

#NOLOST
GENERATION
#لا_لضياع_خيل

NO LOST GENERATION UPDATE

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2017



Eid, 12, left and Ismail, 13, right, are brothers from Aleppo. They have been living in Sahnaya for the last four months, and were out of school for a year. They worked in the streets selling sweets but finally they have been registered again to go back to school.

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Girls doing warming up exercises and getting ready for the summer school activities at NRC's education centre in Zaatari Camp.

© Hussein Amri/NRC

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. The initiative brings together key partners to achieve agreed outcomes essential for the education, protection, wellbeing and future of children and young people affected by these conflicts. These outcomes fall under three pillars: Education, Child Protection and Adolescents & Youth.

No Lost Generation is led jointly by UNICEF, Mercy Corps, Save the Children and World Vision.

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



Children¹ and youth² 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



Children have access to quality protection services

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



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

PARTNERS AND SUPPORTERS

Partners in the No Lost Generation initiative include the following:



Donors to No Lost Generation include Australia, Belgium, the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, Canada, Denmark, Dubai Cares, the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis, EU Humanitarian Aid, Finland, France, Germany, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Malala Fund, Norway, the Open Society Foundation, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.

To find out more about No Lost Generation and all our supporters, please visit: www.nolostgeneration.org



On 20 March in Nashabieh, eastern Ghouta, a girl smiles as she stands in front of water tanks that UNICEF and partners have provided at a school sheltering internally displaced people.

© UNICEF/UN0187065/Nader

COUNTRY LEVEL DATA

THE SITUATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT THE END OF 2017

INSIDE SYRIA



5.3m girls and boys in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance.



2.1m or **36%** of school-age children³ remain out of school, **40%** of which are 15-17 years old.



During the year at least **961** children, of which **89** are girls, were recruited and used in armed conflict, representing a **13%** increase as compared to 2016.



69% of the population is estimated to be living in extreme poverty.



Based on 2015 data, the unemployment rate was estimated to be **53%**, rising to up to **75%** among youth (15-24 years).



82% of communities surveyed perceived child labour as an issue of concern.



69% of communities surveyed reported the occurrence of child marriage.



Lack or loss of civil documentation was reported by surveyed communities as the number one protection concern, affecting **83%** of communities. It was associated with lack of access to education and other services.



180,000 teachers are no longer in service, and damage or destruction is estimated to have affected **40%** of school infrastructure.



During the year **67** attacks on schools and education personnel, and **108** attacks on hospitals and medical personnel were verified.



At least **910** children were killed and **361** children were injured in the course of 2017 because of the conflict; conflict is the main cause of death among adolescents in Syria.



of explosive weapons use in Syria have occurred in densely populated areas.



During the year at least **78** children, including **52** boys and **26** girls, continued to be arrested and detained by belligerents in the context of their alleged association with armed forces or armed groups. In addition, at least **166** children were detained in the context of suspected family ties with fighters.



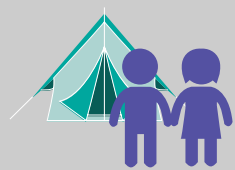
There are an estimated **438,000** Palestine refugees remaining in Syria, with nearly **95% (418,000)** requiring humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.



Maher, 4, with his mother in their tent in a camp for internal displaced people where they currently live after fleeing their home in West Mosul. Maher and his mother got injured as they were trying to escape the fighting, his mother was evacuated outside the city with his father and brother, while Maher and the rest of his siblings got stuck behind for another week. Maher participates in psychosocial support programmes provided in Save the Children's child friendly space in the camp where they live.

© Ahmad Baroudi/Save the Children

TURKEY



There are **1.5m** refugee children from Syria.



350,000 or **35%** of registered school-age refugee children from Syria remain out of school.



Over **64%** of refugee households outside of camps are living below the poverty line.

LEBANON



Almost **one-third** of all children are refugees from Syria.



180,000 or **37%** of registered school-age Syrian refugee children remain out of school.



76% of Syrian refugees live below the poverty line.



41% of young women from Syria living in Lebanon were married before the age of 18.



There are an estimated **34,000** Palestine refugees from Syria in Lebanon, with a poverty rate estimated at **89%**, and almost **95%** of households are considered food insecure.

JORDAN



There are **233,000** school-age Syrian refugee children.



73,100 or **31%** of Syrian school-age children are not in school.



85% of registered Syrian refugee children are living below the poverty line.



16% of Syrian children under 5 do not have a birth certificate.



There are **17,000** Palestine refugees from Syria, of which **92.8%** are categorized as vulnerable and **47.2%** are children.

EGYPT



There are **42,000** registered school-age refugee children from Syria.



37% of refugees from Syria are now living below the poverty line.

IRAQ



20,200 or **30%** of school-age Syrian refugee children are not enrolled in formal education. **2,600** or **4%** have no access to any form of education.



An estimated **8.7m** people affected by the conflict in Iraq, including **4m** children, need at least one form of humanitarian assistance.



During the year, over **151** attacks on schools and personnel were verified and at least **22** schools were used by military forces. **523** children were reported to have been recruited by military actors, **425** to have been killed, and **695** to have been injured as a result of conflict.

PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS FOR 2017⁴

SYRIA

EDUCATION

- 3.7m or 64% of school-age children were enrolled in education.
- 176,000 school-age children were enrolled in non-formal education.
- 12,800 classrooms were constructed, established or rehabilitated.
- 1.8m children were reached with textbooks and teaching and learning materials.
- 25,000 teachers and educators (76% females) have received training.
- 193,000 female youth and 152,000 male youth were enrolled in general upper-secondary school.
- 27,000 female youth and 51,000 male youth were enrolled in vocational upper-secondary school.
- 47,600 students attended UNRWA schools.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 895,800 protection interventions were conducted through community based protection services⁵.
- 678,500 girls and boys were engaged in structured, sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support.
- 65,700 women and men participated in parenting programmes.
- 1,269,000 individuals benefited from child protection awareness raising and community events.
- 1,500 adults and children groups/committees were supported to ensure the community's active participation to prevent and respond to child protection issues.
- 19,000 girls and boys received specialized child protection services through case management.
- 9,700 men and women were trained on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- Over 340,000 children (54% girls) were trained on life-skills and citizenship education programmes in formal and non-formal settings.
- 57,000 older adolescents (15-17 years) benefitted from informal vocational training.
- 163,000 adolescents and youth were involved in or leading civic engagement initiatives.
- 225,000 adolescents and youth were involved in social cohesion activities through Sports for Development, youth led community dialogue, and volunteer actions.
- 1,400 youth benefited from livelihoods support including seed funding.
- 476,000 adolescents and youth benefited from a holistic package of multi-sectoral services and opportunities in 12 governorates.

TURKEY

EDUCATION

- There was a reduction in the number of out-of-school Syrian children by 25% between 2016 and 2017, despite a 17% growth in the number of school-age refugee children.
- 612,600 children from Syria were enrolled in formal education.
- 150,000 children, youth and adults from Syria benefited from Ministry of National Education non-formal education activities provided at the public education centers and around 17,000 benefited from informal education.
- 18,000 teachers from Syria and 120,000 Turkish teachers and administrators were trained, and more than 13,000 Syrian volunteer teachers continue to be paid monthly incentives.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 63,700 children received specialized child protection services.
- 115,200 children participated in structured, sustained child protection or psycho-social support programmes (individually or in groups).
- 13,600 households were reached with positive parenting programmes.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- 28,300 men and women refugees and affected host community members (including young people) participated in skills training (e.g. basic life skills, vocational training and language training).
- 145,400 youth and adolescents attended empowerment programmes.
- 18,300 men and women refugees or affected host community members (including young people) completed technical and vocational training.

LEBANON

EDUCATION

- Enrollment of school-age children from Syria in formal and non-formal education increased from 301,800 in 2016 to 357,600 in 2017.
- 92,600 children accessed community-based Early Childhood Education, Basic Literacy and Numeracy, Accelerated Learning Programmes, Youth basic literacy and numeracy, or technical training programmes.
- 3,905 refugee youth enrolled into public secondary education, representing a 26% increase from the previous school year.
- 365 teachers, education personnel and educators were trained.
- 5,482 children were enrolled in UNRWA schools.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 45,700 boys and girls were assisted through child protection case management services.
- 52,100 caregivers accessed child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes).
- 172,800 girls and boys accessed child protection prevention (community based psychosocial support).

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- 50,100 youth were engaged in social stability initiatives.
- 341 youth empowerment initiatives were implemented.
- Partners developed and implemented a TVET Strategic Paper and Roadmap leading to better linkages with the labour demand market requirements and the aspirations of youth aged 12 - 21 years.

JORDAN

EDUCATION

- 126,100 Syrian boys and girls were enrolled in camp schools and the second shift in public schools in host communities.
- 30,300 Syrian out-of-school children were enrolled in non-formal education.
- 11,500 teachers, facilitators and school staff were trained.
- 974 Palestine refugee children were integrated in UNRWA schools in Jordan with an additional 422 Syrian national students.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 15,200 girls and boys received specialized child protection case management and multi-sectoral services.
- 94,900 women and men participated in structured and sustained better parenting and prevention of violence programmes.
- 171,400 girls and boys participated in structured, sustained child protection programmes.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- 1,700 men and women (including youth) accessed job and livelihoods counselling services.
- 6,400 Syrian adolescents and youth enrolled in learning opportunities (post-basic and technical education).

EGYPT

EDUCATION

- 26,000 refugee children from Syria received education grants.
- 117 children with disabilities (63% female) benefitted from education grants to pay for schools that have the education and care model that cater to the specific needs of children with disabilities.
- 72 children with disabilities received assistance such as hearing aids, eye glasses and wheel chairs to facilitate their learning processes.
- 20 public schools and 5 community schools were renovated in line with WASH standards to encourage school accessibility for both Egyptian and Syrian boys and girls.
- 1,900 Egyptian public school teachers received training on active learning, positive discipline, critical thinking and problem solving.
- 330 Syrian teachers received training on active learning methodologies, literacy skills, critical thinking and problem solving.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 7,700 children, adolescents and youth benefited from multi sectoral case management.
- 6,400 women and men participated in positive parenting programs.
- 31,300 children, adolescents and youth participated in structured, sustained psychosocial support, life skills and child protection programs.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- 1, 500 people (including youth) accessed training for livelihoods purposes.

