

#NOLOST  
GENERATION

#لا\_لضياع\_خيل

# NO LOST GENERATION UPDATE

JANUARY – DECEMBER  
2018





Asma'a, 6, in her KG class in Za'atari Refugee Camp  
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# ABOUT NO LOST GENERATION

Launched in 2013, No Lost Generation is a strategic framework for the responses to the Syria and Iraq crises, embedded within existing planning, coordination and reporting structures.

Working across three pillars – Education, Child Protection, and Adolescents & Youth – the No Lost Generation initiative comprises joint programming at country level and joint advocacy at regional and global levels by humanitarian partners to strengthen support to children and youth affected by both crises, recognizing that their safety, wellbeing, and education are essential to the future of Syria and the region.

No Lost Generation is led jointly by UNICEF, Mercy Corps, Save the Children and World Vision. The initiative brings together humanitarian and development partners from United Nations agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations, donors and host governments.

## At the regional level, No Lost Generation:

- » Provides an overarching regional framework for key areas of the response
- » Provides a platform for joint advocacy on the priorities for children and youth
- » Amplifies the voices and perspectives of children, adolescents and youth
- » Links efforts in different sectors to achieve results on issues which cannot be addressed by one sector alone, such as child labour or child marriage
- » Mobilizes resources for sectors at risk of underfunding



### PILLAR I: EDUCATION

- Children<sup>1</sup> and youth<sup>2</sup> have access to certified quality education
- Reduction in the number of out-of-school children
- Increased access to technical and vocational training for young people
- Enhanced capacity of education personnel
- Increased life-skills and citizenship education
- Strengthened national education systems



### PILLAR II: CHILD PROTECTION

- Children have access to quality protection services
- Increased access to quality community-based child protection and psychosocial support services
- Increased access to quality specialized child protection services
- Strengthened national child protection systems



### PILLAR III: ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- Adolescents and youth are supported to contribute to resilience and social cohesion in their communities
- Adolescents and youth inspire and lead change in their communities
- Increased mechanisms for networking and mentorship
- Adolescents and youth are engaged in evidence generation, programming, and advocacy
- Expanded livelihoods opportunities for youth



# NO LOST GENERATION PROGRAMMES ARE EMBEDDED IN:



- › **The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)** which covers the response to the Syria crisis in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey
- › **The Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)** which covers humanitarian action inside Syria
- › **The Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)** which covers humanitarian action for those affected by the conflict inside Iraq

No Lost Generation reports such as this one draw data from published humanitarian reports and are released after these to ensure consistency.

## PARTNERS AND SUPPORTERS

During 2018 No Lost Generation partners welcomed six new organizations into the regional level working group that steers the initiative: UNESCO, Concern Worldwide, Basma & Zeitooneh, DanChurchAid, Jesuit Refugee Service and United Nations Volunteers.

## RESULTS OF 2018 NO LOST GENERATION SATISFACTION SURVEY

The responses to the 2018 survey indicate overall high satisfaction levels with the No Lost Generation initiative and strong support among partners for its objectives and mandate. Partners overwhelmingly receive added-value and benefits from being part of the initiative, such as strengthened advocacy and visibility among donors, stronger partnerships between organisations, helpful knowledge and resource sharing and increased visibility for youth in the region.



## PARTNERS IN THE NO LOST GENERATION INITIATIVE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:



No Lost Generation is grateful for the work of its Champions, who strive to promote the goals of the initiative in their private and public communications as well as delivering key messages at high-level events and over social media. In 2018, these Champions included:

- Tove Wang, former CEO of Save the Children Norway
- Neal Keny-Guyer, CEO of Mercy Corps
- Geert Cappelaere, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa
- Panos Moutmtzis, UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis
- Yasmine Sherif, Director of Education Cannot Wait
- Dr. Al Meraikhi, UN Humanitarian Envoy to the UN Secretary-General
- Priyanka Chopra, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Actress, Activist
- Muzoon Al-Mellahan, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Education Activist
- Ishmael Beah, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador for Children Affected by War, Author, Human Rights Advocate

## GENEROUS SUPPORT OF OUR DONORS

The work of No Lost Generation partners would not have been possible without the generous support of our donors.



To find out more about No Lost Generation, our partners and supporters, please visit: [www.nolostgeneration.org](http://www.nolostgeneration.org)



# NO LOST GENERATION HIGHLIGHTS IN 2018

## NO LOST GENERATION DONOR BRIEFING AND ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

On 29 January 2018 the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Beirut hosted a discussion on the role of civil documentation in enhancing child protection under the umbrella of the No Lost Generation initiative. The event brought together donors, humanitarian agencies and development actors to discuss key challenges children and their families affected by the Syria crisis face in securing civil documentation such as certificates of birth, marriage, death and divorce; and their impact on children's protection and enjoyment of rights.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

APRIL

## NO LOST GENERATION TECH SUMMIT

On 21-22 February 2018 the 2<sup>nd</sup> annual No Lost Generation Tech Summit brought together over 200 humanitarian experts, private sector companies, academic institutions, investors, donors and conflict-affected youth to share current programs and solutions, and design new tech-enabled programs for young people affected by the crises in Syria and Iraq. Young people from across the region worked with No Lost Generation partners to identify core challenges they are facing in terms of accessing education and training, securing employment and participating meaningfully in society.

Several organizations and private sector actors presented solutions centered on the Summit's themes – education, employment and youth participation and representation – including:

- Pluralsight, working with UNICEF to reduce the gap in digital skills development, bringing young people into designing robotics, giving them access to the market, connecting youth with digital and online jobs, and incubation.
- Kiron, working with UNHCR to overcome barriers to education access in Lebanon and Jordan through Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) providers and online tutorials, with 250 module completions leading to 75 transfers to partner universities.
- The Digital Opportunity Trust empowers youth and women to solve challenges through digital skills, giving them the 21st century skills to deal with their challenging environments.

## BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON "SUPPORTING THE FUTURE OF SYRIA AND THE REGION"

The European Union (EU) hosted the second Brussels conference on "Supporting the future of Syria and the region" on 24-25 April 2018. Two reports were prepared by the No Lost Generation partnership in advance of Brussels: *We Made a Promise*, focused on education, as well as *Hear the Voices of Syria's Adolescents and Youth*.

An event hosted by the EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) department during the conference saw the launch of these reports. Christos Stylianides (ECHO commissioner) opened and, after an intervention by a young Lebanese woman, Geert Cappelaere, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa and Rania Malki, CEO of Save the Children Jordan, spoke on behalf of the NLG partners.

## LAUNCH OF NEW NO LOST GENERATION WEBSITE

April 2018 saw the launch of the new No Lost Generation website. The website is dual language (English/Arabic) and supports No Lost Generation communications and advocacy by showcasing progress and success stories in programming, crediting donors and other partners, providing quarterly updates on funding levels and gaps, and producing regular newsletters. The site also includes a searchable resource repository.



## SCALING WHAT WORKS: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES

In partnership with the Permanent Mission of Jordan and the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation, the No Lost Generation Tech Task Force presented a side-event to the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment, titled "Scaling what works: innovative approaches to education in emergencies." The event, which featured videos of Jordanian and refugee children as well as a Q&A with panelists from several different education-oriented organizations, aimed to show thought leaders how the process of leveraging partnerships, innovation, and technology can directly support young people in emergencies, as well as NLG's role as a key partner for refugee children. Panelists included representatives from the Jordanian Mission to the UN, the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation, Pluralsight, the Queen Rania Foundation, the Global Platform for Syrian Students as well as World Vision International.

## NO LOST GENERATION DONOR BRIEFING ON ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

On 26 September 2018 the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Beirut hosted a regional level discussion under the auspices of the No Lost Generation initiative on adolescents and youth in the Middle East and North Africa region. The event brought together young people affected by conflict, humanitarians, development experts and representatives of the international donor community, including: Australia, Canada, Denmark, the EU, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the US. The donor briefing was unique in providing ten young people, including refugees, the opportunity to directly share their aspirations, expertise and recommendations with a community of senior donor representatives, UN agencies and INGO partners.

MAY

JUNE

SEPTEMBER

DECEMBER

### NO LOST GENERATION DONOR BRIEFING ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND BOYS

On 9 May 2018 the UK and Germany co-hosted a No Lost Generation donor briefing, which brought together NLG partners working with adolescents affected by the Syria crisis. Under the coordination of UNFPA, organizations such as, UNHCR, Plan International and World Vision International shared with the donor community the evidence to date derived from existing documentation, programming experience and recent assessments, on GBV against adolescents. A dynamic discussion saw the group agree on a set of key messages for each to take forward in their networks resource repository.

### SOLUTIONS THAT WORK! EVIDENCE SYMPOSIUM ON ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

The 2<sup>nd</sup> annual Evidence Symposium on Adolescents and Youth, held on 25-26 September in Beirut, Lebanon, gave young people from all over the Middle East and North Africa the space to share their voices and concerns, and the opportunity to question policy makers and present their solutions.

In a context of political and social instability, with some of the highest rates of collective violence, highest unemployment rates and lowest level of civic engagement in the world, the Evidence Symposium provided a unique space and opportunity for over 50 young people from the region to engage with decision makers and exchange solutions and ideas on the key issues and obstacles they face. Adolescents and youth from the region presented and discussed the latest evidence, particularly on the school-to-work transition, violence prevention and positive engagement opportunities. Policy makers, donors, practitioners and researchers also shared sustainable and effective solutions with adolescents and youth throughout the Evidence Symposium.

### NO LOST GENERATION INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL CHILD PROTECTION WORKSHOP

With the support of the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis, No Lost Generation partners working in the child protection sub-sector came together on 4-5 December in Amman to reflect on programming achievements so far and agree on approaches and priorities going forward, considering the changing context and emerging evidence on good practices and gaps. This workshop saw practitioners, advisors and experts from Syria, Iraq and the neighboring countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt) discuss and exchange ideas on issues such as: strengthening national child protection systems, civil documentation, best interests determination, psychosocial support, gender-based violence, and children associated with armed forces and groups.



# NO LOST GENERATION TECH TASK FORCE

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## Background

The No Lost Generation Tech Task Force was formed by NetHope and NLG at the 2017 EdTech Summit. The Task Force connects experts in humanitarian response with private sector expertise and resources to address the needs of displaced children and youth. The Task Force is open to all global and local NGOs, private sector companies, academic institutions, entrepreneurs, and host governments. More than 50 organizations have joined since the launch.

The first phase of engagement is underway, focusing on three key areas:

- Establishing collaborative information exchanges around refugee and IDP education, livelihoods, participation, and protection;
- Facilitating tech-enabled, cross-sector projects to address the needs of displaced children and youth; and
- Synthesizing group insights into learnings and recommendations with a focus on the role that technology and the private sector can play in enabling scale and increasing quality.

The No Lost Generation Tech Task Force works with private sector companies, humanitarian organizations, and conflict-affected youth to co-create solutions to the education, livelihoods, participation, and representation challenges they face. The Task Force does this by applying lean startup methodologies and user-centered design and leveraging technology where appropriate.

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## Defined Without Borders Challenge: Amplify the Voices of Young Creators!

In 2018, Mercy Corps and the No Lost Generation Tech Task Force invited emerging artists from around the world to create an original design as part of a creative challenge with Adobe Project 1324. The challenge, Defined Without Borders, was designed by conflict-affected youth and Mercy Corps in partnership with Adobe Project 1324. As a creative brief to the young artists noted, identity is not just the borders of the past or the present, but the combination of experiences, culture, skills, aspirations, hopes, and dreams that make up who we are. The Defined Without Borders Challenge focuses on the issue of participation: Young people affected by conflict are faced with myriad obstacles and have limited access to participate in and contribute to their communities and connect with their peers in a positive way.

