

Nordic Innovation Day

Solution-oriented workshops on humanitarian and resilience innovations in Syria and neighboring countries

Workshop Report

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Nordic Innovation Day

The Nordic Innovation Day side-event was organized in Team Finland cooperation by Finpro and Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

Background and rationale

Supportive and highly cooperative partnerships between the international community, the private sector, NGOs and civil society are critical for the success of a humanitarian response and long-term development goals. Collaboration among these diverse stakeholders improves the reach, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian and development interventions.

The formidable challenges resulting from the conflict in Syria demand creative solutions, efficient use of resources and an effective, coordinated response. To respond to this call, private companies and civil society in Nordic countries are strengthening their partnerships with UN organizations. In keeping with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the World Humanitarian Summit, the Connecting Business Initiative and Nordic countries support multidimensional partnerships for humanitarian response and resilience development. Building on this collaboration, a Nordic Humanitarian Innovation Day took place on January 23, 2016, in connection with the HRP and 3RP launch event.

Objective

The aim of the Nordic Humanitarian Innovation Day was to create an understanding of the challenges in countries experiencing humanitarian crises and to ideate around joint responses to these. To achieve this goal, participants mapped concrete challenges, identified new solutions to apply during and after a crises, as well as forging new

connections between public and private stakeholders for humanitarian response and resilience development action.

Several UN organizations contributed to the success of the Nordic Innovation Day with considerable effort by compiling and formulating the challenge papers to support the thematic workshops prior to the event.

Methodology

The event was launched through an introductory plenary session, followed by focused, thematic solution-oriented workshops that brought together UN agencies, private sector actors and NGOs.

The five thematic workshops, which took place concurrently, were organized as follows:

- Energy generation and networks
- ICT and telecommunications
- Water, waste water and waste management
- Health services
- Training, vocational and education services

The workshop format enabled participants from UN agencies, private sector actors and NGOs to discuss the needs, challenges and opportunities for collaboration and innovation.

The event was concluded with a joint session where participants from each of the five groups shared highlights of the discussion, insights and findings.

Participants

Workshop participants consisted of the following groups:

UN key agencies (UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNESCO, ILO, UNDP, OCHA, UNV) representatives with operational and technical expertise from country level programs and interest in exploring new partnerships.

Private sector representatives from Nordic countries with an interest in and possible service and solution contributions for the themes of the workshops.

INGO/NGO representatives from Nordic countries active in supporting humanitarian responses.

See full list at the end of the report.

