

#NOLOST  
GENERATION

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NO LOST GENERATION  
January – December **2016**



This update covers the year of 2016. All No Lost Generation updates are generated after the relevant humanitarian reports have been published, and draw on these to ensure efficiency and consistency in reporting.

Credit: Alex Whittle for World Vision

Shaima, 13, is one of 100 children who plays football at a pitch in Azraq camp after school every day, as part of a programme to promote sports and leisure activities for refugee children from Syria.

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Credit: Taghrid Mohammad UNRWA

Students playing music instruments at Community Development Centre, Homs, Syria

# 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.



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<sup>3</sup>
- 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<sup>4</sup> 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

1 Defined as anyone under the age of 18 years  
2 Defined as anyone aged 15 to 24 years inclusive  
3 Defined as anyone aged 10 to 24 years inclusive  
4 Defined as anyone aged 10 to 19 inclusive.



## 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

## WHAT IS THE ADDED VALUE OF NO LOST GENERATION?

Working through existing mechanisms, the initiative convenes partners at the regional level to:

- Provide a platform for joint advocacy on the priorities for children and youth.
- Amplify the voices and perspectives of adolescents and youth.
- Link efforts in different sectors to achieve results on issues which cannot be addressed by one sector alone, such as child labour or child marriage.
- Mobilise resources for sectors at risk of underfunding.

At the close of 2016 partners responded to a survey in which they were asked to comment on the added value of the initiative to their organisations. Answers emphasised the following three points:

1. No Lost Generation has been successful as a common advocacy platform which has highlighted and elicited a response to the issues of children and young people
2. The regional level partnership provides an opportunity for exchange of information and programming experiences between sectors which share common goals.
3. The concept behind No Lost Generation is clear and simple, and unites a wide range of stakeholders to collaborate on issues affecting children and young people.



It is thanks to No Lost Generation advocacy efforts that the 2017 HNO and HRP have paid increased attention to highlighting the needs of youth in Syria and has increased planned programming efforts to address these needs.

- Response from one No Lost Generation Partner in an end of year satisfaction survey

## OVERVIEW OF NO LOST GENERATION IN 2016

2016 saw the start of Phase II of No Lost Generation, projected to cover 3-5 years. This phase saw the addition of the third pillar: Adolescents and Youth, in recognition of the size, specific needs and strategic importance of this cohort of the affected population.

During the February 2016 London 'Supporting Syria and the Region' Conference, No Lost Generation partners set the ambitious goal of ensuring access to education for all out-of-school children and youth inside Syria and all Syrian refugee children and youth in the five host countries, together with affected host community children and youth. A strategic paper presented at the conference outlined key strategic shifts articulated around the three pillars of education system strengthening, access and quality required to address the scale and challenges of the protracted crisis.

The significant increase in support for education efforts following the London conference paved the way for No Lost Generation partners to make the case for concurrent investment in Child Protection, and in Adolescents and Youth – recognising that results under all three of the No Lost Generation pillars are interdependent. Agreed advocacy messages which were put forward by partners and champions throughout the year included calls for investment and policy changes under all three pillars of the initiative.

During 2016 No Lost Generation partners driving the initiative at regional level – whose number grew from 15 to 24 during the year - agreed on formal structures to oversee implementation of the No Lost Generation initiative and an agreed advocacy strategy. In March 2016 three NGOs stepped up to co-lead the initiative: Mercy Corps, Save the Children and World Vision. In order to maximize efficiency each of these heads up one workstream within the initiative, as follows: Mercy Corps leads on Knowledge Management, Save the Children leads on Advocacy; and World Vision co-leads the overall partnership which is convened in a working group based in Amman.

In addition to high profile advocacy moments such as a side event at the World Humanitarian Summit, a 40-strong No Lost Generation communications group established at regional level in 2016 generated and shared content on the internet and social media. No Lost Generation social media reached 1.3m people, during the year, with high profile spokespeople mentioning the initiative including Malala, Liam Neeson, and Lyse Doucet.

Programmatic results for millions of children and youth in the six No Lost Generation countries were coupled with regional level initiatives to strengthen the quality of the response across sectors. For example an interagency, cross-sector strategic framework was developed to address child labour in all countries affected by the Syria crisis. In the Education sector the range of existing Technical Vocational Education and Training initiatives was reviewed and the process of agreeing harmonised approaches was begun. Another important step was the harmonisation of the results frameworks in the Education and Child Protection sectors across the No Lost Generation countries to improve coherence and facilitate measurement of progress and improve accountability. Under pillar III, a mapping of adolescent and youth interventions across the responses was conducted to develop a baseline for the extent to which programmes reached and engaged adolescents and youth.

To increase scale of coverage, guidance on integrating adolescent and youth programming across sectors and increasing adolescent and youth engagement was developed and disseminated. Additionally, new measurement mechanisms in both OCHA's Online Project System and the 3RP planning matrices to identify the budget required for pillar III. Agreed No Lost Generation related text was included in the final appeal documents.

