

Over 125,000 children were assisted with school supplies and learning materials in the first half of 2014

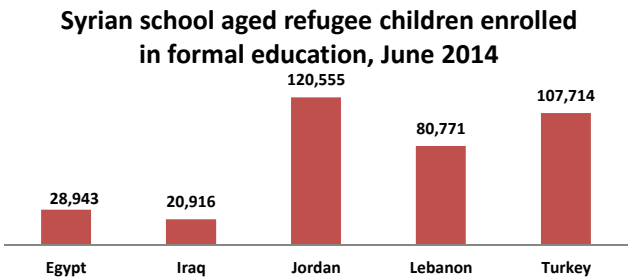
JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, with the **school year completed**, summer programmes to target out of school children or those at risk of dropping out before the new school year starts are awaiting government approval. Iraq, the Ministry of Education was supported to hold examinations for 6,574 children in the camps - a major success for the education sector which has been advocating for the children who studied the Syrian curriculum to be certified. In Jordan, around 500 refugees are taking Syrian Tawjihi exams in Zaatari Camp and 45 students are taking the Jordanian Tawjihi exams outside the camp. In Egypt, the Ministry of Education has signed a decree granting Syrian students access to public schools for the 2014-15 academic year. In Turkey, more than 400 students have passed the Turkish language proficiency exam required for university entry.

**School construction** continues to expand capacity across the region. In Iraq, the construction of one school was completed in Erbil this month and handed over to the Ministry of Education. The construction of eight schools continues. The 10 prefabricated schools under construction in Turkey have now been completed, and an additional 40-50 are planned.

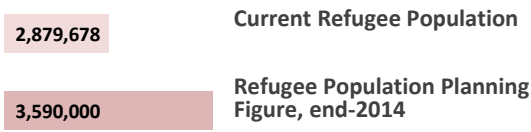
In the **non-formal and informal** education sector, 240 secondary school students have attended catch up classes in Darashakran and Kawergosk camps in Iraq. In addition, two literacy campaigns are also running in these camps for 199 youths. In Jordan, almost 19,000 out-of-school children, adolescents and youth are able to access opportunities for informal education and life skills. In Lebanon, some 71,000 boys and girls are in non-formal learning opportunities, where some programmes still continue to run outside of schools over the summer to help prepare out of school children to transition into formal education.

In Egypt, a task force has also been formed to ensure the **education grant**, which has assisted almost 32,000 children this year, is reaching the most needy and vulnerable refugees.



Students in Iraq. Brian Sokol, UNHCR

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Into the fourth year of crisis, and despite a consensus that efforts are needed to avert a “lost generation”, almost half a million refugee children are not participating in educational activities. Only thirty-eight per cent of Syrian school-aged children were enrolled in formal education during the first part of 2014.

Enrolment rates in camps are generally higher than outside of camps: in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey the rates in camps are 57 per cent, 67 per cent and 97 per cent respectively. National authorities are engaged in education in these camps and Syrian teachers are permitted to contribute. Girls’ enrolment and attendance lags behind same-age boys in most camps.

Outside of camps, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey offer refugee children free access to formal national schools, whereas RRP partners underwrite the costs of children to attend formal education opportunities in Lebanon. Challenges to accessing formal education, which limit the numbers enrolled outside of camps, include overburdened public school systems, overcrowded classrooms, and the limited number of qualified teachers. RRP partners have supported the construction of classrooms and schools, and second shifts have been initiated in Lebanon and Jordan to expand the available spaces for refugee children.

In a number of host countries, efforts are being made to offer non-formal education or provide “catch up” classes to facilitate subsequent access to formal education. It is equally important to ensure that Syrian youth have access to post-secondary education or vocational training.