Workshop at a glance

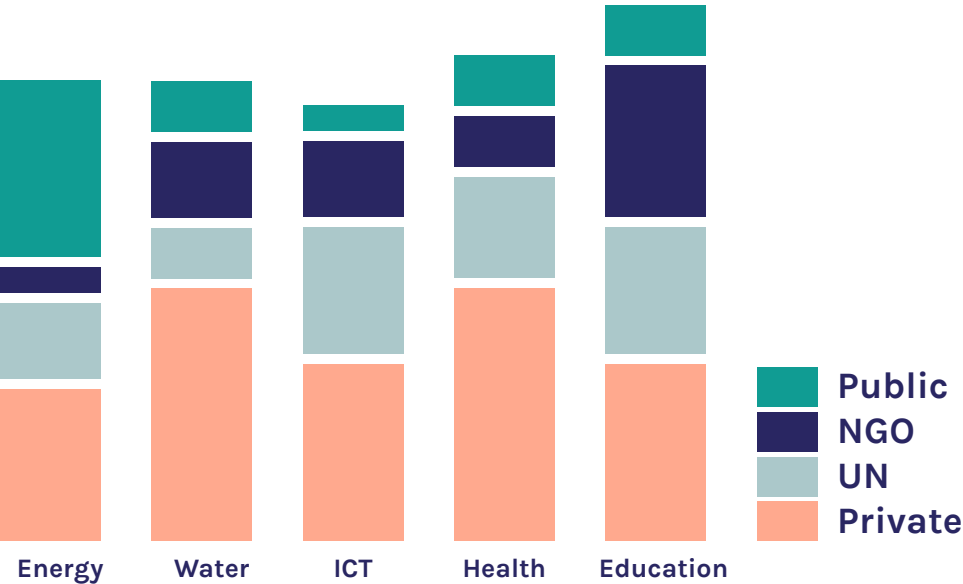
Total Participants

90

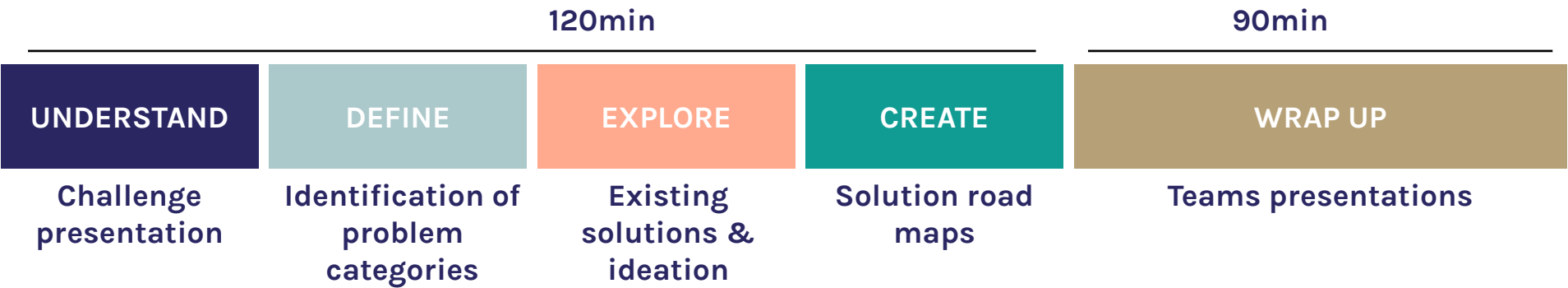
Nordic Representation



Sectors representation in each session



Workshop stages and activities



Shared observations from across the themes

Though the groups discussed five diverse fields of work, participants identified a set of common themes and areas, summarized below:

1) LACK OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIALOGUE AND CONNECTION IS A CHALLENGE

Innovation companies and start ups find it difficult to connect to, enter into dialogue, and propose ideas or existing innovations to humanitarian actors due to the **complex procurement processes and lack of open, enabling platforms for discussion**. Many identified the current procurement processes which required proof of concepts as a challenge in supporting the field.

2) LACK OF LOCAL CONTEXTUAL UNDERSTANDING

In order to propose contextually appropriate and effective solutions, **deep and nuanced understanding of current national landscapes and people's needs and expectations are required**. This is at the moment difficult to achieve from the private sector perspectives. New means and approaches for building common understanding and contextually informed partnerships was called for.

3) COLLABORATION AS A KEY FOR INNOVATION

All groups pointed out that increased collaboration is critical and the only way to leverage each others expertise and know how is through increased exchange and facilitated dialogue. **Accessible platforms are needed to support continued collaboration and sharing of ideas among those from UN agencies, NGOs, the public sector and private companies**. All groups highlighted the importance of generating platforms for continued collaboration among UN agencies, NGOs, public and private sector.

4) "IDEAS CANNOT BE TESTED IN EMERGENCY SETTINGS"

Across the board, it was agreed that emergency and humanitarian settings are not appropriate testing grounds for new ideas or concepts. There is a need for an innovation process to test solutions in other environments prior to piloting or rolling out in these precarious and challenging settings, where peoples lives and well being are already at risk. **Special innovation labs may be needed to build, trial and refine innovations focused on crises settings**.

Proposed next steps

A number of follow up actions were presented in the joint session, these included:

1) CREATING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES OF THE HUMANITARIAN SECTOR

The private sector actors requested a nimble and efficient method for understanding the humanitarian landscape, the actors and their focuses, as well as their innovation and private sector engagement processes. This would enable the sector to better understand and plan how to best integrate and align their work and innovation approaches with the humanitarian sector structure and processes. **A visual report outlining the organizational landscape, focus and partnership processes** may be a good starting point.