Finally, over 50 No Lost Generation focused student groups in universities across the US undertook advocacy and fundraising in support of No Lost Generation. A campaign kit was developed by No Lost Generation partners to support their work, including key advocacy messages, guidance on how to develop a campaign and advice on how to channel funds raised to the response on the ground.

# THE YEAR FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

## INSIDE SYRIA



By the end of 2016 **5.8M** boys and girls in Syria needed humanitarian assistance and protection.



**2.7M** girls and boys were internally displaced.



**2.8M** girls and boys were living in hard-to-reach locations.



Over **280,000** girls and boys were living in besieged locations.



Poverty levels increased to **83%**, up from **67%** in 2015.



In 2016, **87** attacks on education, including **76** attacks on schools and **11** attacks on teachers and education personnel, resulted in the killing and injuring of more than **250** children.



At the end of 2016 **1.75M** school-aged children were out of school (down from **2.12M** the previous year) and **ONE IN THREE** schools was damaged, destroyed or occupied.



Nearly **7M** children were living in poverty.



**70%** of surveyed sub-districts reported child labour in its most dangerous and hazardous forms, such as: scavenging (**71%**); smuggling (**40%**); begging (**60%**); and engagement in illicit activities (**76%**).



**16%** of direct victims injured by explosive weapons are **CHILDREN**.



Family separation was reported in **72%** of surveyed locations.



**1 IN 5** girls and boys were estimated to be at risk of developing a mild to moderate mental health problem.



Of the **6M** adolescents and youth in the country, **2.6M** were internally displaced and **2.7M** were in need of humanitarian assistance.



Unemployment rates among youth were estimated to be **78%** and were significantly higher among female youth.



## GRAVE VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN<sup>5</sup>

Monitoring grave violations against children, as mandated by the UN Security Council, continued in 2016 with over 2,500 grave child rights violations verified in Syria during the year. This represents a 60% increase from last year. Of these, killing and maiming of children as a result of the conduct of hostilities by parties to the conflict and recruitment and/or use of children in the conflict were the most frequent documented violations. The United Nations documented nearly 1,300 children killed or injured, a 20% increase as compared to last year. A large majority of these incidents occurred during airstrikes, but also as a result of mortar, shelling and IED attacks, victim-activated IEDs and unexploded ordnance, suicide bombings and sniper attacks.

Over 850 cases were documented of recruitment and use of children in Syria by all parties to the conflict, representing a double increase as compared to the previous year. Children participating in the conflict are becoming younger and younger – in 20% of the documented cases, children were below the age of 14. The youngest child was only eight years old. Children, particularly boys, are most commonly used in combat roles – in 88% of the documented cases children received military training, were carrying weapons, or actively participating in hostilities.

Reports of attacks on education including schools and education personnel increased 40% as compared to 2015; and attacks on health including hospitals and health personnel nearly tripled compared to the previous year, with 94 medical personnel killed or injured.

<sup>5</sup> Numbers cited here are not indicative of the overall scale of violations, but rather of the violations it was possible to 'capture' and verify. While the data provides an overview of confirmed trends of violations against children, the numbers are likely to be higher. In addition, the verification of incidents remains ongoing, which will lead to revised numbers in the future. The data provided reflects incidents documented up until 31 January 2017.

Credit: Taghrid Mohammad UNRWA

Jaramana Collective Shelter, Damascus, Syria

## IN THE 3RP COUNTRIES



There were **2.3M** children of Syrian origin in the region, with only **10%** living in refugee camps.



At the end of 2016, **534,500** school-aged refugee children from Syria were out of school, down from **630,500** the previous year.



As of June 2016, there were over **10,000** separated children and **1,500** unaccompanied children from Syria in 3RP countries.



A high proportion of families relied solely or partly on income from child labour (**46%** in Jordan).



Rates of child marriage rose to over **20%** in Lebanon and over **30%** in Jordan.

Approximately one third of the population affected by the Syria crisis was aged 10-24. Lack of opportunities for civic and social engagement in their communities, protection issues and limited access to safe livelihoods led to growing hopelessness amongst this critical cohort. Key issues identified by adolescents and youth included:

- Young peoples' frustration with the lack of action on issues of concern to them including access to safety, security, quality education and protection services, and decent livelihood opportunities;
- Their sense of disempowerment as they feel their voices are not heard and there are limited fora for them to actively engage at community, local and national levels; and
- Their existing positive contribution to their communities, strong desire to feel valued and to be given greater opportunities to contribute to the community and to address issues impacting young people.

## IN IRAQ



At the end of 2016 there were **5.1M** children in need of humanitarian assistance.



During 2016 over **1M** people, including **597,200** children returned to their homes following displacement, or in areas that have recently come under Government control.



In 2016, **292** grave violations of child rights were verified, affecting **539** children. An additional **160** incidents affecting another **1,207** children were reported, but have not been verified.



In 2016 an estimated **3.6M** children – one in five – were estimated to be at serious risk of death, injury, sexual violence, abduction and recruitment into armed groups.



