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EU REGIONAL TRUST FUND 'MADAD' الصندوق الاستئماني الأوروبي 'مدد'

Science Education: a Key to University Access for Refugee Girls

THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE GRANT SCHEME OF HOPES







Project: Science Education: A Key to University Access for Refugee Girls

Aim: Strengthen the pipeline to Higher Education for Syrian refugees (ages 14-25, 90% female) through **establishment of Ghata science labs** serving all-girls' intermediate schools and the PADILEIA college-readiness program, as well as **capacity-building for science and math educators** addressing language-related barriers to educational success.













Project Partners

Project Management:

AUB Center for Civic Engagement and Community Service

Teacher Training:

AUB Department of Education / Science and Mathematics Education Center

Implementation:

Kayany Foundation





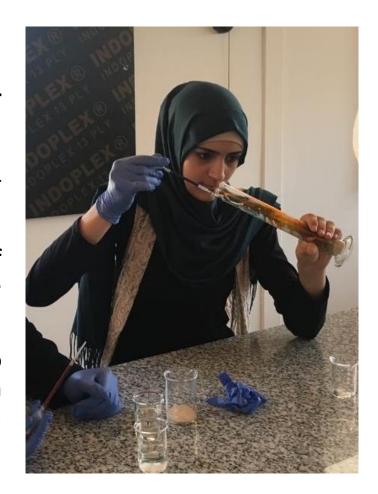






Project Impact

- ✓ Keeping refugee girls on the pathway to higher education by enabling delivery of accredited science education tailored to their needs, dramatically increasing their future eligibility for Higher Education enrollment.
- ✓ Improving college readiness and success of refugee high school graduates by addressing the key barrier of the language of instruction .
- ✓ Increasing the capacity of science educators to teach the Lebanese curriculum to Syrian refugees with a focus on language barriers and critical thinking.











Project Milestones and Successes





Fall 2017 – Labs Constructed in 2 Schools in Bar Elias & Saadnayel, Bekaa





Spring 2018 – Teacher Capacity Building











Project Milestones and Successes







Summer 2018 – Labs Equipped and Summer Science Reinforcement Program

Student Survey	"Yes"
Do you benefit from the laboratory sessions?	87%
Does lab work help you to retain information better?	90%





Academic Year 2018-2019 – Labs Utilized Weekly for 7th, 8th and 9th Grade Science









Student Perspectives

Lubna Karbooj Grade 9 Student, Kayany Foundation Malala 2 School Rama Rajab Grade 9 Student, Kayany Foundation UNWFP School













Teacher Perspective

Hanadi Al Khatib Biology & Chemistry Teacher, Kayany Foundation













Academic Expert/Trainer Perspective

Dr. Tamer Amin and Dr. Rabih El Mouhayar, AUB Dept. of Education/SMEC











Meeting the Language Challenge in Science and Mathematics Instruction:

A Teacher Training Project

Key challenge:

How can we teach science and mathematics effectively when learners are not proficient in the language of instruction?

Approach:

Understand how content and language skills are related, treat both as goals and scaffold learning of both.











Design of the Training Program

Phase one: Needs analysis

- **1. Focus group** with teachers to get to know them and hear about the challenges they are facing.
- 2. Classroom observation and recording.
- **3. Identify typical classroom practices** (with focus on language use) through preparation of lesson transcripts and analysis.

Phase two: One-day training (included analysis of transcripts)

<u>Phase three</u>: Follow-up observation and individual feedback

Phase four: Wrap up focus group









Components of the Training

- 1. Features of the language of science and mathematics (emphasis on non-technical words and genre)
- 2. Analyzing the language demands of science and mathematics lessons
- 3. Teaching science and mathematics for understanding with language in mind
 - i. Creating meaningful contexts (to reduce language demands)
 - ii. Sequence instruction gradually increasing language demands
 - iii. Using **Arabic** strategically









Successes

- Active participation and positive attitude of the teachers.
- Teachers recognized the value of non-technical term and genre analysis of their lessons and began to integrate these into their lesson plans.
- Discussion of key terms/phrases in the classroom went beyond technical terminology.
- Teachers were reassured that Arabic can be used and began to use Arabic in more deliberate ways











Challenges

- Variability in students' English language proficiency and the need for strategies to encourage and support their participation in class.
- > Strategies for reducing language demands in classroom not taken up (more time needed on this in training and more tools need to be made available)
- > Strategies for language allocation (English and Arabic) need more training and practice.
- ➤ Longer term planning (at the level of units, school year) challenging and would need to be added to training.
- More involvement of school leaders and instructional supervisors needed (e.g. to support strategic us of Arabic).







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