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## Hakeem, the chatbot, helps youth discover and access educational content online

In another of the tech-humanitarian collaborations led by the No Lost Generation Tech Task Force, a chatbot, named Hakeem, has been co-designed by Microsoft, Norwegian Refugee Council, University College Dublin, and conflict-affected youth. The chatbot helps youth to discover and access online educational resources, anywhere and anytime. Conflict-affected youth actively engaged with the design of Hakeem, so it is tailored to their needs and is user friendly. The project demonstrates a successful collaboration between the humanitarian agencies, private sector and adolescents and youth from the Middle East and North Africa region.





Yusuf, 8, in class in a school in Fallujah, Anbar Governorate, Iraq.

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## COUNTRY LEVEL DATA

### THE SITUATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT THE END OF 2018

#### INSIDE SYRIA<sup>3</sup>

The scale, severity and complexity of humanitarian needs of people in Syria remain extensive. In 2018 the situation for Syrian children and youth was characterized by continued hostilities in localized areas, new and protracted displacement, increased levels of self-organized returns and the sustained erosion of communities' resilience during more than eight years of crisis.



AN ESTIMATED **11.7 MILLION PEOPLE – INCLUDING 5 MILLION GIRLS AND BOYS**

remain in need of various forms of humanitarian assistance



Civil documentation related issues were reported as occurring in **59%** of the assessed communities



Child labour and child marriage were identified as negative coping mechanisms in **80%** and in **45%** of assessed communities respectively



**2.1 MILLION** children in Syria are out of school, and a further **1.3 MILLION** are at risk of dropping out. Displaced communities remain significantly underserved, with most IDP camps having insufficient or non-existent education services



Over **5.8 MILLION** school-aged<sup>4</sup> children (including more than **100,000** Palestine refugee children) and about **245,000** education personnel are in need of education assistance inside Syria, **61%** of whom are in acute and immediate need



**1 IN 8** children per classroom have psychosocial support needs requiring specialized interventions for effective teaching and learning



**20%** of victims of explosive hazard accidents reported were children, **47%** of whom were hurt or killed while playing



**360,000** children remain in hard-to-reach areas as of October 2018



**2.6 MILLION** children have been displaced within Syria



**MORE THAN ONE IN THREE** schools are damaged or destroyed, while others are used for purposes not related to education such as shelter for displaced persons. Schools in IDP/returnee receiving communities have limited absorption capacity for newly arriving students, causing overcrowding



## CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT INSIDE SYRIA

The findings of the Secretary-General's report on Children and Armed Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic are deeply disturbing. The report documents grave violations against boys and girls in Syria carried out by all parties to the conflict during the period from 16 November 2013 to 30 June 2018. **Over the course of this period, the UN verified 12,537 grave violations against children,** however monitoring and reporting within Syria continues to be hampered by security and access restrictions. The report notes that "the numbers provided... are not indicative of the overall scope of grave violations against children, but rather of the cases that the UN was able to document and verify." The UN has gathered an additional 4,631 reports of grave violations against children during this period that are yet to be verified. **Particularly troubling is the fact that the number of verified grave violations has increased almost every year; from 2,285 in 2014 to 3,009 in 2017.**

The scale and severity of grave violations against children in Syria is appalling. No Lost Generation partners work to ensure children have access to quality protection services, including increased access to quality community-based child protection and psychosocial support services; increased access to quality specialized child protection services; and strengthened national child protection systems. Yet much work remains to be done.

Children are recruited or used by armed forces and groups for many reasons. Some are used as fighters or messengers, while others are subjected to sexual exploitation. **During the reporting period, 3,377 verified cases of recruitment and use of children in Syria were documented. 82 per cent of these cases involved children who served in a combat role, and perhaps even more appalling, 1,026 children (30 per cent of verified cases) were below the age of 15 when they were first recruited or used by armed forces and armed groups.** In addition to this, the UN documented 293 verified cases of children deprived of their liberty for their alleged association with armed forces and armed groups, some as young as 10 years (264 boys and 29 girls).

Both push and pull factors lead to the association of children with parties to the conflict in Syria. Association with these groups may bring monetary benefits or increased status and influence within the community, and the continuing conflict results in a need for protection.

### ► THE CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC REPORT ADDITIONALLY DOCUMENTED:



**7,339** instances of the killing and injuring of children (**61%** due to airstrikes; **17%** due to shelling; and **9%** due to improvised explosive devices and suicide bombings)



**98** incidents of sexual violence against children



Attacks on **358** schools, killing or injuring at least **112** education personnel, as well as **72** instances of the military use of schools



**693** cases of abduction of children



**308** instances of denial of humanitarian access

## IRAQ



**3.3 MILLION** children are in need of humanitarian assistance



An estimated **45,000** children are in need of civil documentation



**4.5 MILLION** people are in need of Protection assistance, **47%** of whom are children. Protection risks for children are exacerbated by prolonged displacement and lack of livelihood opportunities. Boys and girls with perceived affiliation with non-state armed groups are at risk of detention, denial of access to civil documentation and services, sexual violence and exploitation



There are more than **15** districts across Iraq where **30 TO 50%** of children of households reported showing signs of psychosocial distress



**2.6 MILLION** people are in need of emergency education services. **32%** of school-aged IDP children (6-17) in camps and **26%** of those living out-of-camp have no access to formal education opportunities



The largest percentage of children out-of-school are adolescent boys and girls (**68%**) with parents and caregivers reporting child labour, child marriage and psychosocial distress as major concerns

## TURKEY



The total registered refugee population now stands at **3,622,366**



More than **30,000** additional classrooms urgently needed to effectively accommodate all learners requiring access to school



Approximately **40%** of Syrian school-aged children and adolescents under temporary protection remain out of school



**1,701,163** Syrian boys and girls under temporary protection are in need of protection assistance



## LEBANON



**69%** of displaced Syrian households live below the poverty line (<\$3.84/person/day); **89%** of Palestinian refugees from Syria and **65%** of the existing Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are living under the poverty line



**1.5 MILLION** displaced Syrians, more than half of whom are women and children, are in need of humanitarian assistance



**54%** of displaced Syrian children between **3 AND 18** years are out of school



**33.5%** of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon are moderately or severely food insecure

## JORDAN



Jordan hosts **762,420** registered refugees, making it the world's second highest per capita refugee hosting country; **88%** are Syrian (**671,579**)



Only **20%** of Syrian refugees in Jordan have a rental contract for their accommodations



**57%** of working age Syrian refugees are unemployed and **80%** of Syrian refugees outside of camps are below the poverty line

## EGYPT



**85%** of the registered Syrian refugees in Egypt are unable to meet their basic needs. Moreover, in order to meet their basic needs, **64%** of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a way of generating income



**132,553** individuals (**55%** of the total refugee and asylum-seeker population) are from Syria, including **54,885** children (**42%** of the entire Syrian refugee population) in Egypt



A survey carried out by UNHCR in 2018 indicated that **11%** of Syrian refugee children are not enrolled or are attending school less than three times per week due to general poverty and child labour

## KEY PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS FOR 2018<sup>5</sup>

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### NO LOST GENERATION GOALS FOR 2018

- › Children and youth have access to certified quality education.
  - › Children, including adolescents, benefit from a protective environment.
  - › Adolescents and youth are supported to contribute to resilience and social cohesion in their communities.
  - › In line with national legislation, youth have expanded livelihoods opportunities.
- 

### SYRIA (HRP)

#### EDUCATION

- › Scale-up of complementary education pathways, such as the Curriculum B and the Self-Learning Programme, provided education opportunities to more than 628,000 children and youth.
- › Within the Syria Education Dialogue Forum efforts, a brief holistic learning assessment tool for measuring reading, maths and social emotional skills is being developed to support the education of crisis-affected children in Syria.
- › School-feeding and/or take-home entitlements in Syria and the region reached more than 1 million students in 2018.
- › School enrolment in 2017/18 improved compared to 2016/17, going from 3.7 million to 4.1 million children.

#### CHILD PROTECTION

- › Child Protection and Psychosocial Support Programmes reached 838,364 boys and girls.
- › Child Protection and Parenting Programmes reached a further 89,235 men and women.
- › Psychosocial training was conducted for 1,093 front-line workers.
- › Mine-risk education on how to best protect oneself from explosive remnants of war/mines was also prioritized as a lifesaving intervention for almost 885,000 children and 430,000 caregivers.

#### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- › 280,000 young people (10-24 years) were provided with a comprehensive package of multi-sectoral services and opportunities in 13 of 14 Syrian governorates.<sup>6</sup>
- › A cash transfer programme sought to address both economic and social vulnerabilities of children with disabilities and their families.
- › Life Skills and Citizenship Education (LSCE) were provided to 181,000 young people (52 per cent girls) to enhance critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity skills to propose solutions to local social challenges. Following participation in skills-building training sessions, adolescents and youth-led initiatives enabled girls and boys to take an active role in citizenship-building. 177,000 young people (almost 51 per cent girls) participated in social and civic engagement activities, including the youth led-initiatives and cultural activities.<sup>7</sup>



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## IRAQ (HRP)<sup>8</sup>

- › 4,038 learners at risk of dropping out were assisted with cash for education.
- › More than 3,300 children and youth benefitted from life skills and citizenship programmes in formal and non-formal settings.
- › 682,000 children and youth benefited from quality education programmes.
- › The Child Protection sub-sector reached a total of 630,616 people, including providing 264,643 people with psychosocial support activities. 11,588 people were referred to a specialized service.

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## REFUGEE- HOSTING COUNTRIES IN THE REGION (3RP)

### EDUCATION

- › 51,669 children (3-5 years, girls and boys) were enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education and pre-primary education (147,687 target).
- › 1,352,125 children (5-17 years, girls and boys) were enrolled in formal general education (1,444,010 target).
- › 161,509 children (5-17 years, girls and boys) were enrolled in non-formal education (249,990 target).
- › 1,647 classrooms were constructed, established or rehabilitated (7,471 target).

### CHILD PROTECTION

- › 127,456 girls and boys received specialized child protection services (142,118 target).
- › 351,684 girls and boys participated in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (345,740 target).
- › 147,753 women and men participated in parenting programmes (177,204 target).
- › Joint efforts of NLG partners significantly reduced the percentage of Syrian refugee children born in the region without any form of identity documents from approximately 35 per cent in 2012 to 1.8 per cent in 2017.

### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- › 133,340 individuals supported to access employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses) (327,753 target).
- › 99,815 youth (15-17 years, girls and boys) were enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (168,651 target).

## FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2017 AND 2018

All programming contributing to No Lost Generation goals in the six countries covered by the initiative is considered No Lost Generation programming, for which funding is tracked.