At the end of 2016's academic year only **61%** of conflict affected children had access to some form of education. More than 760,000 displaced children had missed an entire year of education.

## NO LOST GENERATION RESULTS IN 2016

Programme results are given for Education and Child Protection only, since results for the Adolescents and Youth pillar are spread across sectors and currently there is not consistent disaggregation by age and sex to allow measurement. Guidance developed in 2017 for reporting will address these issues in the future. All figures have been rounded up to the nearest hundred for ease of reading.

### INSIDE SYRIA

#### EDUCATION

Between the 2014/15 and the 2015/16 school years there was an increase in enrolment from 3.24 million (60%) to 3.66 million (68%); and a decrease in the number of out-of-school children from 2.12 million (40%) to 1.75 million (32%).

#### CHILD PROTECTION

In 2016 21,700 (140% of target) children were provided with specialised child protection services through case management for high risks cases such as unaccompanied and separation children, child survivors of violence and children associated with armed forces and groups.

Child protection actors provided 656,700 (72% of the target) children with structured child protection and psychosocial support programming and a further 988,200 (51% of the target) were reached with awareness raising and social mobilisation initiatives on child protection issues, such as prevention of separation and risk education in schools.

#### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

In 2016 1.47 million young people (25% of the total adolescent and youth population) were reached through different sectoral interventions. Additionally, 560,000 adolescents and youth were involved in or led social, civic or economic engagement initiatives.

### IN THE 3RP COUNTRIES

#### EDUCATION

In December 2016 there were 1,580,800 registered school-age Syrian refugee children in the five host countries, which represents an increase of 12% from the same month in 2015. In the same period there was a 15% decrease in the number of out of-school children, from 630,400 (45%) in December 2015 to 534,300 (34%) in December 2016; and formal education enrolment increased by 39%, from 647,100 to 899,200.

#### CHILD PROTECTION

During 2016 53,980 girls and boys received specialist child protection support (127% of target) and 784,231 girls and boys participated in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes (122% of the target).

Concerted advocacy on child protection, legal identity and documentation was sustained throughout the year using the No Lost Generation platform and this also contributed to programme results. Strategic linkages between education, child protection and youth proved important to effectively engage with complex protection needs, such as child labour and child marriage.

#### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

During the year 128,000 Adolescents and Youth were involved in or led social, civic and economic engagement initiatives

### IN IRAQ

#### EDUCATION

Education partners have provided support to around 650,000 internally displaced children, including 377,100 reached children were reached through programmes such as the establishment of temporary learning spaces and the renovation and repairing of damaged schools. Nearly 528,900 children received education supplies and teaching and learning materials.

#### CHILD PROTECTION

In 2016 201,900 girls and boys were reached through structured psychosocial support programmes, and 42,100 girls and boys benefitted from specialised services.

#### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

During the year 161,000 Adolescents and Youth were involved in or led social, civic and economic engagement initiatives

# PROGRAMMING CHALLENGES AND HIGHLIGHTS

## CHALLENGES

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**Funding levels for the 2016 Syria and Iraq HRPs, and the 3RP remained low throughout the first quarter of the year.** Although the London conference in February saw record-level pledges, much of the funding was slow to come through – less than a third of the revised requirements of the 3RP had been received by the end of May – and gaps remained: inside Syria for example the child protection response remained under 50% funded. The relatively small number of predictable and reliable contributions made it hard to scale up or sustain operations in Syria, Iraq and the region. Funding for education in particular needs to be front-loaded and ideally multi-year in order to facilitate timely and sustainable scale-up and facilitate a strategic shift in delivery.

**Access to the most vulnerable children and young people** continued to be a major constraint inside Syria and Iraq in 2016. 2016 saw a rapid shifting of areas of influence, which increased the complexity of the response. In its report *Childhood under Siege*, Save the Children described extreme levels of violence and psychosocial distress experienced by children in besieged areas. No Lost Generation partners continued to use remote management methodologies and other approaches to reach children and young people as consistently and comprehensively as possible but programming in these conditions was inevitably limited, inconsistent, and fell far short of the need. The heavy bureaucratic procedures and multi-layer approval processes required to access many parts of Syria, including border crossing also negatively impacted sustained quality programming, monitoring and reporting, and the capacity development of partners.

**Decimated family incomes:** While refugees in Iraq are able to access the formal labour market, the amount of work permits issued in the other countries remained inadequate. At the same time, inside Syria unemployment rates among youth were estimated to be 78 per cent (and significantly higher among women) and poverty levels increased to 83%, up from 67% in 2015. The decimation of families' resources was a powerful driver for school drop-out and non-attendance, child labour, child marriage and other forms of exploitation; and family separation. The lack of decent work opportunities for young people in the restricted labour market exacerbated frustration and alienation for this group. As long as bottlenecks such as work permits continue to hinder progress in the livelihoods sector, this acts as a brake on progress in all No Lost Generation programming areas.