2) CREATING A NORDIC INNOVATION, PRIVATE SECTOR MAPPING AND DIRECTORY

UN agencies and government outlined the need for a better understanding of the Nordic innovation landscape and the diverse actors and their offering expertise. **A directory and clear outline of solution innovations** (in all phases of development) **with standardized descriptions** could improve both comprehension and facilitate engagement and uptake.

3) EMBRACING CO-CREATION AND PEOPLE-CENTRED DESIGN APPROACHES

The private sector and humanitarian groups noted an untapped opportunity in the leveraging of co-creation methodologies and people centred design approaches for more inclusive dialogue between the different sectors, including host governments and the refugee population. The starting point could be a focus on **capacity building among key stakeholders in people-centred innovation and service/system strengthening**.

4) THE NEED TO PROMOTE ONGOING DIALOGUE

The groups called for **a dedicated convener and facilitator** to support continued, longer term dialogue between the Nordic innovation groups and the humanitarian sector, with a focus on Syria. There is a clear need for partner to support the taking forward of the initial discussions to the next phase, engage a wider set of stakeholders, organize and maintain platforms for conversations and coordinate future meetings.

Innovation in the UN: Opportunities for the private sector

TARGET PRODUCT PROFILES

UNICEF creates Target Product Profiles (TPPs) to communicate **requirements for products which are currently not available on the market but which fulfil a priority need to be used in the unique context in which UNICEF and its partners operate**. TPPs include information on how the new product will be used, by or for whom, and the minimum and ideal performance criteria. The purpose of TPPs is to guide industry to develop products that meet UNICEF's needs, however they do not act as the final procurement specifications but rather as a list of desired requirements that combined describes the ideal product considering the context.

List of TPPs developed by UNICEF and partners, which informs on product requirements for a new/improved solution:

https://www.unicef.org/supply/index_91816.html

UNOPS POSSIBILITIES PORTAL

The UNOPS Possibilities Portal invites small- and medium-sized enterprises to **demonstrate how your product or service can enhance the possibilities of our projects**, with the aim of improving the results of our work around the world, in service of people in need.

3 STEPS:

- 1- Submit your solution
- 2- Your solution will be reviewed
- 3- You will be invited for further discussions

Start the journey here:

<https://www.unops.org/english/Services/Procurement/Pages/Possibilities.aspx>



Theme:
**Technical and Vocational
Education and Training**

Challenge: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

This thematic challenge paper was prepared by following UN agencies: ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNICEF

Context

As the unabated violence and dire humanitarian situation in Syria unfolds, provision of education to displaced children and youth remains one of the biggest challenges confronting host governments, the UN and other international agencies. Inside Syria, 1.75 million children (age 5-17) or 32% of total school-age children were out-of-school during the 2015/16 school year, while in the five host countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt) more than 739,000 school-age Syrian refugee children or 48% were out of school as of August 2016.

Low access rate to post-basic education and training including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is also grave concern. In Turkey for example, attendance was estimated at 19% for the upper secondary age, while in Lebanon, 2% of Syrian refugee youth (aged 15-18 years) were enrolled in upper secondary education in the 2014/15 school year. It is at secondary and tertiary level that enrollment comparison between Syrian refugees and their host community peers shows the greatest gap.

In response to this increasing gap, the second phase of the No Lost Generation (NLG) Initiative calls for a key strategic shift towards engaging in a more systematic targeting of youth at the post-basic education level. This includes the need to expand access to multiple learning pathways available to Syrian refugees and the children and youth of affected host communities (15-24 years of age), including TVET,

both in formal and non-formal settings.

This is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 4) - the global education goal to which all governments committed to - towards ensuring universal completion of primary and secondary education by 2030 and equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable populations such as refugees.

Challenges and Responses

The MENA region is known to have the highest youth (15-24 years of age) unemployment rate in the world: In 2015, the overall youth unemployment rate is estimated at 28.4% in the Arab States. Not only does the labor market face challenges in absorbing the youth bulge, which has doubled in MENA since the past 30 years, but there is a large disconnect between education and employment because of issues of access and equity, relevance and quality. At the same time, MENA employment labour markets are extremely segmented between public and private jobs, women and men, migrants and nationals - limiting the scope of the occupation choices of young people.