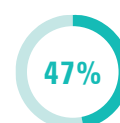
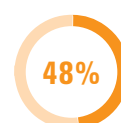
All figures reported are derived from 3RP and HRP funding tracking systems, are in USD, and have been rounded to the nearest 100,000 for consistency and ease of reading.<sup>11</sup>

2017    ● Required    ● Received  
2018    ● Required    ● Received

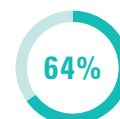
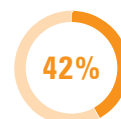
### SYRIA HRP



Education



Child Protection<sup>9</sup>

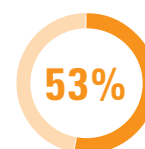


Adolescents and youth<sup>10</sup>



**Note:** the overall funding level for the Syria HRP 2017 was 53%

**Note:** the total requirements of the Syria HRP 2018 was \$3.36 billion; total incoming funding was \$2.18 billion



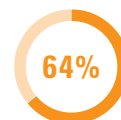
### 3RP COUNTRIES



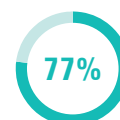
Education



Child Protection

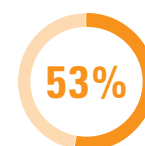


Adolescents and youth<sup>12</sup>



**Note:** the overall funding level for 3RP countries 2017 was 53%

**Note:** the total requirements of 3RP countries 2018 was \$5.61 billion; total incoming funding was \$3.46 billion

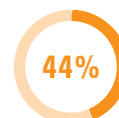




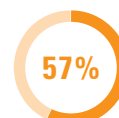
## TURKEY (3RP)



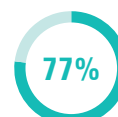
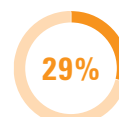
Education



Child Protection



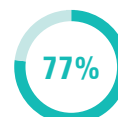
Adolescents  
and youth



## LEBANON<sup>13</sup> (3RP)



Education<sup>14</sup>



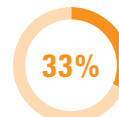
Child Protection<sup>15</sup>



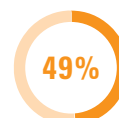
## JORDAN (3RP)



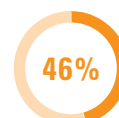
Education



Child Protection<sup>16</sup>



Adolescents  
and youth



## EGYPT (3RP)



Education



Child Protection



Adolescents  
and youth



## IRAQ (3RP)



Education



Child Protection



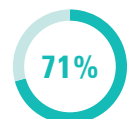
Adolescents  
and youth



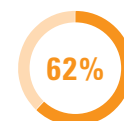
## IRAQ (HRP)



Education



Child Protection <sup>18</sup>



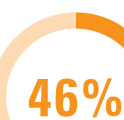
**Note:** the overall funding level for the Iraq HRP 2017 was 91%

**Note:** the total requirements of the Iraq HRP 2018 was \$569 million;  
total incoming funding was \$514 million



## TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED<sup>17</sup>

**2017**



**2018**





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## A note on funding:

From 2017 to 2018, the overall funding level for No Lost Generation (NLG) programming increased from 45 per cent to 59 per cent. Funding received increased slightly in 2018 while funding required decreased slightly as compared to the previous year. The changes from 2017 to 2018 were less drastic than from previous years; 2017 was the first year to incorporate financial data on pillar III (Adolescents and Youth), which resulted in a significant increase in funding requirements from \$1.14 billion in 2016 to \$2.6 billion in 2017.

The humanitarian needs, both inside Syria and in the major refugee-hosting countries in the region, continue to be extremely high. Over 11 million Syrians are in need of humanitarian assistance, and more than 5.6 million Syrian refugees are displaced outside the country. The donor community has shown immense solidarity over a sustained period, a fact highlighted by the third Brussels Conference on Supporting the future of Syria and the region, which succeeded in mobilising aid to Syrians inside the country and in the neighbouring countries, including for hosting communities, through pledges totalling US\$ 7 billion (€ 6.2 billion) for 2019, and multi-year pledges of close to US\$ 2.4 billion (€ 2.1 billion) for 2020 and beyond.

Despite these significant commitments, the humanitarian response to the Syria and Iraq crises continues to be hampered by underfunding. In 2018 the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) received 65 per cent of the amount required, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) received 62 per cent, while the Iraq HRP received 90 per cent. This funding gap has tangible, real-life consequences:

- › Financial constraints led to the closure of 127 Makani centres in Jordan and scaling down of transportation services for Syrian refugees in temporary settlements – which limited access to learning support services and other learning opportunities. As a result, together with an increase in the total population of Syrian school-age children, the number of Syrian children out of school has increased.
- › Gender-based violence (GBV) programming is often constrained by funding ceilings and limited timeframes, which results in insufficient project durations and staffing to adequately address GBV, build trust with communities and address social norms and other root causes.

The humanitarian situation in Syria is evolving. As donors strive to support systems strengthening, other forms of medium-term financing, such as bilateral and multilateral development and concessional financing are playing an increasingly important role in many host countries. However, the NLG partnership is currently only tracking financial flows against the Syria HRP, the Iraq HRP and the 3RP, which makes it difficult to capture the different financial contributions to the Syrian and Iraqi response across the three NLG pillars (Education, Child Protection, and Adolescents & Youth) in their entirety.

The NLG partnership recently commissioned a feasibility study<sup>19</sup> for an observatory of financial tracking. According to the report, the major constraints in tracking funding relate to:

- The multi-dimensional aspects of the funding;
- The lack of a consistent methodology for tracking multi-year funding;
- Inconsistencies in accounting for carryover;
- Different systems and tools used for the tracking of financial flows;
- Country-specific limitations; and
- Terminology and classifications.

Capturing funds using a single tool and improving fund tracking continues to be a priority for the NLG partnership. Achieving this objective will require the strong commitment of NLG partners and supporters.





