

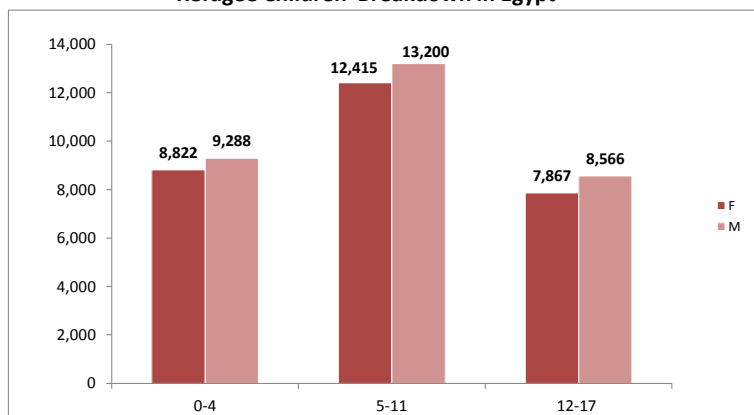


## 60,158 Syrian children registered with UNHCR Egypt

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- UNICEF continued to provide capacity building to public schools with high density of Syrian refugees. 13 more schools have been targeted with expansion, painting classrooms, delivering desks and provision of other educational material. Support to these public schools was not limited to the provision of supplies but extended to providing training for teachers, inspectors and social workers to increase their knowledge and skills necessary to achieve the best results in classes with high density of children.
- The number of new Syrian students enrolled in public universities has reached 5,520 students in this academic year (2014-2015) through advocacy efforts with Egypt's Ministry of Higher Education. This new enrollment figure brings the total number of Syrian refugees in public universities to 14,503 in the Undergraduates category and 1,170 in the Postgraduates category.
- 25 Syrian students have been selected to benefit from the Dafi scholarship for the academic year 2014/2015 that is being provided by the Federal Government of Germany in addition to the 15 students who were selected last year.

Refugee Children Breakdown in Egypt



### REFUGEE POPULATION IN EGYPT

138,301

Current Refugee Population

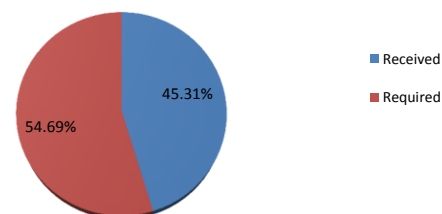
140,000

Expected Refugee Population by end-2014



### SECTOR FUNDING STATUS January - December

\* Funding received as of December 2014



### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Egyptian Government granted Syrians access to public schools under same rules that apply to Egyptian nationals. In practice several challenges have arisen when Syrian students attempted to enroll their children in public schools most importantly the required documentation, overcrowding and waitlists. The lack of capacity and quality of and the environment in public schools remains a significant barrier to the enrolment and retention of Syrian children.

Common barriers to education also include costs of transportation and tuition fees which can be excessive for refugee families with limited resources; however, UNHCR through its implementing partners is providing education grants to assist with transportation costs. Language barriers and safety concerns of parents may contribute to a higher drop-out rate among refugee children. However, the biggest barrier to schooling is the lack of space in public schools.

A key objective of the Education Sector is to promote and facilitate access to primary education through addressing those challenges Syrians face. Efforts are made to support national education systems to accommodate refugee children, including through support to teachers, classrooms and school buildings. Education is also an entry point to provide child-centred support and a mechanism to address the scars of war affecting those traumatized children and adolescents.

There remain challenges in addressing the needs of children with learning or physical disabilities this is due to lack of education opportunities in the country as a whole. UNHCR continues to identify and adequately respond to those children in need.

The Education Working Group continues to promote effective coordination through quality information management and a continuous collaboration with other sectors such as protection, health and water, sanitation and hygiene.

### PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS

