

This report is produced by the Education Sector Working Group in Jordan in response to the Syria crisis. It shows progresses in project implementation and funding status during the reporting period. It summarizes achievement and challenges and highlights foreseen needs for the next quarter. For the monthly update, please see the Monthly Sector Dashboard here

Reporting and Monitoring Phase

Implementation of Inter-Agency Appeal in Support of Jordan Response Plan

Partners by Component (37 partners provided services to 131,780 Syrian and Jordanian)

REFUGEE: 30 Partners, 12 Governorates

Locations: Ajlun, Amman, Al Balqa, Madaba Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq, Zarqa, Maan, Tafeleh, Karak and Aqaba

RESILIENCE: 16 Partners, 12 Governorates

Locations: Ajlun, Amman, Al Balqa, Madaba Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq, Zarqa, Maan, Tafeleh, Karak and Aqaba

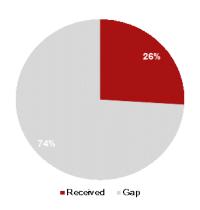
Funding Status (Refugee component)

Requested: \$74,896,544 Received: \$19,156,830 Gap: \$55,739,714

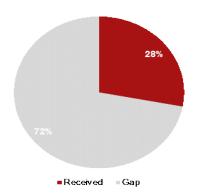
Funding Status (Resilience component)

Requested: \$86,500,768 Received: \$24,308,992 Gap: \$62,191,776

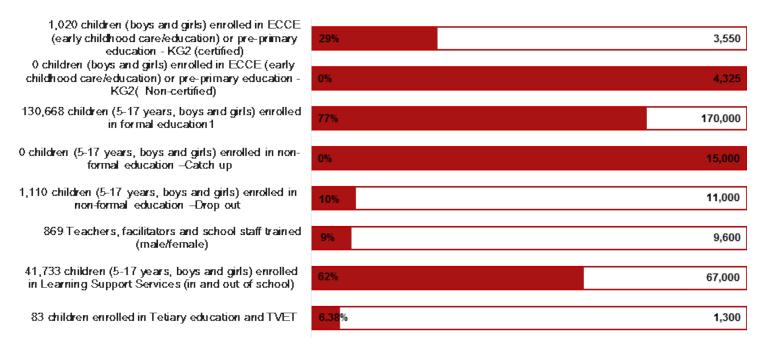
<u>Financial Tracking System-REF-First Report</u>



Financial Tracking System -RES -First Report



Progress against Targets: 131,780 Represents the total number of children who had access to certified and uncertified education services.





Key achievements

- ⇒ Jordan education inputs were finalized with involvement of partners for No Lost Generation Initiative (NLG) report to be presented at the Brussels Conference on 24 April 2018 in Belgium. The NLG report highlights 2017 key achievements, challenges, gaps and ways forward in 2018
- ⇒ Increased enrolment for Syrian refugee children in formal education from 126,127 children enrolled in 2016-17 to 130,668 in 2017-18 (51% female)
- ⇒ An inter-sector meeting between Education and the Child Protection sub working group was held in March to discuss ways to collaborate to address child protection concerns.
- ⇒ Eighteen agencies in the education sector reported providing 41,733 children with non-certified education, also known as Learning Support Services (LSS) for children.
- ⇒ Rapid needs assessment questionnaires for Education were developed for the ESWG to assess critical education needs of affected populations in the event of a new crisis
- ⇒ Technical Training on the 2018 reporting database was conducted for Education Partners in February. Reporting indicators were explained and confirmed the type of activities they will implement in 2018., This will improve the monitoring and reporting process.
- ⇒ Funding for the Resilience component increased by 28% in the first quarter, compared to 11% in 2017.