**Enormous pressure on national systems:** In refugee hosting countries, national education and child protection systems were stretched to the limit by the numbers of children they needed to reach. Education systems were overburdened due to multiple shifts for children in schools, with fewer hours of instruction for children across all shifts. The unavailability of learning spaces also continued to be a challenge in 2016. In Iraq, this was especially true for internally displaced children in host communities, although educational tents were largely replaced by prefabricated structures. The lack of qualified teachers and child protection case workers also affected programme implementation in some contexts in 2016.

**Civil documentation:** Lack of legal residency and civil documentation are serious problems faced by a large number of refugees from Syria; and those inside Syria also face challenges with civil documentation. These issues affect access to education, and other services, as well as limiting freedom of movement – which exacerbates problems such as child labour, since it is perceived as less risky for children to move around without papers, and therefore less risky for them to access work. Throughout 2016, these issues significantly impacted on efforts to achieve results in all three pillars of No Lost Generation.

# HIGHLIGHTS

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## INSIDE SYRIA

### EDUCATION

As part of the Whole of Syria strategic response, over 6,000 education actors were trained on data collection, emergency preparedness and response planning, programme cycle management, and the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards. Additionally, technical support was provided to the MOE in Damascus to develop a new Curriculum Framework and to strengthen the EMIS and school-level data collection and analysis. Improved coordination between education authorities and humanitarian/stabilization actors at the subnational level continued with the aim of improving the delivery of formal education and non-formal education.

The education sector advocated for equitable access to national examinations for all children and assisted almost 12,000 children to cross active lines of conflicts and sit for their final exams in grades 9 and 12. With the technical support of sector partners, the MOE formulated a policy framework for alternative education, together with implementation procedures. The operational standards for the SLP were endorsed by the MOE and implemented at the sector level.

Countrywide advocacy, Back to Learning campaigns, community mobilization and the enhanced capacity of partners in targeting out-of-school children through a Self-Learning Programme, Curriculum B, and remedial and catch-up programmes contributed to increase access to formal and non-formal learning opportunities, including for 480,000 children in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. The sector supported light school rehabilitation, the establishment of prefabs and temporary learning spaces for a growing population of displaced children. To promote access and retention, vulnerable children were supported with teaching and learning materials (3.6 million), school feeding programmes (400,000), transportation and cash schemes (3,000).

Processes of quality of learning were enhanced through the training of around 15,000 teachers and education practitioners on child-centred protective and interactive methodologies, classroom management, psychosocial support and risk education. Additionally, continuous professional development for teachers was piloted to enhance the capacity of the teaching and learning process, incorporating inclusive education and life skills and citizenship education. Incentives were paid to 15,434 teachers as a way to reinforce motivation, job satisfaction and retention.

### CHILD PROTECTION

During 2016 Child Protection actors made considerable progress at strengthening child protection systems at national and local level through the development of Standard Operating Procedures, protocols and associated tools that clarify the roles and responsibilities for those involved. This investment has laid the groundwork for considerable expansion of case management during 2017.

Systematizing efforts to build a sustainable child protection workforce has been central to this achievement. The Child Protection sector undertook a comprehensive capacity gap assessment to inform a more strategic and systematic approach for delivering capacity building initiatives to child protection workers. In 2016 the Child Protection sector trained 12,478 government and NGO actors on the foundations of child protection, community-based child protection approaches and specialised service interventions. This has also included specialised capacity initiatives on issues such as addressing the needs of children associated with the conflict and child labour.

During 2016 the Child Protection Working Group in Northern Syria jointly developed inter-agency standard operating procedures (SOPs) to help standardise the response to children in need of specialised child protection services, such as unaccompanied and separated children. This collaborative process allowed national child protection actors to clarify the roles and responsibilities of those involved in case management, agree on protocols and tools, while at the same time strengthen their capacity to deliver case management services. The SOPs are accompanied by a training programming for child protection actors to ensure wide adherence. The SOPs have established a unified approach and under-

standing among actors on “what to do” when a child experiences violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation.

2016 also saw several innovations in programming inside Syria, including the establishment of the Syrian Wellbeing Collective, a network of 18 Syrian NGOs, who arrange campaigns in their own communities to raise awareness on what to do if they or someone they know is experiencing distress. A Self-Care Campaign aims to empower children and their caregivers with innovative tools to manage stress. All online and offline tools are framed around six mutually supportive components of self-care and include practical and positive actions that children, adolescents and caregivers can take to cope with daily stress. Communication and community engagement activities in Syria, such as the Self-Care Campaign, work to address community knowledge, attitudes and practices on a range of child protection issues.

Recognising that arts and social activities can play a key role in helping to provide psychosocial support for children affected by serious or chronic stress, another example of innovative programming is the HEART programme in Syria which arts-based group activities, such as drawing, drama and music, to help children process and communicate their feelings related to their experiences and to express themselves. Structured psychosocial support programmes such as HEART help children to feel less isolated, more connected to their peers, and safer among the trusted adults in their lives. This in turn can lead to a more confident and secure child, more likely to learn and cope with daily stress.

As a final example of innovation, drop-in centres were established as a flexible response to the needs of children in street situations, including those engaged in child labour, inside Syria. Community-based and case management approaches are used to provide integrated package of services such as respite care, psychosocial support, non-formal education, vocational training, as well as access to specialized services (such as health, legal, protection and family tracing). Drop-in centers also serve as entry point to identify unaccompanied and separated children for family reintegration and alternative care arrangements

## ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

More than half a million young people participated or led social cohesion and civic engagement actions that positively contributed to community development and raised awareness on issues of relevance for adolescents and youth. Steps were taken to develop and strengthen networks and mechanisms for young people to systematically contribute to the youth planning and programming and evidence generation. Programmes also supported economic engagement including entrepreneurship. An example is the BRIDGES programme which provides young people with opportunities to design, develop and establish social and business entrepreneurship initiatives that can improve their livelihoods and create innovative solutions to some of the social problems faced in the community by maximizing local resources.

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## IN THE 3RP COUNTRIES

### EDUCATION

2016 saw a more systematic approach to maximize the utilization of public schools, including double-shift schools, Back to Learning campaigns, social protection programmes, and child protection support and referral mechanisms. Back to Learning campaigns improved and were scaled up using innovative approaches, including case management at the household level, increased readiness of public school administrators, provision of transportation costs, and language and homework support. As such they represent a key investment in community resilience and engagement in education (including girls' education, as part of the strategies to address child marriage).

A regional strategic framework on child labour within the Syrian refugee response was developed to offer guidance on coordination and on the development of programmatic strategies against child labour. Additionally, cash and social protection mechanisms were deployed to support the achievement of education results. In Turkey, a conditional cash transfer for education, building on the existing national system, to ensure attendance of children from vulnerable refugee families is under development and will be implemented

in 2017. In Iraq as of October 2016 more than 1,300 households had received cash for education and in Egypt vulnerable children (with a special focus on children with disabilities) were supported through the provision of education grants.

Throughout the year, the provision of scholarships remained key to sustain increased access to higher education. More than 4,000 scholarships were awarded to Syrian youth for bachelor's degrees and TVET diplomas. In addition, efforts focused on providing equipment to public universities in Syria, and developing online platforms, such as Jami3ti, to facilitate the sharing of information on higher education opportunities in host countries. At country and regional level, there was an expansion of scholarship schemes, partnerships and coordination mechanisms. Positively, in Turkey the Government continues to waive tuition fees for students at state universities and to provide full scholarships. In Lebanon, some 1,240 refugee youth were studying in universities across the country in 2016/17, and in Egypt, Syrian refugee youth have been exceptionally exempted from paying foreign student tuition fees.

In 2016 noticeable progress was made in scaling teacher professional development. Turkey and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) focused in particular on Syrian volunteer teachers through the development of teacher training programmes combined with the acquisition of officially recognized qualifications. These interventions were accompanied by learning support services like remedial education, homework support and after school activities.

Finally, protection was consistently mainstreamed in education activities through several interventions: in Lebanon, RACE has a strong focus on reaching out to children with special needs, enhancing protective environments and developing a child protection policy in schools. In Jordan and Egypt, 3RP partners advocated for the removal of all barriers to education, including those relating to official documentation, and supported families in obtaining registration certificates. In Egypt, 3RP partners had a strong focus on enhancing inclusive education in public schools and supporting children with learning difficulties. In Iraq, refugee teachers were trained on child protection, including establishing referral mechanisms within the school and camps and school codes of conduct. Protection components including psychosocial support, child protection and positive discipline were mainstreamed in teacher training programmes in the sub-region. In KR-I, 3RP partners also worked closely with the authorities on case management with social workers and/or student counselling.

## CHILD PROTECTION

The child protection response exceeded its target for the number of girls and boys reached through structured, sustained child protection or psycho-social services, especially in relation to children who are unaccompanied or separated from their parents, with improved frameworks to identify family-based alternative care arrangements also being established in several countries.

Awareness and readiness to address challenges of civil documentation by means of improved certification of marriages and births, significantly reduced the risk of statelessness among Syrian children across the region. The percentage of children born without documents reduced from approximately 35 per cent in 2012 to 3 per cent in 2016 giving refugee children stronger protection against risks such as family separation, trafficking and illegal adoption.

## ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

There was a special emphasis in Lebanon to ensure interventions were geared towards the most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and children. This included support to enrol youth in vocational agriculture schools, and support for the National Action Plan of the Ministry of Labour in combating child labour, specifically in agriculture. Programming in Lebanon also supported adolescents and youth innovation labs and networking platforms; engagement of the most marginalized young people in participatory action research; and the establishment of a National Youth Policy .

At least 78,000 adolescents and youth were involved in or led social, civic and economic engagement initiatives.

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## IN IRAQ

### EDUCATION

An extensive back-to-learning campaign through radio, banners and the use of social media was launched in ten governorates in preparation for the official start of the new academic year in September 2016. An estimated 1.4m children were reached with information messages, transport assistance, school supplies and other services.

The contextualization process of the INEE Minimum Standards was completed in informing government counterparts and the international community of the standards for Education in Emergencies programming in Iraq in 2017.

