NO LOST GENERATIONS

Refugee children and their human right to education, from the Holocaust to the Syrian Civil War

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EDUCATION THROUGH HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

“Traditionally, humanitarian aid focuses on three pillars: **food, shelter and health.**
More recently, education is informally recognized as the fourth pillar of humanitarian assistance.” (USAID 2014)

“In 2013, education received only 2.4 percent of humanitarian aid funding.” (Save the Children, 2014)

“Nothing is more important in a new nation than providing children with an education. If you want peace and justice, if you want jobs and prosperity, and if you want people to be fair and tolerant towards one another, there is just one place to start — and that place is school.” (UNESCO 2011)
Camp residents founded a school in 1945, and by 1948 there were 340 students.

Bergen-Belsen was the largest DP camp in Germany, and was originally run by the British Army before being handed over to the UNRRA in 1946.
ZA’ATARI REFUGEE CAMP

Za’atari camp was opened in July 2012, and currently houses 79,822 people. This population makes the camp the 5th largest settlement in the country of Jordan.

44,460 children under the age of 18 live in Za’atari as of 1 May 2017.

Images courtesy of UNICEF
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary Source Analysis
- U.S. Government documents
- United Nations field reports
- UN Standard Practices/Guidelines

Secondary Source Analysis
- Scholarly books and articles

Personal Observation
- Internship with International Rescue Committee - Summer 2015
- Volunteer with International Rescue Committee - 2015-2016
EVALUATING CRITERIA

Accessibility:
Programs must be within walking distance from living quarters; open to all children, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, language spoken, or academic level

DP Camps: Successful
No barriers to education based on location, age, gender, language

Za’atari: Unsuccessful
Low attendance rates, credited to long travel distances, threats of violence
Teacher training:
Educators must receive consistent and comprehensive training; support systems must be in place; teachers must be aware of assistance available to them.

DP Camps: **Unsuccessful**
No consistent training program for educators, education not seen as priority to camp administration.

Za’atari: **Successful**
United Nations and Jordanian government responsible for teacher preparation/volunteer training.
**Community Benefit:**
Students receive social, emotional, and vocational learning opportunities in addition to academics.

**DP Camps:**
Successful
Learning opportunities helped to reintegrate child survivors into society, vocational skills training as well.

**Za’atari:**
Successful
Children learn coping strategies, receive emotional support, skills needed to return home after conflict ends.
No Lost Generation is an organization made up of state governments, NGOs, and charities dedicated to making education a priority for Syrian refugee children.

“The world has a responsibility to ensure these children’s education and wellbeing, even as it strives to find a lasting solution to the conflict.

One day, when the crisis ends and these children grow up, they will be the ones to rebuild… The world cannot afford to lose this generation.”

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