IRAQ (3RP)

EDUCATION

- There was an increase in the enrolment of refugee children from Syria by 30% between 2016 and 2017.
- 75,000 (90%) of refugee children from Syria enrolled in formal or non-formal education programs.
- 10,900 (50% girls) who were at risk of dropping out or out of school benefitted from cash assistance.
- 5,700 boys and girls benefitted from life skills and citizenship education programmes.
- 18,300 (51% girls) benefited from the winter school uniforms as part of Winterization kits.
- 1,314 refugee teachers received training.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 38,600 children participated in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes.
- 3,900 girls and boys received specialized child protection services.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

- 220 refugees from Syria received tertiary education scholarships.
- 700 individuals (including youth) attended social cohesion events (including dialogues) more than twice.
- 1,600 individuals (including youth) participated in professional skills, vocational or business development training courses.

IRAQ (HRP)⁶

EDUCATION

- 1,112,700 learners (46% females) were provided with learning materials.
- 6,800 (58% females) teachers and other education officials were trained.
- 6,400 classrooms were rehabilitated, accommodating 384,400 children (44% females).
- 155,200 children (48% females) were reached with psychosocial support services in learning spaces.

CHILD PROTECTION

- 16,200 caregivers participated in parenting programmes.
- 675,300 children (261,400 boys aged 0-13 years, 92,300 adolescent boys aged 14-17 years, 244,400 girls aged 0-13 years, 77,200 adolescent girls aged 14-17 years) participated in sustained psychosocial support programmes.
- 30,400 children (11,700 boys aged 0-13 years, 4,100 adolescent boys aged 14-17 years, 10,800 girls aged 0-13 years, 3,820 adolescent girls 14-17 years) at risk were supported through case management.
- 1,623 unaccompanied children (645 boys, 391 adolescent boys, 475 girls, and 112 adolescent girls) were identified and documented of which 1,331 (511 boys, 342 adolescent boys, 377 girls, and 101 adolescent girls) were reunified.
- 6,003 separated children (2248 boys, 1052 adolescent boys, 2065 girls, and 638 adolescent girls) were identified and documented of which 1,549 (569 boys, 306 adolescent boys, 459 girls, and 215 adolescent girls) were reunified.
- 4,300 adolescent boys (14-17 years) and 3,700 adolescent girls (14-17 years) received focused mental health and psychosocial support services.



Ibrahim, 7, drawing during an activity at Save the Children's child friendly space in Al Hol Camp, Hasakah Governorate, Syria.

©Save the Children

FUNDING RECEIVED

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

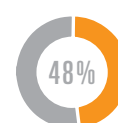
● Required ● Received ● Total

SYRIA

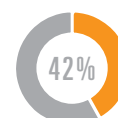
Funding level



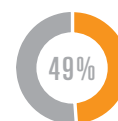
Education



Child Protection



Adolescents and youth



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



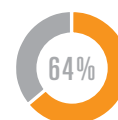
3RP COUNTRIES



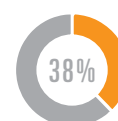
Education



Child Protection



Adolescents and youth⁷



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



TURKEY



Education



Child Protection



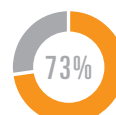
Adolescents
and youth²



LEBANON⁸



Education



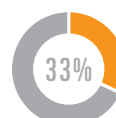
Child Protection



JORDAN



Education



Child Protection¹



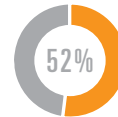
Adolescents
and youth²



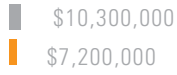
EGYPT



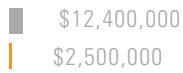
Education



Child Protection



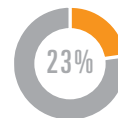
Adolescents and youth²



IRAQ (3RP)



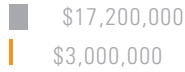
Education



Child Protection¹



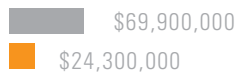
Adolescents and youth²



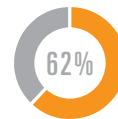
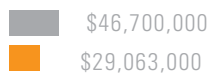
IRAQ (HRP)



Education



Child Protection⁹



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



TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED

REQUIRED

\$1,992,000,000¹⁰

RECEIVED

\$966,924,000



ANALYSIS OF FUNDING IN 2017

The overall funding level for No Lost Generation in 2017 (49%), as reflected in the humanitarian funding tracking systems, is lower than in previous years and significantly lower than the 71% funding rate in 2016. There are a number of factors that may have contributed to this.

The first of these is that the required funding for No Lost Generation has increased year on year, to just under USD 2 billion in 2017 – a 75% increase on the required amount the previous year (USD 1.14 billion required in 2016). In absolute terms, funding received for No Lost Generation programming increased from \$802,700,000 in 2016 to \$966,924,000 in 2017.

2017 was the first year to incorporate financial data on pillar III (Adolescents and Youth), thanks to newly developed tracking mechanisms which will be refined on an ongoing basis (with the exception of the Iraq HRP for which tracking mechanisms for pillar III are not yet in place). The addition of financial data on pillar III is one of the main contributing factors to the high increase in required funding for in 2017 as compared to 2016. Furthermore, the data tells us that in 2017 the Adolescent & Youth pillar of No Lost Generation tended to be less well funded than the other two pillars – partly as a result of low levels of funding for livelihoods in the Syria crisis response in 2017 (livelihoods was 36% funded in the 3RP, and 15% funded in the Syria HRP), given that this sector contributes significantly to pillar III.

A further consideration is that overall funding levels for the 3RP dropped by 10 percentage points in 2017 compared to 2016, with increasing requirements, donor fatigue and the evolving dynamics of the conflict inside Syria as possible contributing factors. No Lost Generation funding levels do not differ significantly from overall funding levels for the Syria HRP or the 3RP. At the same time, however, funding levels for No Lost Generation were below overall funding levels in the Iraq HRP in 2017: by 56 percentage points for Education and 29 percentage points for child protection. Further analysis is required to determine the causes of this.

