



OVERVIEW:

- **83,121** refugee children are aged 3-17 years as of August, 2017
- **51,875 (62%)** refugee children enrolled in formal and non-formal education programs
- **31,246 (38%)** children have no access to any form of education.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Syrian refugee education response in Iraq focuses mainly three governorates (Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah) in KR-I, where the majority of them (97%) are currently living. The sector's objectives remain access to education, improving quality of education and strengthening education systems.

- **Access:** Back-to-school learning campaigns were conducted throughout refugee camps and other areas inhabited by refugees, in coordination with education partners and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

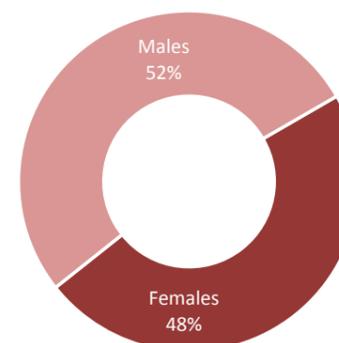
Preparations for a new cohort of tertiary scholarships for Syrian refugees and asylum seekers in KR-I for 2017 have been finalized. This will enable 100 Syrian refugee students to access tertiary education in public universities in KR-I. Call for applications will be announced during October 2017 in coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education and partners.

- **Quality:** To avoid overlaps in remuneration, a number of meetings were conducted to improve coordination among education partners who support refugee teachers' incentives.
- **System Strengthening:** The MoE in KR-I have introduced a new policy allowing Syrian refugees children to integrate into public schools. To this effect, the MoE conducted an integration workshop in Erbil, with the Department of Education, refugee education partners and other relevant stakeholders.



Syrian refugee students going to class in Akre Refugee Camp/Duhok.

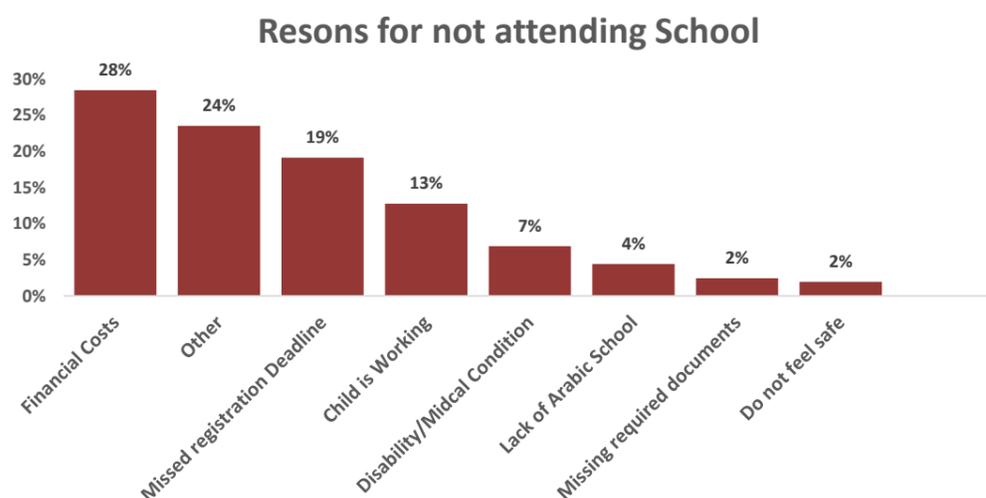
Gender Disaggregation of Refugee School aged children Supported