Current attempts to reform education and TVET systems are further challenged by an unmet demand by the labor market for life skills such as communication, critical thinking, problem solving, team work, etc. While unemployment amongst youth in MENA is the highest in the world, education service provision is not fully equipping children and youth with skills needed by changing economies. Skills mismatch is a result of the failures in the education systems to foster employability and entrepreneurship, but also of the limited private sector to harness the competencies of the new generation for growth and job creation. It is a direct consequence of the poor quality of basic and post-basic

education and lack of opportunities to benefit from high quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), and of the lack of productivity and decent jobs within many small and medium size companies.

Across the MENA region, the overall levels of access to TVET represent only a small fraction of enrollment in secondary education. Notable exceptions are Egypt and Turkey, but even in these countries the gross enrollment ratio in vocational secondary does not exceed 25%. TVET in MENA has a negative connotation and is yet perceived as a 'residual' category for those students who cannot make it to the general secondary path after completing basic education. TVET is also considered a synonymous of academic failure rather than an alternative path to productive and decent work.

Low access rates to TVET by Syrian youth at secondary and tertiary education levels are a grave concern. The majority of programs providing TVET opportunities as part of the crisis response represent piecemeal approaches to vocational training. With regards to formal TVET, significant practical constraints such as documentary requirements limit access by Syrian refugees.

Education partners within the framework of the NLG and led by UNICEF and ILO have held a Consultation on TVET in Amman in May 2016 bringing together experiences from the MENA Region and best practices in the Field. The Consultation aimed to unpack the provision of TVET and explore programmatic avenues for more effective and sustainable quality interventions in the creation of employment and self-employment opportunities.

Skills development is further addressed by the regional Life Skills and Citizenship Education Initiative, which brings together the active contribution of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALESCO), along with ministries of education and other national institutions responsible of education and training across 20 MENA countries including: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran,

Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, State of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE and Yemen. The United Nations agencies partnering in the initiative include: the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. The Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) is involved as a key regional institution promoting citizenship education in MENA.

The theory of change put forward by partners recognizes that acquiring employability skills will enable youth to successfully apply for decent jobs. First, access to quality TVET and support for improved productivity and decent work within MSME's would enable youth to enter the labour market and access decent livelihoods. Second, there is a need to move away from project based and ad-hoc interventions in TVET towards a more strategic and systemic approach embedded within national reforms and TVET policy frameworks to ensure scale and sustainability. And finally, there is a need to create a conducive environment for employability through innovative approaches for active engagement of marginalized youth. Mainstreaming life skills education, increasing access to quality TVET, improving productivity and decent work among MSME's are key to improve the economic opportunities within the context of the Syria crisis.

Skills for employability should be considered in the continuum of learning experiences that start at the basic education level and continue through life-long learning opportunities. Eventually if TVET is boosted with quality and opportunities for employment, it has the potential of attracting more students and balance education provision at post-basic levels towards more relevance. The strategic responses identified included:

- Build partnerships for stronger and more coherent interventions at regional and national level, particularly between the public and the private sector.

- Define strategies for scaling up access to TVET opportunities and expanding pathways towards TVET at post-basic education level – this through recognizing the leading role played by the public sector and particularly ministries of education in ensuring equitable access to TVET.
- Focus on improving overall quality and relevance of TVET provision building on emerging best practices including entrepreneurship education and self-employment to change negative perceptions towards TVET. In this regard, the issue of quality further brings at the forefront the need of an integrated approach to learning based on life skills and citizenship education.
- Embed interventions within national reforms and TVET policy frameworks to ensure scale and sustainability.
- Jointly improve productivity and work conditions within small size factories and workshops in order to improve competitiveness and job creation.
- Define areas of interventions with regional partners to support national efforts within a systems approach to TVET.

What kind of a private sector and NGO engagement could help to solve the challenge?