Finally, the humanitarian funding which supports No Lost Generation programming is complemented by other resource flows such as bilateral aid or national spending which may be directed in support of No Lost Generation sectors, particularly in relation to national systems strengthening. The 3RP reports that bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors provided nearly USD 3.1 billion in grants and USD 4.3 billion in loans to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt in 2017. Information on this funding is not captured in humanitarian funding tracking systems. Interestingly, in Jordan, funding to support education through the Jordan Response Plan (which extends beyond the 3RP) was tracked in 2017, and demonstrates significant further investment in Education.

In addition to the amount and level of funds received, the timeliness and predictability of funding also impacts upon programming and results. Partners working under the Education pillar of No Lost Generation reported that in 2017 a significant proportion of overall funding was received in the second half of the year, limiting the extent to which programmes and, in particular, systems strengthening work could be properly planned, coordinated, and maintained across funding cycles.

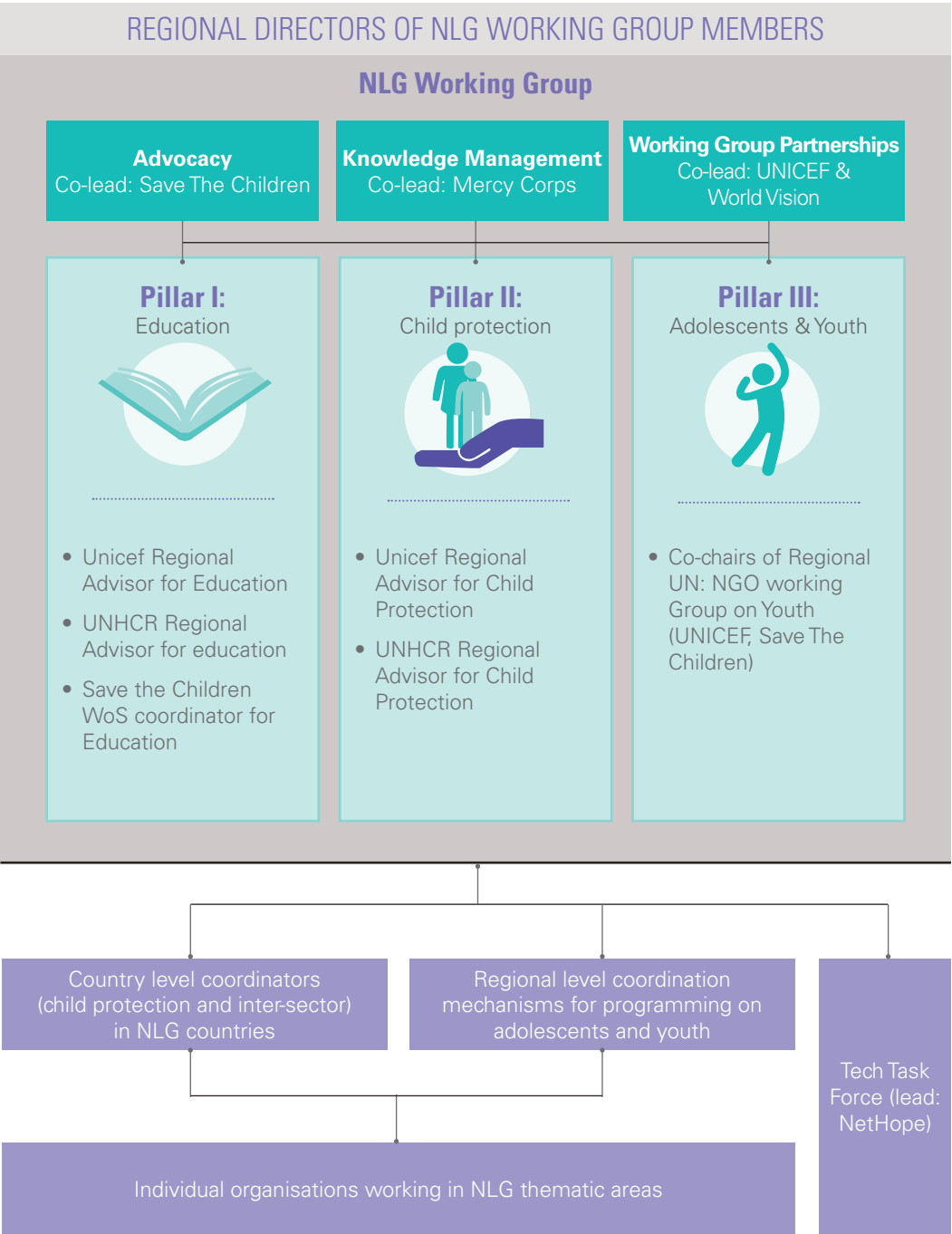
On a positive note, there appears to be a growing trend toward more predictable, timely and multi-year funding. The 3RP reports an increase in up front contributions in early 2018, and an increase in the amount of multi-year funding, noting that this trend will allow many partners to avoid breaks in assistance between 2017 and 2018.

