

Workshop on Non-Formal and Informal Education held for key stakeholders

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

With the school year drawing to a close, attention is shifting to preparations for the next school year and ensuring the continuity of learning opportunities during the summer break. The delivery of informal and non-formal education programmes is a key element to ensure that students who have been out of school are provided with opportunities to reintegrate into educational programmes and for those currently enrolled to address educational backlogs and ensure that they are well-prepared for the coming academic year. UNICEF held a two-day workshop (26-28 May) for NGO, INGO and Ministry officials. The findings of this workshop will inform the development of a roadmap to increase access for out-of-school children.

In May UNHCR provided 2950 Muya kits to community centres, child friendly spaces and government institutions. These colourful, child-friendly kits include bilingual Turkish/Arabic story books, coloured pencils, drawing pads and colouring books. The materials were developed by the Harmonisation Department of the Directorate General for Migration Management and can be used to promote positive relations between refugees and host communities and to provide opportunities for language learning and language exchange.

Certification of learning remains a key priority for the sector. At the end of June the Ministry of National Education will administer the Grade 12 equivalence examination for Syrian students. This will provide students with proof of academic achievement and facilitate access to university. The Education Sector Working Group has disseminated information on examination registration and examination procedures.

In May, 12,252 Syrian volunteer teachers (5,338 men, 6,914 women) received incentives – exceeding the 2016 target by nearly 19%. UNICEF now supports 94% of all Syrian volunteer teachers in Turkey, contributing to the improved education of over 235,000 Syrian children. IOM continued to provide daily subsidized school transportation to just over 6000 children.

UNICEF has also procured over 125,000 school bags and stationery kits for distribution to Syrian children during the Back-to-School period in September, in addition to school equipment (photocopiers and desktop computers) for over 300 Temporary Education Centres across the country. UNHCR is procuring additional teaching support materials for newly established TECs. In 2015, UNHCR provided all officially-recognised TECs with teaching support materials that included maps, charts, mathematics manipulatives for teaching foundational skills, biological models and posters for teaching basic Turkish vocabulary.



Sector Response Summary:



928,800 Refugees & Local
Community Members targeted for
assistance by end of 2016, 340,730
assisted in 2016.



Syrian Refugees in TURKEY :



2,750,000 Syrian Refugees
expected by end-2016, 2,744,900
currently registered or awaiting
registration.



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 117.4 million required in 2016,
USD 45.8 million received in 2016.



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The national legislative framework supports the right of refugee children and youth to have free access to schooling, and the Government of Turkey has facilitated refugees' access to skills training and higher education. All activities in the sector are implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Turkey.

Increasing access: Increased provision of educational places (through the establishment of additional temporary education centres and promoting greater participation in national schools) remains a priority and will take place within the regulatory framework established by the Ministry of National Education. This will be complemented by policy support, enhancing information management systems to effectively report on refugee participation; refurbishment of infrastructure and assistance to strengthen coordination of the refugee response.

Access to education and training for youth through non-formal education, technical training programmes and access to higher education is also a priority within the sector.

Enhancing quality: The education strategy includes ongoing efforts to increase the quality of education. A key element of this is the payment of financial incentives to volunteer refugee teachers. There is also a need for quality teaching support materials in many schools and stationery for children. Language support programmes are needed to ensure effective academic integration into national schools, training centres and universities.

TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 2016