- Investment in the development of low cost online education tools (soft and hardware) and TVET programs focusing on ICT.
- Collaborative frameworks between public and private providers based on clear overarching vision and focusing on equity and targeting the marginalized.
- Private sector support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), innovation projects, and training programs promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment.
- ICT supported tracer studies of graduates and employers satisfaction surveys deliver timely results that feed into financing decisions for TVET.
- Work Improvement in Small Enterprises – for small companies to make the most of the competencies and talents of their workers.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement
- CSR and visibility opportunities

Examples and promising good practices of private sector collaboration models can be found in the Report of the Consultation on Technical and Vocational Education and Training in MENA, available at: http://www.oosci-mena.org/uploads/1/wysiwyg/reports/TVET_Consultation_Meeting_Report_Sept2016.pdf

References:

- 1- UNICEF August 2016 data. New enrollment data for the school year 2016-2017 is currently under review.
- 2- Syria Crisis Education Strategic Paper. London Progress Report September 2016.
- 3- The Report of the Consultation on Technical and Vocational Education and Training in MENA is available at: http://www.oosci-mena.org/uploads/1/wysiwyg/reports/TVET_Consultation_Meeting_Report_Sept2016.pdf
- 4- See ILO WISE http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---safework/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_110322.pdf

Submitting UN Organization and contact details of the focal point

- ILO, Patrick Daru, Senior Skills and Employability Specialist, ILO Amman, Jordan
- UNDP, Minako Manome, Programme Specialist Livelihoods and Employment, UNDP Amman, Jordan
- UNESCO, Salim Shehadeh, Programme Specialist TVET, UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education in the Arab States, Beirut, Lebanon
- UNHCR, Vick Ikobwa, Senior Regional Education Officer, UNHCR Regional Office, Amman, Jordan
- UNICEF, Dina Craissati, Regional Adviser Education, UNICEF MENA Regional Office, Amman, Jordan

Workshop discussion

PROVISION OF EDUCATION AND ACCESS TO POST-BASIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN SYRIA AND HOST COUNTRIES TO INCREASE THE EMPLOYABILITY OF THE YOUTH

LACK OF CONNECTION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND MARKET NEEDS

- The MENA region has the highest youth (15-24 years of age) unemployment rate in the world
- Labour markets are extremely segmented between public and private jobs
- Lack of understanding on the market needs, the skills in demand and also lack of training targeted to the demand
- There is a need to better define skills and job positions
- Issues of access and equity, relevance and quality
- There is a lack of formal jobs

INEQUALITIES IN THE EDUCATION AND JOB MARKET

- Labour markets are extremely segmented between women and men, migrants and nationals
- Low access rate of females
- People with special needs
- Language barriers

CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THE CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

- Lack of understanding of the existing educational system and infrastructure
- Need to identify and map the local partners:

educational institutions, private sector and organisations

- There is a need and opportunity to explore new learning approaches
- Need of special training for local teachers

LACK OF ENGAGEMENT OF YOUTH IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

- Technical and vocational training is synonymous with academic failure rather than an alternative path to productive and decent work.
- Lack of communication and campaigns to attract youth to a different type of education
- Lack of culture on career path

CHALLENGES OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT

- Lack of skills such as communication, critical thinking, problem solving, team work, etc.
- Lack of certification of education and ways to showcase informal work

INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS LEAD TO DECREMENT ON STUDENTS RATE

- Lack of schools infrastructure and within home, lighting and tools

**Opportunities in
Technical and
Vocational Education
and Training**

Theme: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

OBJECTIVE

Matching education & training with realistic job openings / maximising self employment