Finally, the funding deficit that UNRWA began to face in 2017 challenges its ability to continue to provide education services to Palestine refugees in the region. UNRWA is severely challenged by a large funding deficit, that is putting education in UNRWA schools as well as host country systems under pressure, jeopardizing both access to and quality of the education delivered

REGIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITY

Whilst the programming element of No Lost Generation is embedded in the Humanitarian Response Plans for Syria and Iraq; and the Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Syria crisis, No Lost Generation operational partners (UN and NGOs) convene at the regional level in a Working Group to steer the initiative, and agree and implement joint actions in support of No Lost Generation goals. A dedicated coordinator (UNICEF staff member) was in place throughout 2017 to fulfill the coordination function along with designated focal points from the NGO co-leads. The average level of satisfaction from members of working group in 2017 was 7.5/10, from a survey that had a 59% response rate.

No Lost Generation Structure



NO LOST GENERATION HIGHLIGHTS IN 2017

ADVOCACY

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

WORKING GROUP AND PARTNERSHIPS

JANUARY

23 January: a High level No Lost Generation panel hosted by Norway at the Syria Conference in Helsinki features young people from Syria.

MARCH

20 March: a panel at the European Parliament's Mashreq committee focuses on the impact of the Syria crisis on children and includes a No Lost Generation representative.

1-2 March: A No Lost Generation EdTech Summit in Amman brings together over 70 organisations from the private, public, and development sectors to share knowledge, and sees the launch of the No Lost Generation Tech Task Force.

19 March: No Lost Generation Donor briefing hosted by Canada in Amman focuses on child marriage and child labour in countries affected by the Syria crisis.

APRIL

4-5 April: No Lost Generation Education report and policy paper is circulated during the Syria crisis pledging conference in Brussels, and key points from both are reflected in the conference outputs.

23-27 April: An interagency Participatory Action Research project with 121 young researchers in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria is launched and findings inform No Lost Generation advocacy priorities.

JULY

10-12 July: A Syria Crisis Education Response Information Management Workshop in Amman finalizes and endorses the Syria Crisis Education IM Package, improving measurement of No Lost Generation results.

AUGUST

23 August: A No Lost Generation workshop on Early Childhood Care and Development organized by Plan International Jordan brings together 19 different organizations responding to the Syria and Iraq crises to agree on key actions to improve funding, coordination and advocacy in this area of the response.

SEPTEMBER

20 September: A No Lost Generation Side Event at UNGA co-hosted by UNICEF and Save the Children included a high level panel responding to questions from children affected by the Syria and Iraq crises, and a live portal which connected the New York venue with the Harsham Camp in Erbil, Iraq.

12 September: A No Lost Generation Silicon Valley Symposium in San Francisco organized by Nethope, Microsoft, World Vision, and UNICEF brings together over 50 tech sector executives to explore potential collaborations to address some of the challenges faced by adolescents and youth affected by the Syria and Iraq crises

NOVEMBER

16 November: A No Lost Generation breakfast briefing entitled Securing a Future for Young People and Adolescents in Iraq and Syria hosted at Capitol Hill, Washington D.C. with the support of InterAction features live discussions with children from Iraq and showcases how funding from the United States supports the achievement of No Lost Generation results.

21 November: An Evidence Symposium on Adolescents and Youth in the MENA: Translating Research into Scaled Up Action brings together 120 young people, policy makers, donors, academics, and responders to share evidence and generate recommendations around employment, violence, and participation and engagement for adolescents and young people.

22 November: A No Lost Generation donor briefing hosted by ECHO facilitates reflection on highlights from the Evidence Symposium.

WORKING GROUP AND PARTNERSHIPS

2017 saw nine new organisations join the regional level Working Group for No Lost Generation: Warchild, International Medical Corps, World Health Organisation, Un Ponte Per, Relief International, Finn Church Aid, Plan International, Heartland Alliance and Dan Church Aid. These partners brought new expertise to the regional level work, with both Plan International and Warchild playing a leadership role in No Lost Generation events during the year.

Donors and UN member states continued to support No Lost Generation in multiple ways, by providing over USD 966m of funding for No Lost Generation programming; by pushing for policy changes to achieve positive change for children and young people in No Lost Generation countries; and by providing leadership and support to No Lost Generation initiatives. For example, Canada and the European Union Humanitarian Aid hosted regional level No Lost Generation thematic briefings for the donor community; Norway chaired the No Lost Generation high level panel at the Syria conference co-hosted by Finland in Helsinki; the UK, Canada, Luxembourg and the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis all contributed to the No Lost Generation side event in the UN General Assembly opening week.

The refugee hosting states in the region continued to contribute extensively to No Lost Generation not only through their support to refugees from Syria but also by bringing their voices to No Lost Generation advocacy events. For example, speakers from Turkey contributed to the No Lost Generation events in both Helsinki and New York, and in the latter a representative from Jordan also made a compelling intervention.

NO LOST GENERATION STUDENT CHAPTERS IN THE US

Continuing its virtual internship program initiated in 2014, the US Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration supported a cohort of students to lead No Lost Generation chapters in the US. One semester into the 2017-2018 school year, the 35 US-based No Lost Generation Student Initiative chapters have raised over \$12,000 for refugee charities in the US and beyond. Students have also logged nearly 1,400 volunteer hours, mostly for local refugee resettlement centers or in advocacy. Examples of their activities include providing direct support to families applying for asylum in the US; tutoring local resettled children in English; and raising funds to establish scholarships for refugees at University of California campuses

TECH PARTNERSHIPS

In March 2017, the No Lost Generation partners joined forces with NetHope and support from Microsoft to set up a technology task force focused on initiating and facilitating cross-sector, ICT-enabled collaborations aligned with the needs of displaced children and youth. The task force aims to address three key challenges:

- Humanitarian organizations lack access to private sector resources and expertise needed to support the needs of refugee children and youth;
- The private sector lacks information about the needs of conflict affected children and youth and guidance on how best to support them, in collaboration with humanitarian organizations; and
- In No Lost Generation programming areas in the region there are no established, trusted coordinating bodies for project-based, collaborations with the private sector that are ICT-enabled and evidence based.