During 2016 schools reopened in previously inaccessible areas such as Anbar and Mosul, where many public services, including schools, had reportedly not been fully functional since 2014.

### CHILD PROTECTION

Good progress was made in strengthening the inter-agency child protection case management system in 2016. An inter-agency case management standard operation procedure was drafted and endorsed by the government counterpart in the Kurdistan region; and joint training was rolled out at governorate level.

In order to better prevent and respond to association of children with armed actors, research was conducted to analyze the drivers behind children's association and reassociation with armed actors in Iraq, and the mitigating factors that can prevent child association. This will significantly facilitate programme design going forwards.

### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

Adolescents engaged in development activities in 21 locations in the Governorates of Dohuk and Erbil in the KR-I, through four NGO and Government partners. The program was implemented through thematic campaigns aimed at increasing adolescent and youth participation (with emphasis on increasing the participation of people with disabilities and girls), and fostering social cohesion amongst Refugees, IDPs, and Host communities and different religions.

161,000 adolescents and youth either were involved in or benefitted from various activities that were aimed at social cohesion and promotion of participation and civic engagement.





Credit: Jon Warren, World Vision

Computer training class helps the youngest children become familiar with new technology at a Child-Friendly Space and Early Childhood Education center for refugee children from Syria in Lebanon.

## ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN NO LOST GENERATION

2016 saw the UN Interagency Task Team on Young People (co-led by UNICEF and UNFPA) finalise a framework for action over 2016 and 2017, including key No Lost Generation commitments such as undertaking participatory research with Youth and reducing the number of youth not in employment, education or training. A regional UN & INGO coordination mechanism on youth was established (co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children, supported by UNHCR and ACTED) to coordinate regional level work to support young people. This mechanism oversees the Adolescent and Youth pillar of No Lost Generation.

During the year commitment increased across countries, national partners and regional partners for Adolescent and Youth Programmes across sectors, especially adolescent and youth led civic, social and economic engagement and to systematically engage adolescents and youth in all stages of the programme development and implementation.

Stocktaking exercises on programmes reaching adolescents and youth were completed for 3RP countries and inside Syria, with the results revealing that although 80-85% of the interventions reviewed work with adolescents and youth as target beneficiaries, a very small percentage (less than 10% for 3RP) of the identified interventions engage adolescents and youth in all stages of the programme development and implementation.

In response to this No Lost Generation partners mobilised to produce, disseminate and apply guidance for reaching adolescents and youth, including measurement of results for this cohort, across sectors in the 3RP and HRP, to inform planning for 2017/18

Voices of Youth - an online platform hosted by UNICEF where young people across the world engage in bimonthly online discussions about their most pressing issues was made available in Arabic, offering a dynamic venue for young Arabic speakers, including those in No Lost Generation countries to have a voice and become agents of change. Issues and trends on this platform will inform the direction of the No Lost Generation initiative.

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## PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

In 2015, No Lost Generation partners conducted a study to understand the hopes and aspirations of young people as well as key driving factors that lead them to engage positively or negatively in society. While there were remarkable findings, the study also faced a series of limitations, including collection of sensitive data and limited coverage of marginalized young people.

Based on these findings, partners decided to engage vulnerable and marginalized young people in participatory action research in order to understand their aspirations from a young person's perspective. The focus is on their aspirations, the challenges and opportunities to those aspirations across key areas in their lives: education, access to employment, family life, social and civic participation, and social inclusion. In doing so, this research project aims to provide a voice to young people and generate evidence and action on the issues most relevant to them.

All young researchers are supported by coordinators from their respective NGO partners and receive continuous technical support, the necessary materials and space for conducting the research, including a tablet for electronic data collection. Similar projects were implemented in 2016 in Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan; and learning from these will be used to inform programming in 2017.