Challenges faced during the reporting period

- ⇒ Reporting was delayed because some partners did not receive MoPIC approval to begin implementation. Reporting will be completed retroactively at the end of March 2018.
- ⇒ Joint monitoring and reporting needs to be enhanced in order to update existing gaps and needs of education. In addition, multi- interpretation of partners against JRP education indicators resulted in double reporting of activities.
- ⇒ Barriers to schooling vary:
- Poverty drives children and youth into child labour and early child marriage.
- Financial constraints hinder access to post-basic education, technical and vocational training or higher education.
- Number of available scholarships does not meet the demand.
- The majority of children with disabilities face multiple barriers to access education and protection services.
- Insufficient quality of education, inadequate learning environments and violence in schools contribute to early dropout.
- School maintenance has become a critical issue due to the intense use of infrastructure.
- ⇒ Quality suffers due to overcrowded classrooms, poor learning environments, insufficiently trained teachers and condensed teaching time in double-shift schools.

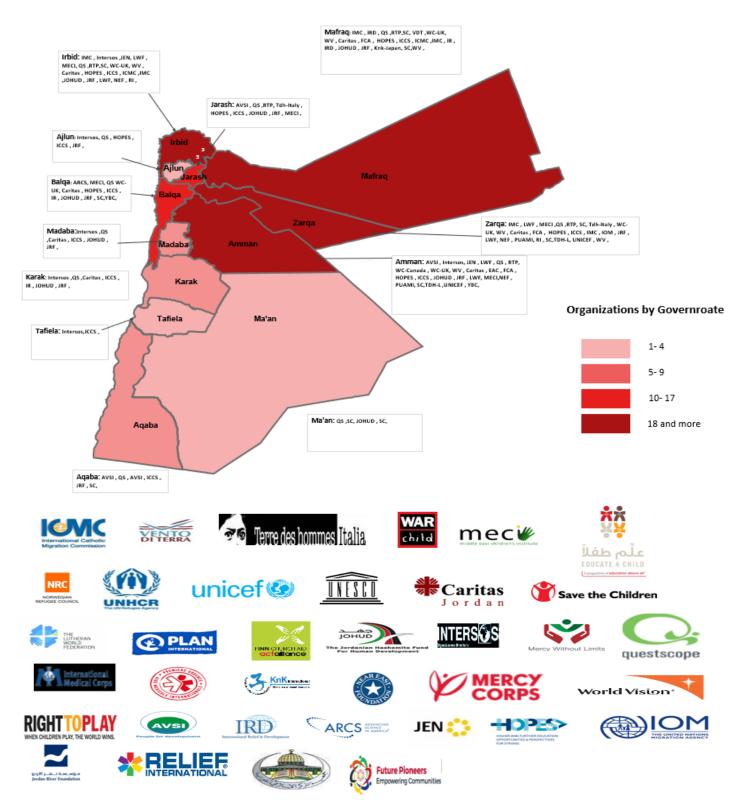
Gaps and key priorities foreseen in the next quarter

- ⇒ Special attention should be given to those youth and children who are most vulnerable, including children with disabilities, and those at risk of dropping out.
- ⇒ Although some schools and learning spaces have been rented, and additional teachers were recruited and trained, more equipment and materials are required. The needs on the ground outweigh the available funding.
- ⇒ Data analysis disaggregated by key variables, such as dropout, out-of-school and disability, need to be disseminated in a timelier fashion to ensure real-time and reliable data is accessible for planning and programming.
- ⇒ Coordinate the alignment of education response to the MoE Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022 to support the transition from the humanitarian response into long-term resilience and sustainable development.
- ⇒ Scale up cross-sectoral efforts (e.g. Education and Child Protection) to address violence against children.
- ⇒ Expand non-formal education services for the most vulnerable children and youth who are out of the formal system.
- ⇒ Mobilize resources to ensure that transportation and cash support are sustained to help keep vulnerable children in schools.



Organizations and coverage

The achievements described in this report are based on the inputs provided by the following organizations through the Activity Info database.



For more detailed information on the services provided by sector partners, please refer to the Services Advisor: http://jordan.servicesadvisor.org/

For more information on the Education sector please look at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/45?sv=4&geo=0