Bringing together experts in humanitarian response and development on the one hand, with private sector expertise and resources on the other, the No Lost Generation Tech Task Force gathered over fifty organizations in 2017 including UN agencies; international and local NGOs; private sector companies; academic institutions and host governments.



Two students chatting during the recess at the UNRWA Rehabilitation Centre for the Visually Impaired in Gaza

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ADVOCACY

In order to promote sustained support for programming and to push for policy changes to improve results for children and youth, the No Lost Generation partnership provided direct contributions in 3 high level fora: the Helsinki and Brussels conferences on the Syria crisis, and a side event in the opening week of the UN General Assembly.

In Helsinki almost all donors and member states who addressed the plenary mentioned No Lost Generation, and a high level panel hosted by Norway and including two young people from Syria addressed a packed room.

In advance of the Brussels conference No Lost Generation partners circulated a set of policy asks and a No Lost Generation paper: Preparing for the Future of Children and Youth in Syria and the Region through Education: London One Year On. The Conference co-chairs recommitted in a joint declaration “to work towards the target of ensuring No Lost Generation of children, in Syria and in the region and increase efforts to reach the goal of getting all refugee children and vulnerable children in host communities into quality education with equal access for girls and boys.” They also agreed to center efforts on improving learning outcomes and to prevent drop out due to financial and non-financial barriers. The co-chairs’ declaration also referred to “the close links between protection, education and livelihood opportunities”.

The No Lost Generation side event on 20 September in New York, co-hosted by UNICEF and Save the Children, saw a diverse panel including the No Lost Generation champion Muzoon Almellehan respond to questions from children affected by the Syria and Iraq crises, after a keynote address from the UK. The event had a live portal which connected the venue with the Harsham Camp at the northern edge of Erbil in Iraq. Coverage of the event via social media meant that over 111.1 million people were with #NoLostGeneration and 27,800 engaged in support of No Lost Generation on social media between 19 and 22 September. Directly after the event, Humanitarian Envoy and No Lost Generation Champion Dr. Al-Meraikhi continued the conversation with one of the Syrian children who participated in the event via pre-recorded video and live streaming.

Finally, November saw a No Lost Generation panel event targeting decision-makers and influencers in Washington, sponsored by the US based group InterAction in cooperation with Congressman Engel and Congressman Hultgren.

In 2017 five new influential individuals became No Lost Generation Champions, committing their invaluable support to publicly advocate in support of No Lost Generation goals in their public and private communications. These were the activist Muzoon Almellehan; Dr. Al Meraikhi, the Humanitarian Envoy to the UN Secretary-General; Panos Moumtzis, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria crisis; the artist Priyanka Chopra and the author Ishmael Beah.

All the initiatives mentioned above were complemented by ongoing communications mechanisms throughout the year, including a website, 2 progress reports, 2 regional level donor briefings, a series of Education sector updates and 5 newsletters which reached an audience of over 1,000 practitioners and decision makers working on No Lost Generation themes.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

No Lost Generation provides a regional level platform for learning and intersectoral strategic thinking in support of the programming work at country level. 2017 saw the establishment of knowledge management systems (document repository, directory, webinars) on this platform in response to requests from partners. Partners also used the platform to run thematic events covering Early Childhood Care and Development, Psychosocial Support, and the evidence base on adolescents and youth in the region. These events convened practitioners and policy makers to share evidence, promote good practice and identify gaps, and the evidence base on Adolescents and Youth was further presented to donors at an No Lost Generation donor briefing hosted by the EU.

STRENGTHENING INTER-SECTOR PROGRAMMING TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOUR

Child labour remains a widespread and serious child protection issues faced by children in No Lost Generation Countries. In the first part of the year No Lost Generation partners developed a strategic sub-regional framework on Child Labour, which was shared at a No Lost Generation donor briefing hosted by Canada.

The development of the strategic framework was applied at field level throughout the year in several ways. ILO secured funding to implement strategies to in Syria address child labour, and partners have developed a pilot project focused on identifying and addressing child labour in Jordan and Lebanon. In Jordan, interagency work is ongoing to develop standard operating procedures for identification of children vulnerable to child labour, and ILO is implementing a new project, with demonstration activities at municipal level and additional research on child labour in agriculture.

In Turkey, a Child Labour Technical Group was formed in June 2017 and led consultations with humanitarian and development actors, including government, non-government and private sector actors, to identify gaps and opportunities to address child labour in coordination between education, child protection, basic needs and livelihoods sectors. At the policy level, partners advocated to increase opportunities for adults to access formal labour markets, support child workers' access to basic services, and work with businesses to ensure child labour-free production along the entire supply chain.

BUILDING THE EVIDENCE BASE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMING

On 22 and 23 November 2017 in Amman over 150 participants, representing donors, civil society organizations, regional humanitarian practitioners, academics, and young people gathered to explore and discuss the psychosocial needs and support systems for children and youth across the region. A series of keynote speakers, panel discussions, and interactive workshops facilitated the sharing of research and showcased proven and promising psychosocial support practices.