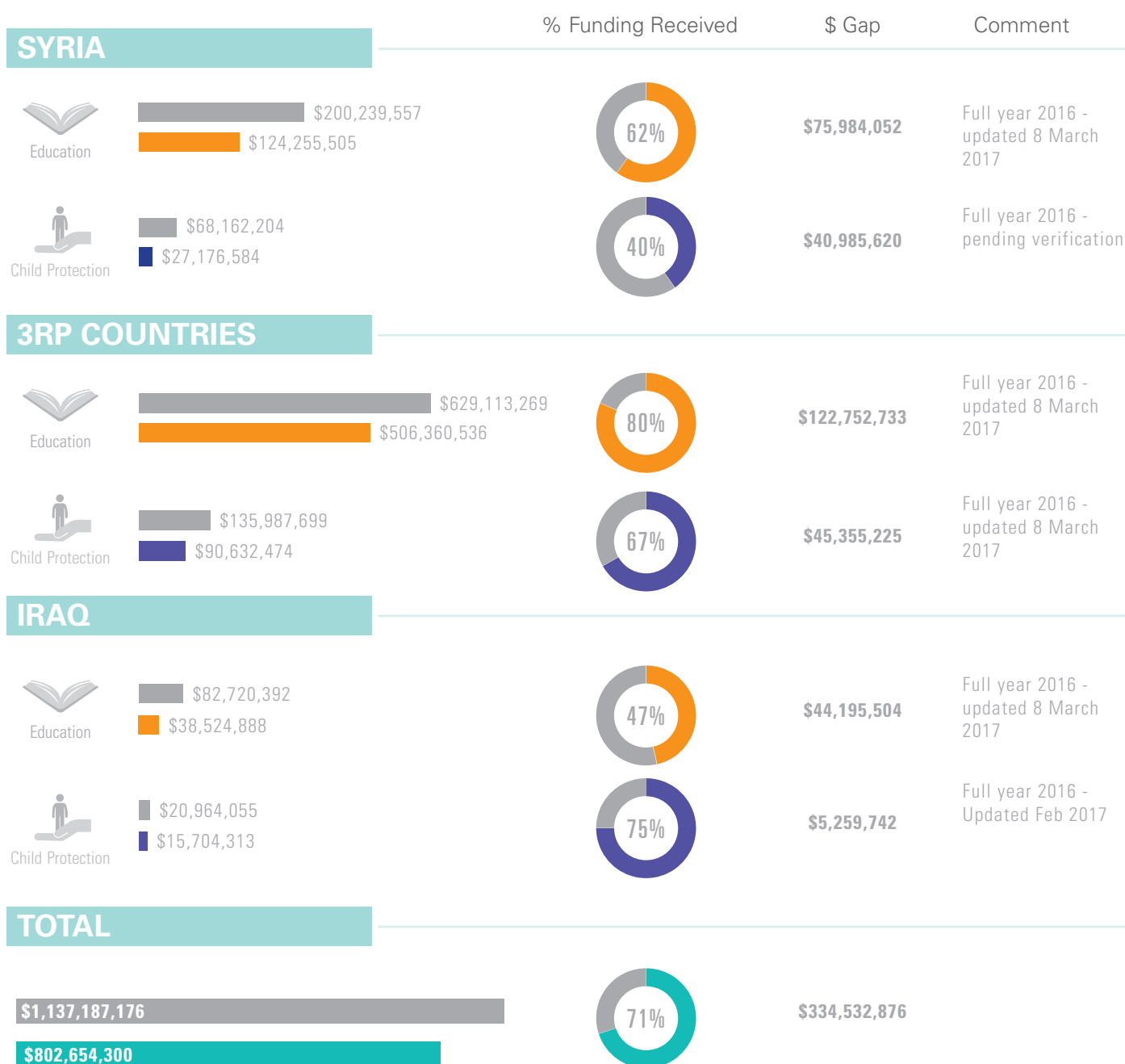
In 2017, a consultant working jointly with Mercy Corps, Save the Children, UNICEF, and UNFPA will take stock of the existing networks/advisory groups and other mechanisms/pathways that encourage youth participation, identify promising practices, develop standards and guidelines and make recommendations for establishing mechanisms for systematic participation of adolescents and youth in developing, implementing and monitoring Humanitarian programming.

In 2017, the Adolescent and Youth UN:NGO group has begun the development of the Adolescent Engagement Tool Kit, a how-to guide to facilitate adolescents and youth social, civic and economic engagement.

## FUNDING DATA AND ANALYSIS

Figures are based on information available at the time of writing. Child Protection figures are derived from those for the broader Protection sector. In 2017 new budget tracking mechanisms will enable measurement of funds received against the requirement for pillar III.

- Funding Requirement
- Education Funding Received
- Child Protection Funding Received
- Total



## NO LOST GENERATION ADVOCACY IN 2016

No Lost Generation advocacy was particularly strong on adolescents and youth in 2016. Partners collaborated to put on a side event including a panel of 2 adolescents and 3 youth affected by the Syria crisis at the World Humanitarian Summit, moderated by BBC's Lyce Ducet. The room was packed with an audience of over 200, and the speakers were quoted in other events.

Additionally a donor briefing highlighting the solutions required for adolescents and youth was held in Amman, and an infographic / policy paper demonstrating the interconnectedness of Education, Child Protection, Social Cohesion and Livelihoods concerns was shared at this briefing and also contributed to discussions in the opening week of the UN General Assembly.

In December, No Lost Generation themes were covered in UNHCR's High Commissioner's Dialogue, which included a youth delegation.

The nolostgeneration.org website was established in early 2016, and resources were secured for enhancements in 2017 such as an Arabic version. No Lost Generation social media in 2016 reached 1.3m people. High profile spokespeople mentioning No Lost Generation included Malala, Liam Neeson, and Lyse Doucet.

## STUDENT GROUPS SUPPORTING NO LOST GENERATION FROM OUTSIDE THE REGION

Student groups supporting No Lost Generation in 49 universities in the United States and two university programs in Abu Dhabi, UAE and Berlin, Germany have been formed by a network of students seeking to take action to promote education for refugees.