CONCEPT

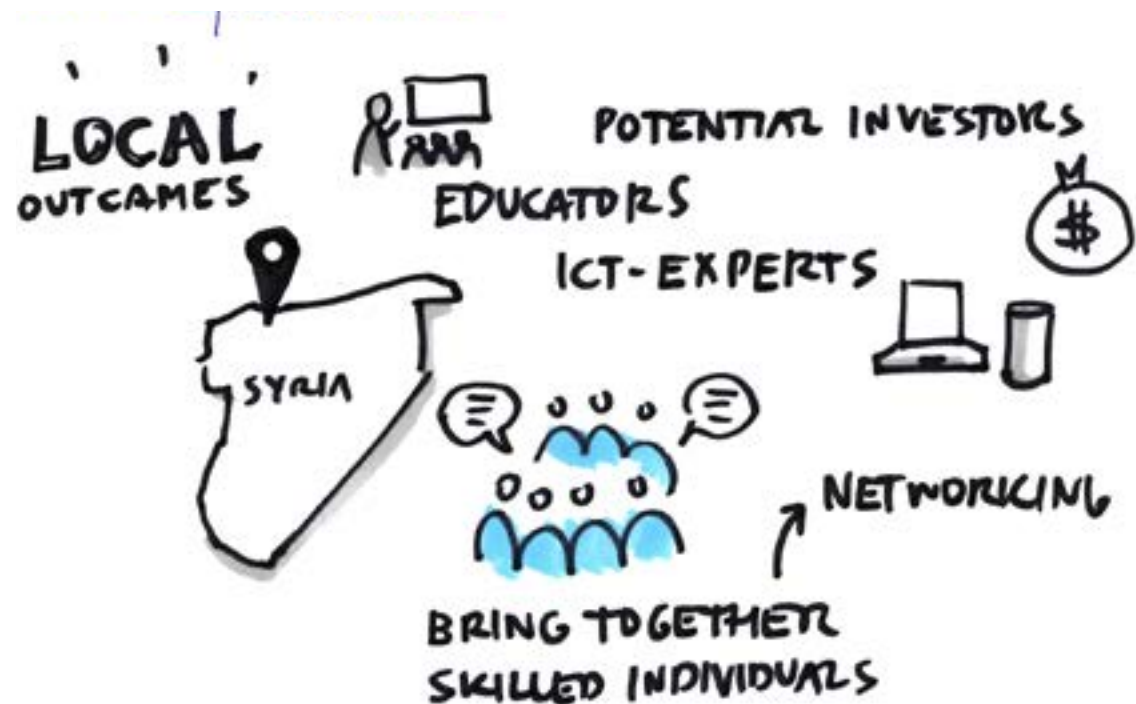
Facilitating forums that brings together skilled individuals to develop local outcomes

ACTORS

- Educators
- ICT experts
- Potential funders/ investors
- Chambers of Commerce

NEXT STEPS

- Identification of stakeholders
- Encouraging networking



Theme: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

OBJECTIVE

Develop infrastructure for education & training

CONCEPT

Physical and virtual space for learning and access to the job market

DESCRIPTION

- Physical space: inspiring environment
- Toolkit for communication
- Repurposing existing spaces (job training)
- Virtual space: online access, energy, content, community of learners

ACTORS

- Private sector
- Community



Theme: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

OBJECTIVE

Normalize and standardize certification in education

CONCEPT

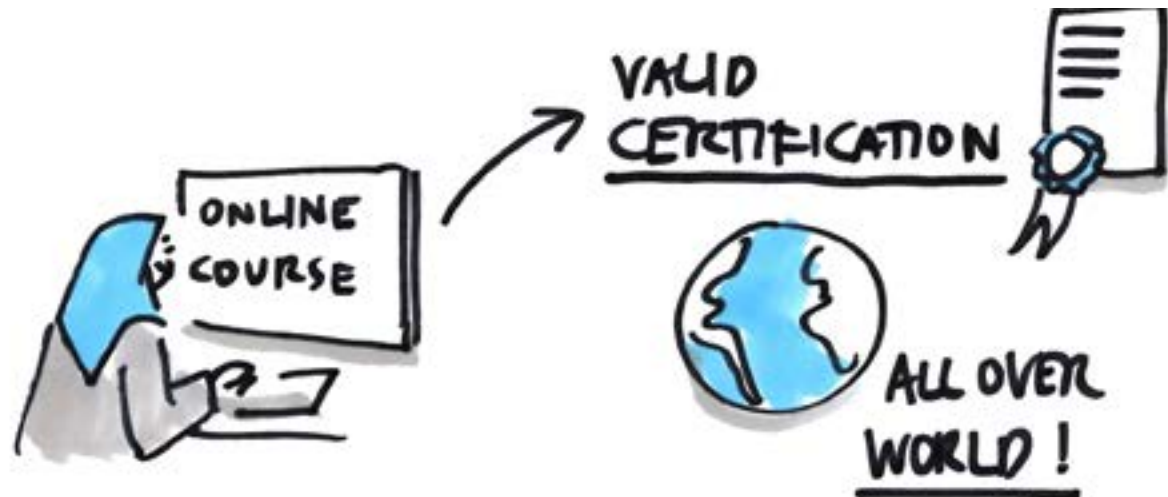
Create certified online courses linked into existing training and local resources