Participants try out participatory programme techniques at Positive Pathways, a No Lost Generation event in Amman.

© Warchild 2017

LEVERAGING EVIDENCE TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE CHANGES FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THEM

Participatory Action Research with young people in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan was carried out by No Lost Generation partners during 2017 and the emerging priorities for this cohort informed joint advocacy at the regional level. Improvements to the Syria HRP and 3RP tracking systems were also attained through collaborative work under the No Lost Generation initiative, leading to improved visibility of adolescents and youth in the planning, budgeting and reporting for these joint plans.

Using the No Lost Generation regional platform, the UN:NGO group co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children organized the first ever Evidence Symposium on Adolescents and Youth in MENA with the purpose of sharing evidence around three key priority areas: employment, engagement and violence. The aim of the event was to promote evidence informed programming for and with adolescents and youth. As a result of the Symposium, strategic recommendations for policy makers, donors, implementers, researchers and young people were agreed and presented to key stakeholders including the donor community. The data and recommendations have informed HRP and 3RP plans for 2018, as well as advocacy priorities for No Lost Generation in the coming year. They are also guiding the regional framework for joint UN strategic actions for young people (2018-21) and the UN:NGO group actions.

In an effort to keep tracking and elevating the priorities of young people, a key area of focus for pillar III in 2017 was expanding partnerships with adolescents and youth to amplify their voices, including through digital platforms where more than 250 plus blogs are written by vulnerable young people and more than 65,000 people are reached monthly through social media.

Finally, technical guidance and tools were developed to address capacity gaps and strengthen adolescent and youth engagement – these included an Adolescent and Youth Engagement Toolkit, guidance on Adolescent and Youth Programming for the HRPs and 3RP; and guidance on the systematic participation of adolescents and youth in programming.



Young people designing advocacy materials at a Participatory Action Research workshop.
©UNICEFMENA/2017/Rich

Key recommendations for No Lost Generation partners emerging from the evidence base on Adolescents and Youth

- Adolescent and youth specific age disaggregation, in addition to gender disaggregation, should be integrated into all parts of the planning cycle and there are promising practices to build on.
- Technical support and capacity building of partners is critical for effective adolescents and youth programming and gender inclusion.
- More cross-sectoral and inter-agency coordination is needed to increase the visibility of the issues and the scale of adolescents and youth programming.
- Engagement of adolescents and youth can be strengthened in all phases of programming, from needs assessment and design to implementation and evaluation.

BUILDING TECH ENABLED SOLUTIONS FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

2017 saw a two-day Education & Technology (EdTech) Summit, followed by twelve virtual convenings hosted by the NLG Tech Task Force and featuring collaborative, tech-enabled programs by Microsoft, Coursera, Udemy, HP, Accenture, UNICEF, IRC, NRC, War Child, IIE, World Vision and Arizona State University. In September 2017, the NLG Tech Task Force brought together private and humanitarian sector stakeholders at the NLG Silicon Valley Symposium in San Francisco to collaborate on addressing four challenges that conflict-affected youth and adolescents face relating to education, livelihoods, participation, and representation.

Following the Symposium, the Task Force formulated four specific projects through collaboration between several private sector companies and No Lost Generation operational partners. This first set of projects includes remote mentoring for young people learning conversational English; training in in-demand skills; a learning companion chatbot which makes discovery and access to learning resources easier; and the Adobe Project 1324 Challenge which proactively supports conflict-affected young people to share their stories through creative self-expression.

Project collaborators include Microsoft, Salesforce, Adobe, Pluralsight, UNICEF, NRC, Mercy Corps, and conflict-affected youth. The project teams are using lean startup methodology and design thinking, and leveraging technology where appropriate. In 2018, partners plan to measure, learn, and iterate with end-user feedback while sharing the learning broadly. Projects will be scaled as soon as they are ready.



Children from Syria trial new technologies to support learning.

© World Vision International / 2017

STRENGTHENING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

During 2017 Plan International led on a stream of work aimed at strengthening Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) programming in No Lost Generation countries. This involved undertaking a mapping of ECCD services currently provided to parents and children, followed by a one day workshop attended by 39 participants from 19 different organizations responding to the Syria and Iraq crises.

Key findings of the mapping included; a general lack or insufficiency of ECCD service provision in the humanitarian response to the Iraq and Syria crises, ECCD services not offered at scale in any public provision, and specific ECCD needs such as preschool, and childcare and parenting support among the refugee population.

Both the Bernard Van Leer Foundation and the Open Society Foundation are now funding an ECCD network for Jordan – one the main recommendation coming from the August workshop. This network will be co led with the National Council of Family Affairs in Jordan.

A set of advocacy related actions will also be taken by No Lost Generation partners with the aim of strengthening attention to ECCD in the humanitarian response plans and appeals (including the 3RP). Agreed actions include the development of common advocacy messages on ECCD in emergencies, the use of products such as infographics on the importance of investing in the early years and the development of a methodology to track ECCD investments.



Sisters Deena, Leila and Rana attend activities at the Child and Family Centre in Za'atari Camp every afternoon after school. These spaces provide a protective and stimulating environment for boys and girls in which they can learn and heal through age appropriate activities.