These groups began forming in 2015 and have appeared in 23 states across the U.S. The trigger is the Virtual Student Foreign Service program at the U.S. Department of State which has created a virtual internship, proving students with university credit for their efforts to support the mission of No Lost Generation.

The groups have identified a primary goal: supporting and expanding the No Lost Generation Initiative by promoting education, child protection, and support for adolescents and young refugees across the globe.

The chapters host fundraisers to support aid organizations, volunteer with locally resettled refugees, participate in-kind by donating curriculum, volunteering to tutor via Skype, and many more activities that support the overall initiative. In the second half of 2016 raised more than \$20,000 through community fundraising events on campuses and in local communities.

Credit: Katie Morris

film maker Zach Ingrasci speaks about his film Salam Neighbor at a No Lost Generation event run by student at Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.



## NO LOST GENERATION DIRECTORY

2016 saw the creation of a directory of sources for programmatic evidence and guidance that tabulates, organises, and provides key information about a wide range of web based resource libraries, gathering them into a single location for the first time in the form of a user-friendly reference accessible to No Lost Generation partners and the broader public.

## NO LOST GENERATION RESOURCE REPOSITORY

At the end of the year a No Lost Generation Resource Repository was built on Google Drive, and subsequently launched in Q1 2017. This is an informal, flexible, and restricted-access platform which will facilitate the sharing of relevant resources - particularly recent and/or draft publications, assessments, toolkits, guidelines and programming examples.

Already used within and between multiple partners, Google Drive offers the most flexible and accessible platform. The repository will build as resources are added through a purpose-designed form—fitted with document upload and Captcha safeguards—and then feed into a spreadsheet that can be viewed, downloaded, searched, sorted, and filtered, at the same time as hosting links to the resources.

## NO LOST GENERATION NEWSLETTER

Reflecting on the ways in which knowledge is transferred across the No Lost Generation partnership and between countries, No Lost Generation partners decided to use a bi-monthly newsletter to circulate promising programming examples, resources, news and upcoming events. For each newsletter, partners will reach out to strong local NGOs and feature their work, recognising that there are few platforms to showcase this important element of the response. You can subscribe to the newsletter at [nolostgeneration.org](http://nolostgeneration.org).

## NO LOST GENERATION UPDATES

Progress against No Lost Generation goals will also continue to be shared with a wide audience through twice-yearly updates such as this one, containing information on the situation of children, youth, and adolescents inside Syria and 3RP countries face, with a particular emphasis on funding and programmatic requirements and delivery.

## WEBINARS

During 2016 partners began to use the No Lost Generation platform to hold webinars on key topics, initiating this with a webinar on child labour. 2017 will see webinars on a range of cross-cutting topics, facilitating the sharing of information and experiences across sectors and countries. Audio content will be made available on [nolostgeneration.org](http://nolostgeneration.org).

## WHAT TO EXPECT FROM NO LOST GENERATION IN 2017

### EDUCATION



#### OVER 1.3M

children will be enrolled in formal or nonformal education in 3RP countries.

#### 4.6 M

children inside Syria (5-17 years) will be reached by No Lost Generation partners with education opportunities.

#### 1.5M

children inside Iraq will be reached with programmes designed to increase the access to and quality of safe learning opportunities for all children, including highly vulnerable children.

### CHILD PROTECTION



#### OVER 100,000

boys and girls inside Syria and in 3RP countries will be reached with specialized child protection services.

#### OVER 1M

children inside Syria and in 3RP countries will access structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes.

Inside Syria,

#### OVER 80,000

men and women will engage in parenting programmes.

### ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH



#### OVER 1M

adolescents and youth will access positive engagement opportunities including over 650,000 inside Syria..

Systematic mechanisms for adolescent and youth participation in programming will be established at national level (in select countries) and at regional level.

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.

No Lost Generation partners met at a senior level in early 2017 to review the progress of the initiative and agree on any adjustments to be made in the course of the year. During this discussion partners agreed that in 2017 they would:

- Better use the No Lost Generation platform to highlight the situation of children and young people inside Syria and Iraq;
- Establish and maintain a balance, using No Lost Generation to achieve better support and funding for Child Protection and Adolescents and Youth, as well as Education;
- Use NLG to better highlight gender issues and associated policy asks; as well as convey the reality of and policy asks for children with disabilities;
- Increase the direct, visible, meaningful engagement of youth in No Lost Generation, particularly in the communication and advocacy work;
- Promote programming which provides positive engagement opportunities for youth; and
- Increase the reach of No Lost Generation related advocacy and communications in the region.



Credit: Aoun Alkassem

Young volunteer during Global Handwashing Day, Homs. Global Handwashing Day, is celebrated each year on October 15.

## PARTNERS AND SUPPORTERS

Partners steering the No Lost Generation initiative at the regional level through a working group undertook advocacy to ensure that the vital investments in education, child protection, the provision of positive engagement opportunities, including employment opportunities for adolescents and youth are at scale and interlinked in order to secure Syria's future. In 2016 these partners included :



Donors who have contributed to the achievement of No Lost Generation goals in the period 2013 – 2016 include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

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