Mohamad, 18, fixes a light fixture. He is a hearing-impaired student. A two-week electrical training course from Mercy Corps gave him the skills he needed to secure a job as an electrician, and now he works for a local company installing lamps in new homes while continuing his education. His ultimate goal, he says, is to build a fully functioning robot. "By learning about electricity, I'm one step closer to building it," he says. Sidon, Lebanon, 2018

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## NO LOST GENERATION PARTNERS: STORIES FROM THE FIELD

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### Responding to Protection Risks and Concerns of Children Associated with Armed Actors in Iraq (UNICEF)

When his village was overrun by ISIL, Mohammed (not his real name), 17, fled Mosul with his family to a safe location. After the military operations to retake areas from ISIL began, he signed up to join an armed group from his community who was fighting against ISIL. His primary motivation was to be able to earn some money to support his family. When he heard about a UNICEF-supported program that provided assistance to young boys in the displacement camp where he was living, he joined, preferring to remain with his family and support them, over fighting.

Mohammed participated in a UNICEF-supported training to develop skills in fixing electronic devices. He was extremely proud when he finished second in the class. In addition to his newly acquired skills, Mohammed was provided with support to start his own small business fixing electronic devices in the displacement camp. When his neighborhood in Mosul became safer, he was able to return. Through the same program, Mohammed was provided with support to re-establish his business in Mosul. He is now working to fix mobile phones and computers in his community. He reflects on his situation in this way;

“ I cannot go back to school because my father is sick and my family needs support. Because of the war, they have only me now. I am a different Mohammed now. I can take responsibility. I advise my friends to continue their education if they can.”

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### EMPACT Projects Link Talented Youth to a Bright Future (World Food Programme)

Technology is changing the future of work. Those with the skills to take advantage of shifting work skills have the chance to lift themselves and their families out of poverty—and to build strong foundations in their respective home and host countries. If crisis does strike, remote digital work means those who are forced to move don't have to lose their livelihoods along with their homes.

Through WFP's "EMPACT" (formerly known as Tech for Food) project, Lebanese, Iraqi and Syrian participants learn a variety of portable digital skills in a series of intensive computer-based trainings. The Project is focused on tech skills such as data entry, data cleaning, image annotation, and photo tagging or editing that can be used anywhere, from Beirut to Bangkok, wherever the participants move, allowing them to support themselves without being bound to a local market. Since 2016, EMPACT has delivered more than 4,000 trainings across nine campuses in Lebanon and Iraq. These trainings have reached more than 2,700 students—of which, close to 50 per cent are women—impacting the lives of more than 13,500 people.

The next step for the EMPACT project is to rapidly scale its reach beyond its current borders. This requires designing and implementing the best models for a broad geographic expansion. WFP aims to reach 20,000 students by the end of 2020, and 100,000 people over the next five years. Ideally, the project will reach a potential 1 million people through its many components, robust training programme, and broad community engagement.

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### In Egypt, Football Offers a Future for Refugee Children (Terre des hommes)

In Terre des Hommes' seven family centers across Cairo, a football program for refugee children is teaching a lot more than just sport. The program also serves as an effective tool for promoting integration, healthy coping mechanisms, intercultural competence, team-building and self-confidence to young people from different backgrounds and countries. Many children in the program come from disadvantaged backgrounds and sometimes express their frustration with aggressive behaviour. "We drafted a code of conduct together with the children and stuck it on the wall. After a few weeks, I took the sheet down. They now stick to the rules themselves," says Khozayma Mohamed

Mando, a football coach with the program. Additionally, because participants are not allowed to separate into teams by nationality, the children are exchanging and becoming more comfortable with one another, which promotes integration and social cohesion. One Sudanese mother, Noor, said that since her son began the program he feels much more comfortable with other children. "I can see how his behaviour has changed since he started taking part in the activities," she said.

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### Reduction in Funding Threatens Drop out Program in Za'atari Camp (Relief International)

In partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MOE), Relief International (RI) started providing Drop Out programming at RI's three Education Centers in Za'atari Camp in October 2017. The Drop Out program is the only MOE certified non-formal education program that targets out-of-school children aged 13 years and above (13-18 Male, 13-20 Female) who have been out-of-school for more than three years, and thus are ineligible for formal education. RI is the only MoE approved implementer of this program in Za'atari Camp. The Drop Out program enrolls adolescents in a two-year program, consisting of three cycles of eight months each. Students who pass the placement test can join directly in the second cycle of the program and complete the program within 16 months. The teaching strategies for the dropout program focuses mainly on the participatory approach using official MOE curricula. Unfortunately, due to funding shortages, this vital program risks ending abruptly at the end of 2018, leaving 653 students already enrolled in the program without continuation.

Hanna, a 15-year-old student currently benefiting from the Drop Out program said that,

“ In order to enroll in the Drop Out program, I faced a lot of challenges with my family; two years ago, my life story was about to finish when I was supposed to become a bride; but it didn't happen. At the age of 14, I enrolled in RI's Drop Out program and every day I am learning new things. I learned how to better deal with people. If the program stops, many opportunities will be lost... especially for girls like me who were about to lose hope at a very young age.”

Since RI started the Drop Out program, 694 youth have enrolled, of which 331 are female. Retention is high, with 326 out of 368 from the first cycle continuing on to the second.

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### An Adolescent Girl Describes How Re-entering School Means so Much More Than Just Education (Jesuit Refugee Service)

“ I don't want to leave school, I want to study and become a lawyer. Our teacher, Samia, told us not to keep looking at where we are now, to go beyond that and look ahead. To focus on what we see there... I see my goal, I see Nour the lawyer.”

Nour has been studying at the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Telyani School, in Bar Elias, Lebanon for six years. There are currently three JRS schools for formal education in the Bekaa area, but the Telyani School is unique in its location, as it is situated at the heart of the Telyani camp. This location allows children to easily enrol, avoiding extra expenses for the bus, the risk of taking long walks, or the harsh weather conditions.

“ When I come to school I feel I'm not alone anymore, and that is so important to me. Even when I am surrounded by my community I feel very alone sometimes; I feel lonely. Here, I am part of a group that makes me feel safe, and happy. Here I forget the outside world. I love working in groups, and I prefer it to studying or working on a project alone.”

