

**Over 700,000 targetted children - from 1.6 million school-age refugee children (5-17) - enrolled in formal education**

### HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, a second round of the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) was launched in June targeting out-of-school-children who have missed two years of education or more. The target of students enrolling in ALP for 2016 is 30,000. A total of 9,271 children participated in the placement test across Lebanon.

UN agencies started planning for the Back to School Campaign to get as many as possible Lebanese and non-Lebanese school-age children into the public education system. The Education Sector organized Back-to-School zonal workshops with partners in the field to discuss the strategy and conduct a mapping of partner's capacity to do outreach.

A consortium of NGOs is providing over 150 new scholarships for Syrian refugees to study in public universities for one academic year in Lebanon.

In Jordan, 145,458 Syrian students continued to access formal education in schools for the 2015/2016 academic year. Three new schools are being established in Azraq and four in Zaatari. Since the beginning of 2016, almost 34,267 children were newly enrolled in IFE (informal education) programmes. In Zaatari camp, children are now involved in summer activities, while children with disabilities continue to receive individual academic support. Nine Makani centres in host community will undergo structural modifications to receive and integrate children with disabilities in their programmes.

In Egypt, the Education Grant early registration interviews continued for students enrolling for the 2016/2017 academic year. During June, 867 applicants were registered, bringing the total to 1,914 for the year.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

3RP partners in 2016 have prioritized school age children who are out-of-school and those who receive poor quality education services. As of May 2016, there were more than 916,000 (or 55 per cent) school-age Syrian children out of school, representing an eight percentage point increase in the rate of out of school children compared to December 2015 and an increase of 312,000 compared to the same period last year.

The increase in refugee children in Turkey and lower access to regulated non-formal education (NFE) in Lebanon largely explain the increase in the number and percentage of out-of-school children.

The London Conference emphasized the need for key shifts in policy environments in the five host countries. Amongst these, the need for coherent, cost effective, quality and coordinated NFE provision was highlighted.

Strengthening education systems is a core component of the refugee education response as it allows education systems to better respond to the increased needs of Syrian and host communities children.



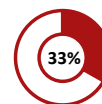
Raneem in her caravan at Zaatari camp, Jordan.

UNICEF/Jess Wright

#### Sector Response Summary:



**2,506,900 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**832,150 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,790,600 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.54 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 1.41 billion received in 2016**



## SYRIAN CHILDREN SHOULD BE AT SCHOOL NOT AT WORK - UNICEF

On the eve of the World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June, UNICEF expressed deep concern about the numbers of Syrian children who are engaged in child labour in Turkey.

As the Syrian conflict is now well into its sixth year, an increasing number of Syrian children have found themselves engaged in child labour. Field observations and available information show that Syrian children are engaged in some of the worst forms of child labour through seasonal agriculture, small-medium enterprises (textile or shoe workshops or auto-mechanics), and working on the streets.

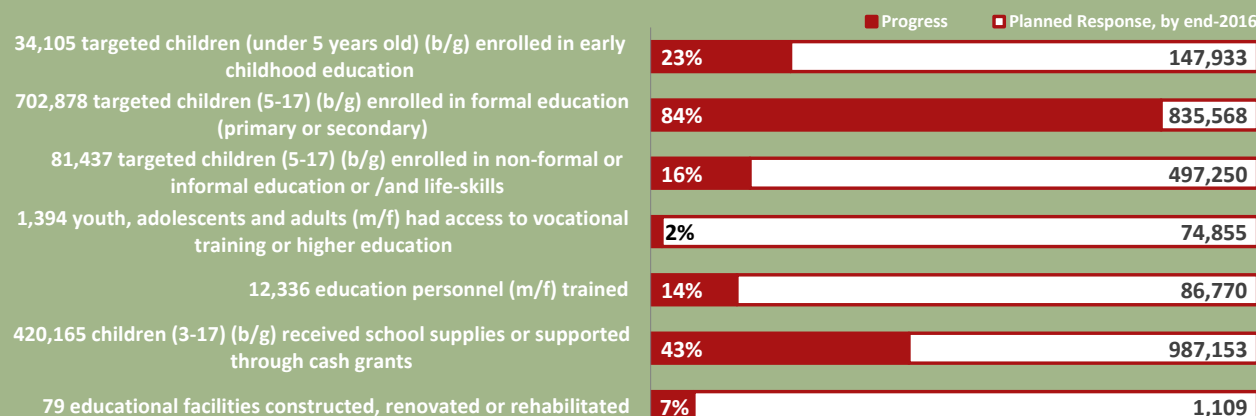
The persistence of child labour poses a serious threat to children's wellbeing for those children engaged in economic activities that are mentally, physically or socially dangerous and has severe negative short- and long-term consequences for the fulfilment of their rights, as guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These economic activities limit – or deny – children's basic rights, including their right to an education, protection from economic exploitation and exposure to violence.

UNICEF Representative in Turkey declared, "in all circumstances, Syrian children should be protected from child labour. They should be able to go to school to prepare better for their future and to rebuild their country as soon as it will be possible. Children must not be robbed of their childhood".

Child labour harms the mental, social, physical and psychological development of children. For little pay, children work long hours, in close contact with toxic products and/or hazardous environments to contribute to their family income. This situation holds them back from going to school, spending time with peers, having opportunities for play and leisure and being protected from abuse and neglect.

Currently over 600,000 Syrian children of school age are estimated to be out of school in Turkey. Besides a lack of easy access to schools, there are often socio-economic barriers hindering children and adolescents to go to school.

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 30 June 2016.