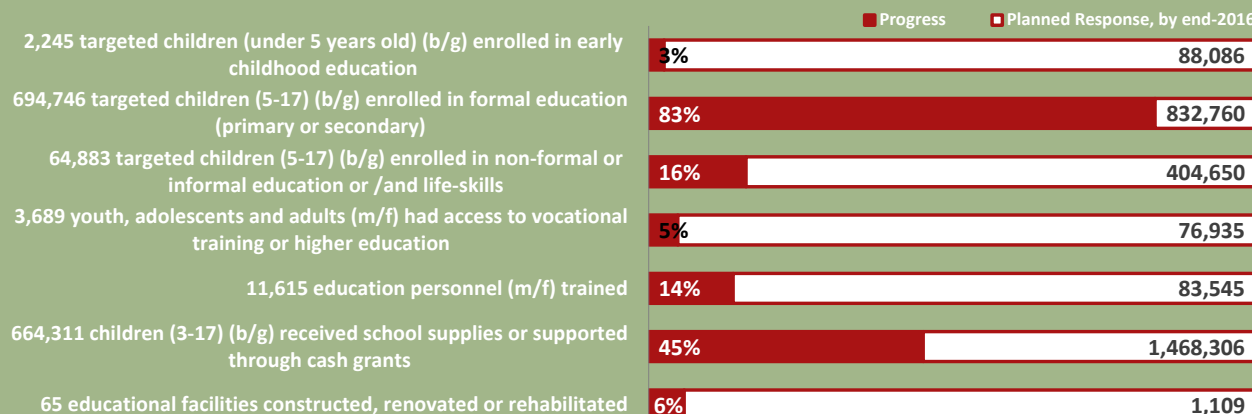
A new report by Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD)-Legal Aid serves to provide insight on the response to the provision of higher education for refugees, particularly Syrians, in Jordan as well as documentation of the ongoing challenges in this process. Reflection on access to higher education for refugees should be welcome to not only understand the challenges but also as way to better address youth concerns in situations of mass displacement. While this report specifically focuses on the Jordanian context, further research could be dedicated to comparing responses between the three major host countries of Syrian refugees. There are various initiatives throughout the region and one consolidated understanding of the variety of responses could feed into the future development and standardization of such responses.

Throughout the five-year Syrian refugee crisis, education for refugee children has been prioritized in development, humanitarian aid, media coverage, discussion, and research. Extensive efforts have been made to increase children's access to basic education, however, refugees' access to higher education in Jordan did not receive the same focus. The initial response to higher education was isolated and sporadic, only recently becoming coordinated as the crisis and consequent displacement became protracted. While movement on the issue did not really begin until 2015, conversation and advocacy on the issue had started long before.

For the full report please click [here](#).



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016 *



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 31 May 2016

* Progress data not yet received for Lebanon in May 2016