ACTORS

- ICT providers
- Experienced suppliers

NEXT STEPS

- Map the market needs
- User studies to identify the education level and expectations for training
- Create concepts for online training



Theme: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

OBJECTIVE

Upscaling professionals skills

CONCEPT

Accelerate learning of relevant skills by working in close collaboration with the market

DESCRIPTION

- Short term courses: hard and soft skills
- Create incentives for hiring
- Provide internationally recognised certification

ACTORS

- Online/physical assessment
- Private Sector
- Academia

NEXT STEPS

- Identify partners
- Value chain analysis
- Assess foundation skills



Theme: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

OTHER RELEVANT CONCEPTS

Toolkit for students
to support learning
including a solar lamp

...

Exchange programs
for students

...

Cross-border
certification
assessment

...

Public awareness/
campaigns for
companies

Short courses for
digital learning

...

Training centers

...

Scholarships

...

Exchange program for
teachers

...

Company in-house
training

Self-assessment tools

...

Career guidance

...

Apprenticeships

...

Create curricula in
partnership with
companies and
academia

...

Supply school kits

INFRASTRUCTURE



EDUCATION

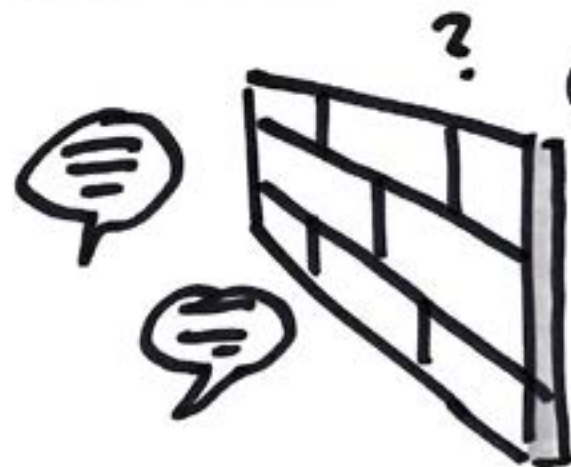
DECENT
JOBS

NEW
LEARNING
APPROACHES

CURRICULUM
DEVELOPMENT

PARTNERSHIPS

SELF
EMPLOYMENT



LANGUAGE
BARRIER



GENDER
ISSUES ?

? ?

Challenge: ICT and Telecommunications

This thematic challenge paper was prepared by following UN agencies: UNHCR and WFP

The scope of UNHCR and WFP's operations and field-presence mean that both agencies collect and store huge amounts of data at multiple levels (sub-national, national, regional). While significant effort is made to aggregate, analyze, and integrate data into decision-making processes, challenges remain. Data aggregation and analysis is time consuming and challenging, reducing the quality of data and creating lag times between data collection and programmatic decision making. Further, data sits in multiple databases and formats, limiting ability to fully aggregate and cross-analyze data.

There is large opportunity to explore new ways of operating that improve our impact through better use of data and technology. As WFP and UNHCR are by far the two largest providers of cash-based assistance for Syrian refugees in the region, consolidating and mining big data in this sector in particular lends itself for innovation partnerships and solutions. This opens the way to new and improved programming, accountability to people in need, as well as to their donors.

WFP is already exploring ways to employ cutting edge information management solutions by leveraging the recent advancement in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and exploring partnerships to improve the impact of its programming through better use of technology.

What programmatic activities do you already have in the sector selected above?

UNHCR and WFP have already partnered in the use of biometric refugee registration data. The system, called EyePay is used by WFP

and connected to UNHCR's EyeCloud system which combines UNHCR's regional registration system proGres and data warehouse. All these systems are (loosely) connected to the larger UNHCR RAIS system which connects the assistance coordination records of all participating humanitarian organizations.