In the Telyani School - as with the other two schools - a trained social worker is always present and refers those students that need extra support to a designated psychologist. Awareness sessions are also organized, including for parents, to address issues such as violence (verbal and physical) and its negative effects on children. These are complemented by home visits, to follow up on the needs of specific children and families. As part of the protection policy of the schools, each year the schools identify a yearly project that has a main and a sub-topic. Each week an activity is dedicated to this project. The 2018 theme project for the Telyani School is about the negative effects of violence.



# EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE NO LOST GENERATION INITIATIVE

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The purpose of the evaluation, which was agreed to by the No Lost Generation partners in support of their collective planning for the future, was to objectively assess the extent to which the No Lost Generation initiative has been able to support the three programmatic areas established in the NLG Strategic Overview from 2014 and outlines conclusions and recommendations on the initiative's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, connectedness and knowledge sharing function. The report is expected to inform senior managers' decision regarding the direction and any necessary changes in the design and implementation of the initiative in 2019 and beyond.

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## Conclusions

A central message of the evaluation is that the NLG, which is fully aligned with the rights of children and young people, has been valuable as a regional advocacy forum which has convened and curated strong partnerships around issues of children's needs and rights, and, using this partnership, has influenced funding levels. Overall, the evaluation report concludes that the impact of the NLG "should not be underestimated." Further, it finds that the NLG secretariat and UNICEF's role were also identified as "instrumental" to the NLG's success.

Specifically, on funding, the evaluation report notes that although the rate of funding for education was low in Syria compared to the 3RP countries, the level of funding for education, child protection, and youth and adolescent programming in relation to the Syria and Iraq crises is unprecedented. The report infers that the NLG contributed to the prioritization of these areas in the response.

The report also concludes that the NLG initiative has had "minimal" influence on policy and legal frameworks; that while NLG partners, from 2016, conceived NLG more clearly as a partnership and knowledge-sharing platform, NLG did not have the mechanisms to influence the scope or quality of programming; and that in general NLG could do more to incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment. In relation to the future of the initiative, the report found that NLG could also serve other humanitarian responses, particularly in the region, if it focuses on its core message of avoiding a "lost generation" and the "whole child" approach. Finally, the evaluation report indicates that NLG needs to clarify its purpose.

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## Recommendations

Some of the recommendations included in the evaluation report are listed below in a shortened version:

- Develop a model for the NLG that builds on its partnerships, highlights outcome level results, identifies best/emerging practices associated with integrated programming, and uses its existing competencies to develop innovative solutions.
- The NLG initiative needs to focus on identifying issues concerning integrated approaches that are appearing across country contexts and by multiple partners.
- The NLG should actively disseminate output level results more widely.
- A revised operating model and focus should be supported through predictable funding for 3 – 5 years.
- The NLG should continue to function as a secretariat and working group. It may consider opening this to qualified local NGOs and other local actors. The NLG should continue to include the UN agencies primarily responsible for coordinating the humanitarian response, e.g. both UNHCR and OCHA.
- Create partnership tiers with an expanded secretariat/working group, semi-annual partnership meetings, and an annual event to showcase NLG results and to give a platform for youths and adolescents.
- The NLG initiative should continue to invest in the NLG website to highlight outcome level results and as a repository of knowledge for the region and for other humanitarian contexts.



Mo'men, 19, from Jordan introduces No Lost Generation (NLG) Tech Summit to participants and exhibitors held at King Hussein Business Park in Amman, Jordan, 2018

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# WHAT TO EXPECT IN 2019

At country level, programmes corresponding to the three No Lost Generation pillars will reach children and young people with results such as:

PILLAR 1 EDUCATION	PILLAR 2 CHILD PROTECTION	PILLAR 3 ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH
 <p><b>SYRIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,300,000 children (5-17 years, girls and boys) will be enrolled in formal general education</li> <li>• 600,000 children (5-17 years, girls and boys) will be enrolled in non-accredited non-formal education</li> <li>• 1,500,000 children (3-17 years, girls/boys) will be receiving school supplies</li> </ul> <p><b>REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN THE REGION<sup>20</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,517,900 children (5-17 years, girls and boys) will be enrolled in formal general education</li> <li>• 110,400 youth (15-17 years, girls and boys) will be enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training</li> </ul> <p><b>IRAQ<sup>21</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 100,000 children are set to benefit from both mine risk education and safer school environments</li> <li>• Approximately 28,286 vulnerable children in host communities will be provided assistance, through the provision of learning materials and in some cases cash-based interventions to remove the economic barriers that prevent them from accessing education</li> <li>• Support the registration and enrolment of 399,845 children into the formal and non-formal schools and TLS</li> </ul>	 <p><b>SYRIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 880,000 girls and boys will be participating in structured, sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support</li> <li>• 13,000 men and women will be trained on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards</li> <li>• 50,000 girls and boys will receive specialised child protection services through case management</li> </ul> <p><b>REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN THE REGION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 163,300 women and men will be participating in parenting programmes</li> <li>• 312,400 girls and boys will benefit from structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes</li> </ul> <p><b>IRAQ</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners will continue strengthening case management services, targeting 25,956 of the most vulnerable children, including those with perceived affiliation to extremist groups</li> <li>• Identify and respond to 25,956 children at risk and survivors through case management service and specialized services</li> <li>• Provide sustained, structured psychosocial support (PSS) or resilience activities to 208,080 children</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 161,300 individuals in refugee hosting countries in the region will be supported to access to employment (training, internships, job placement and language courses)</li> <li>• Evidence on key issues for young people will be generated in partnership with adolescents and youth and this will be used to guide humanitarian planning across all sectors</li> <li>• Adolescents and youth will be supported to contribute to resilience and social cohesion in their communities</li> <li>• There will be enhanced mechanisms for networking and mentorship for young people</li> <li>• Adolescents and youth will inspire and lead change in their communities</li> <li>• There will be expanded livelihood opportunities for youth</li> </ul>

At regional level, in follow up to the evaluation of the No Lost Generation initiative, the partners have agreed to a phase III of the initiative, which would see a sharper focus on joint advocacy on funding, policy and programme issues, with a view to achieving positive change for vulnerable children and young people in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq. Partners are in the process of developing a 3-year costed workplan based on an agreed theory of change, which would allow for advocacy priorities, identified by technical experts, to evolve in response to the changing context over this period.