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

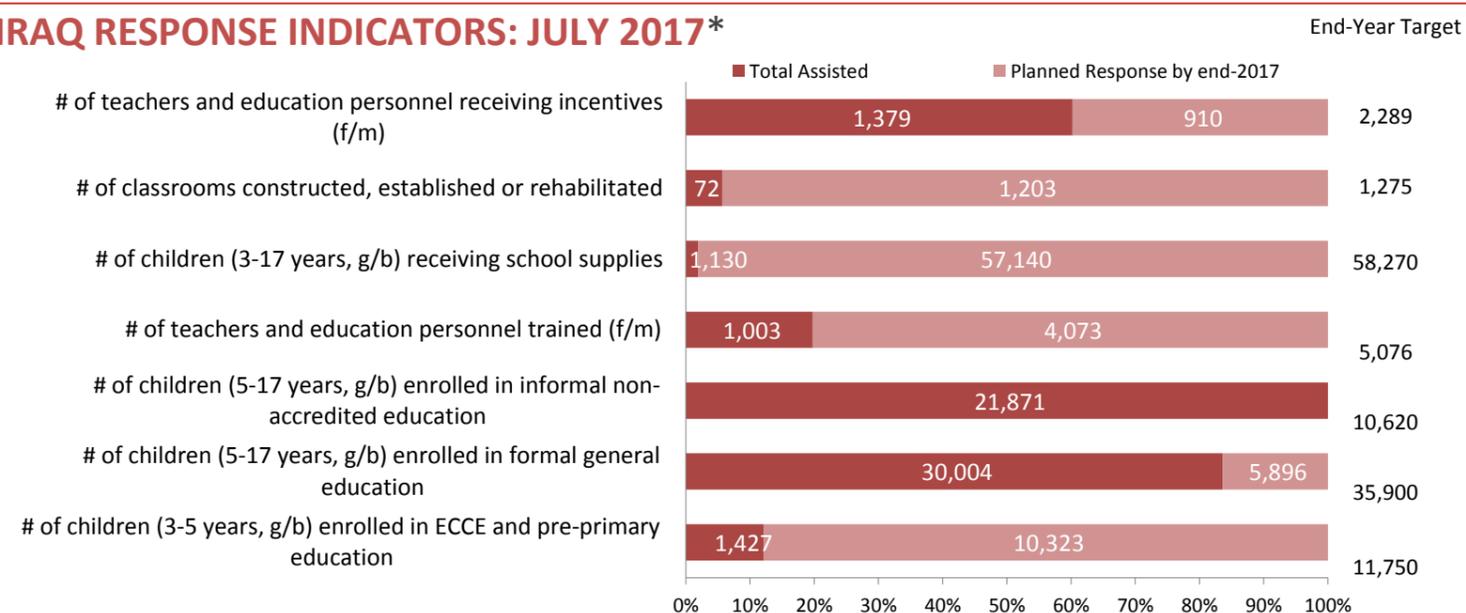
- **School attendance:** According to an assessment of 2,142 Syrian Refugee households conducted by UNHCR, Harikar, Intersos, Qandil, and CDO in KR-I from 1 to 31 August 2017, the main reasons for school attendance as shown in the graphic..
- **Lack of services** for Early Childhood Education 3-5 years of age) both in and out of camp is hindering access to education.
- **Language barriers:** The issue of language of instruction for refugee children continues to be a barrier to access to education. Specifically, the lack of Arabic schools in non-camp areas remains a constraint.
- **Lack of information sharing:** There is a need for improvement of information sharing on school registration. It has been reported that the majority of public schools in KR-I have opened registration of refugee children for Grade 1. However, parents are reluctant to register their children in some schools as they were not properly informed. Meanwhile, registration is going well in some other areas.
- **Difficulties to recruit teachers and there is a high turnover due to better offers and migrations.**
- **Financial** constraints at family level to cover transportation, uniforms, books, and stationaries are negatively impacting access to education.

- Lack of access to education for **children with disabilities** remains a challenge.
- **Need for reinforcement of teachers' code of conduct** as there are cases of bullying and discrimination of Syrian refugees children reported in schools.
- **Lack of essential documents** for youth and adolescents who wish to pursue higher education.



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IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JULY 2017*



*The numbers are based on the reports retrieved from Activityinfo as provided by Education partners involved in the Refugee response by 31 August 2017.