



Almost 350,000 Syrian refugee children are now accessing formal, non-formal or informal education services

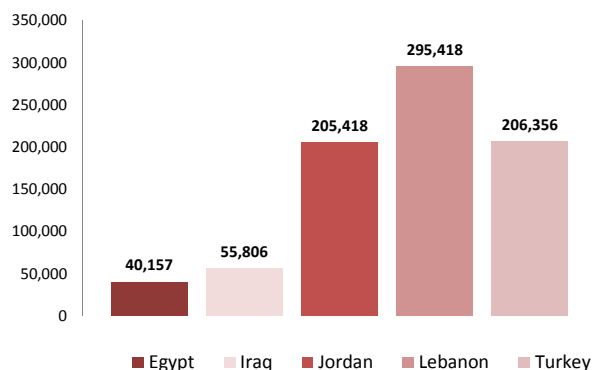
## JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

Increasing the **capacity of schools** in host countries to cater for the increased numbers of Syrian refugee children remains a priority. In Lebanon, double-shifts are allowing more children to enrol in school - some 90,000 Syrian children had registered by the close of enrolment in January. In Iraq, school construction was completed in two camps in Dohuk which will provide educational opportunities for over 1,000 children, while a learning centre and two book banks were established in Erbil for students living outside of camps. Teacher and education personnel benefited from training on topics such as class management and psychosocial support to students in Lebanon (416), Turkey (154), and Jordan (22) during January.

**Individual support for refugee students** to overcome barriers to education was also vital. In Egypt and Iraq, measures to ensure more than 400 children who had missed out on enrolment at the beginning of the academic year were able to catch up were implemented, while in Turkey some 730 children in Sanliurfa Province are being provided with transport to attend school. More than 500 children in Iraq and 1,000 in Turkey received school supplies. Meanwhile, more than 300 children in Egypt received grants to help with the cost of education.

Structures and strategies among response partners continued to be refined in January to address the needs of students who still cannot access formal education. In Lebanon, more than 14,000 young people benefited from non-formal education, while 3,000 in Jordan accessed **informal and non-formal education opportunities**.

## 800,000 School Aged Refugee Children, 31 January 2014



## REFUGEE POPULATION IN THE REGION:

2,441,507

Current Refugee Population

4,100,000

Expected Refugee Population by end-2014

## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Nearly 2.3 million children have stopped attending school in Syria and the situation is similar in refugee-hosting countries. At the end of 2013, over 60 per cent of the 735,000 school-age refugee children in the region were not enrolled in school.

While education ministries in refugee-hosting countries have generally welcomed Syrian children into their national public systems, children face major obstacles to access and learning. School-related expenses, placement tests and documentation, the difficulties in grappling with a new curriculum and different languages of instruction, the quality and relevance of education and concerns around overcrowding, certification and accreditation are all key factors contributing to low enrolment and attendance rates. Moreover many parents are reluctant to let their children, in particular girls, leave the house for fear of harassment and discrimination in and around schools.

Accommodating Syrian children is placing a profound strain on fragile national education systems, causing delays in planned education reforms. Children from host communities, who are often themselves facing economic constraints, are studying in classrooms that are overcrowded and under-resourced. The efficiency of the public education system is at serious risk, with the most marginalized groups bearing a disproportionate burden.

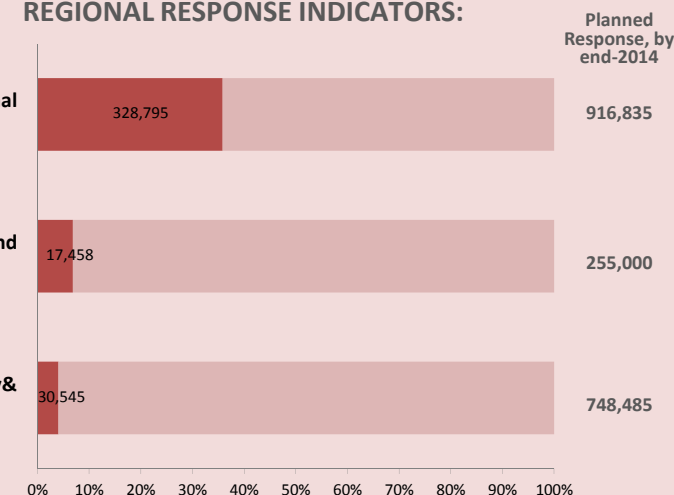
The obstacles to education and the accumulated loss of school years are jeopardizing a whole generation of Syrian children.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:

328,795 Syrian refugee children enrolled in formal education (primary & secondary)

17,458 children & youth participating in non-formal and informal education (primary & secondary)

30,545 students assisted with school supplies (primary & secondary)



Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. There are currently 2.4 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 12% funded.