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WHAT TO EXPECT FROM NO LOST GENERATION IN 2018

AT COUNTRY LEVEL

At country level, No Lost Generation programmes will reach children and young people with the following results:

PILLAR 1 EDUCATION	PILLAR 2 CHILD PROTECTION	PILLAR 3 ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH
 <p>SYRIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450,000 children (5-17 years) will be enrolled in non-formal education • 1,200,000 children (3-17 years) will receive school supplies <p>REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN THE REGION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,558,500 children (5-17 years) will be enrolled in formal general education • 12,300 youth (15-17 years) will be enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training <p>IRAQ¹¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500,000 children inside Iraq will be reached by No Lost Generation partners with education opportunities 	 <p>SYRIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 844,000 girls and boys will participate in child protection and psychosocial support programmes • 12,000 women and men will be trained on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards <p>REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN THE REGION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 393,000 girls and boys will benefit from child protection or psychosocial support programmes • 148,000 women and men will participate in parenting programmes¹² <p>IRAQ¹³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 233,000 girls and boys will benefit from child protection services • 236,000 girls, boys, women and men will be reached by awareness raising activities on child protection 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,300,000 adolescents and youth in refugee hosting countries in the region will access positive engagement opportunities¹⁴ • 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 • Adolescents and youth will be supported to contribute to resilience and social cohesion in their communities • There will be enhanced mechanisms for networking and mentorship for young people • Adolescents and youth will inspire and lead change in their communities • There will be expanded livelihood opportunities for youth

REQUIRED FUNDING FOR NO LOST GENERATION PROGRAMMING IN 2018¹⁵

Appeal	Sector	Country	Required funding
Syria HRP	Education	Syria	281,200,000
	Child Protection	Syria	65,600,000
	Adolescents & Youth ¹⁶	Syria	901,000,000
TOTAL			1,247,800,000
Refugee Hosting Countries (3RP)	Education		766,000,000
		Turkey	245,000,000
		Lebanon	316,000,000
		Jordan	153,000,000
		Iraq	30,000,000
		Egypt	22,000,000
	Child Protection		122,200,000
		Turkey	32,400,000
		Lebanon	39,600,000
		Jordan	34,300,000
		Iraq	5,900,000
		Egypt	10,000,000
		Adolescent & Youth	
TOTAL			1,160,146,000
Iraq HRP ¹⁷	Education	Iraq	38,000,000
	Child Protection	Iraq	22,200,000
TOTAL			60,200,000
Total requirement			\$2,468,146,000

AT REGIONAL LEVEL

At the regional level, the No Lost Generation partners have set out a joint work plan (available upon request) focused around four main functions of the partnership:

1. Advocacy
2. Fundraising / holding funders to account
3. Knowledge management (and, as part of this, facilitation of partnerships and support for cross-sector programming, emerging programme areas and innovation, including technology).
4. Ensuring the voices of children and young people are heard at all levels

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2018 WORKPLAN INCLUDE:

- A Tech Summit bringing together private sector, operational No Lost Generation partners and young people in Amman in Q1
- A report on progress in the Education pillar just in advance of the Brussels pledging conference in Q2
- The second in a series of Evidence Symposia on Adolescents and Youth in Amman in Q3
- An external evaluation of No Lost Generation since its inception in 2013 – with results available in Q4
- Monthly webinars focusing on tech solutions and support in No Lost Generation programmatic areas

No Lost Generation partners will fund activities within the workplan through their own budgets and allocation of resources in kind such as person time and expertise.



"I always remembered to take my Grade 9 certificate with me. You see, it's the most valuable thing I own; without it, I would not have been able to continue my education." Rama [name changed], 18, Aleppo.

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REFERENCES

1. Defined as anyone under the age of 18 years.
2. Defined as anyone aged 15 to 24 years inclusive.
3. School-age children refers to children aged 5-17.
4. Disaggregation by sex has only been possible for a small proportion of results due to lack of disaggregation in 3RP and HRP source data; figures above 10,000 have been rounded to the nearest hundred for ease of reading, with the exception of data relating to separated children.
5. These include including awareness raising on protection risks; recreational and community mobilization activities; and targeted social and economic support for persons with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities
6. Adolescent & Youth results tracking is still nascent in the Iraq HRP reporting systems; thus results for this pillar are not included here
7. 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.
8. Adolescent & Youth funding data is not available for Lebanon
9. Required funding for child protection in Iraq has been recalculated according to Iraq child protection sector designated projects.
10. Required funding was recalculated during the year using improved criteria for inclusion of specific HRP / 3RP interventions contributing to pillar III of No Lost Generation.
11. Targets reflect only Humanitarian Response Plan, excluding Resilience and Recovery Program.
12. This excludes Lebanon
13. Targets reflect only Humanitarian Response Plan, excluding Resilience and Recovery Program.
14. This excludes Lebanon; data for Jordan is incomplete.
15. All figures are in USD, derived from the HRPs and 3RP, and rounded to the nearest 100,000.
16. Due to increased capacity of partners utilizing adolescent and youth tagging put in place in 2017, and use of No Lost Generation Adolescent & Youth guidelines, twice as many projects have been tagged as targeting adolescents and youth in 2018 than in 2017. Therefore a much greater requirement and proportion of overall No Lost Generation required funding is allocated towards adolescents and youth.
17. Figures for Iraq are for HRP only and do not take into account the Resilience and Recovery Programme.



Walking children to school. Facilitators working at the NRC learning centre in Zaatari refugee camp volunteer to walk their students from their caravans to the school and back home. This initiative took place to encourage the students to go to school and make sure they are safe.

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