## REQUIRED FUNDING FOR NO LOST GENERATION PROGRAMMING IN 2019<sup>22</sup>

Appeal	Sector	Country	Required funding
Syria HRP	Education	Syria	\$255,500,000
	Child Protection	Syria	\$72,100,000
	Adolescents & Youth	Syria	\$492,900,000 <sup>23</sup>
TOTAL			\$820,500,000
Refugee Hosting Countries (3RP)	Education		\$958,300,000
		Turkey	\$310,900,000
		Lebanon	\$388,400,000
		Jordan	\$220,500,000 <sup>24</sup>
		Iraq	\$18,100,000
		Egypt	\$20,400,000
	Child Protection		\$105,100,000
		Turkey	\$36,700,000
		Lebanon	\$33,700,000
		Jordan	\$22,500,000
		Iraq	\$5,900,000
		Egypt	\$6,300,000
	Adolescents & Youth <sup>25</sup>		\$506,700,000
TOTAL			\$1,570,100,000
Iraq HRP <sup>26</sup>	Education	Iraq	\$35,500,000
	Child Protection	Iraq	\$39,900,000
TOTAL			\$75,400,000
Total requirement <sup>27</sup>			\$2,466,000,000





Sydra, 10, left, and Lojayen, 14, are Syrian refugees living in a refugee settlement in Bekaa Valley, Lebanon. Behind them is a clean water tank provided by World Vision.



## ENDNOTES

- 1 Defined as anyone under the age of 18 years
- 2 Defined as anyone aged 15 to 24 years inclusive
- 3 The figures shown here are based on the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Syria, which represents the independent analysis of the United Nations (UN) and its humanitarian partners based on information available to them. While the HNO aims to provide consolidated humanitarian analysis and data to help inform joint strategic humanitarian planning, many of the figures provided throughout the document are estimates based on sometimes incomplete and partial data sets using the methodologies for collection that were available at the time.
- 4 School-age children refers to children aged 5-17
- 5 Disaggregation by sex has only been possible for a small proportion of results due to lack of disaggregation in 3RP and HRP source data.
- 6 Through the efforts of UNICEF and its partners.
- 7 Through the efforts of UNICEF and its partners.
- 8 Adolescent & Youth results tracking is still nascent in the Iraq HRP reporting systems; thus results for this pillar are not included here.
- 9 Funding requirements and amounts received are based on inputs received from the Child Protection cluster coordinator for Whole of Syria, and therefore differ slightly from data uploaded to the Financial Tracking Service platform.
- 10 An earlier version of this report stated that the funding required for A&Y in 2017 was \$301,000,000, funding received was \$146,600,000 and coverage was 49%. The funding figures for A&Y in 2017 under the Syria HRP, as well as the overall funding levels for 2017, have been revised in this updated version as a result of refinements to NLG's funding tracking methodology for the A&Y pillar
- 11 Funding figures derived from the 3RP, Syria HRP and Iraq HRP are verified by the sector/cluster coordinators for the three pillars covered by No Lost Generation as part of NLG's funding tracking methodology. In the event there is a discrepancy between numbers reported through the 3RP and HRP funding tracking system, and the figures we receive from sector/cluster coordinators NLG will rely on the figures received from coordinators.
- 12 Adolescent & Youth funding received for 3RP countries has been calculated from the overall funding received in relevant sectors, using the proportion of required funding tagged as targeting Adolescents & Youth as a guide
- 13 Adolescent & Youth funding data is not available for Lebanon.
- 14 Includes \$115 million carry over.
- 15 Includes \$18 million carry over
- 16 Required and received funding for Child Protection in Jordan has been recalculated based on feedback received from the Jordan CP sub-sector.
- 17 Required funding was recalculated during the year using the most current figures from the HRP and 3RP funding tracking mechanisms
- 18 Required and received funding for Child Protection in Iraq has been recalculated based on feedback received from the Iraq CP sub-sector. This figure includes \$9 million in USAID/OFDA funding committed to UNICEF that was recorded on FTS as general protection
- 19 Dara, K. 2019 (not published). Observatory of Donor Financial Support to Education, Child Protection, and Adolescents and Youth Sectors for the Syria Crisis.
- 20 Numbers based on 2018-2019 3RP planning document.
- 21 Targets for Iraq reflect only the Humanitarian Response Plan; excluding 3RP
- 22 All figures are in USD, derived from the relevant humanitarian response plans, and rounded to the nearest \$100,000 for ease of reading.
- 23 From 2019 partners are utilizing a slightly modified version of the Adolescents & Youth tagging system implemented in 2017 for the Syria HRP; this more accurate system is partly responsible for a decrease in A&Y funding requirements from \$901,000,000 in 2018 to \$492,900,000 in 2019.
- 24 Funding requirements based on the Jordan Response Plan
- 25 Adolescents & Youth figures for Jordan are estimates and subject to change.
- 26 Figures for Iraq are for HRP only and do not take into account the Resilience and Recovery Programme.
- 27 All efforts have been made to ensure the most accurate funding requirements for 2019 are reflected in this report. Funding requirements are subject to change throughout the year as sectors respond to changing situations on the ground.





Child-friendly spaces provide a safe place where children can play, learn, cope with their experiences and begin to regain a sense of normalcy.

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