WFP uses SCOPE, an online system for cash operations, which includes a Retail Component, connecting to the live beneficiary itemized transactions data at merchant level and Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), i.e. the management and updating of a geo-spatial data repository of Syria+5 countries. WFP links and represents data through an online web-portal (OpsFeed). WFP also has a research initiative with iTRACK to improve the safety and security of humanitarian workers and is piloting with support from Microsoft data warehousing for the Syria+5 countries.

UNHCR uses a proprietary system for transaction data at bank and point-of-sale level called Project X. In order to process data, UNHCR uses custom-built workflows for the analysis and publication of data.

Lastly, both organizations have teamed up in Lebanon – under a project, which combines delivery mechanisms for refugees through a common (ATM) card – which includes joint system interface development already. What kind of a private sector and NGO engagement could help to solve the challenge?

UNHCR and WFP's are taking a medium-term strategic approach to the Syria crisis, which includes exploring new ways of improving efficiency and effectiveness as well as the impact of programming through better use of data and information. These speak directly to the joint commitments made under the Grand Bargain during the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS).

To address the challenge, UNHCR and WFP are predominantly looking at partnering with private sector including telecommunication companies, financial service providers (FSPs). Software and information management/data visualization companies are uniquely positioned to partner with both agencies due to their experience and expertise of making sense of big (and dispersed) data.

Both agencies are looking for innovative partnerships that respect and value privacy of refugee data and aim to support systems under a creative commons licensing (or comparable) approach. The challenge of big data should not lead to another proprietary solution and should – as much as possible – emphasize the principle of reproducibility of research in order to offer up potential solutions to the larger humanitarian community.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement
- CSR and visibility opportunities

References:

- 1- <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/world-food-programme-uses-innovative-iris-scan-technology-provide-food-assistance-> & <http://www.secureidnews.com/news-item/un-agency-enables-iris-for-payments/>
- 2- <http://www.unhcr.org/registration.html>
- 3- <https://www.unhcrmenadagdata.org/RAISJordan/>
- 4- <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp280992.pdf>
- 5- <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp288692.pdf>
- 6- <http://cdn.wfp.org/syriainfo/>
- 7- <http://www.itrack-project.eu/>
- 8- <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>
- 9- http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Grand_Bargain_final_22_May_FINAL-2.pdf

Submitting UN Organisation and contact details of the focal point

AnneLaure Duval, WFP
Fawad Raza, WFP
Volker Schimmel, UNHCR
Edouard Legoupil, UNHCR

Workshop discussion

**DATA AGGREGATION
AND ANALYSIS IS
TIME CONSUMING
AND CHALLENGING,
REDUCING THE
QUALITY OF DATA
AND CREATING
LAG TIMES
BETWEEN DATA
COLLECTION AND
PROGRAMMATIC
DECISION MAKING**

POOR SYSTEMS FOR COLLECTION OF DATA

- Lack of systems for capturing quality data
- Blockchain failure
- Government regulation create barriers for collection of data

PROBLEMS IN DATA STORAGE

- Data is collected in silos
- Data is not centralised, is collected locally or regionally

CHALLENGES IN ACCESS TO DATA

- Lack of information flow between systems
- Systems don't speak to each other
- Information not shared
- Large data volume, and it is difficult to judge data quality within a reasonable amount of time

LOW QUALITY OF DATA

- Lack of discrimination of data
- Incomplete data packages
- Diversity of sources
- No unified and approved data quality standards
- Lack of mechanisms for keeping the data updated
- Abundant data types and complex data structures increases the difficulty of data integration

LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE DATA COLLECTED AND PRODUCED

- Lack of identification
- Lack of fraud detection
- No clear data privacy rights for individuals
- Lack of transparency: how is data collected and who creates the algorithms that make sense of data?

PROBLEMS IN LINKING DATA TO A SPECIFIC PURPOSE

- Lack of vision on what to do with the data
- Lack of planning on what to do with the data in the long run

Theme: ICT and Telecommunications

OBJECTIVE

Provide refugee communities with relevant and timely information

CONCEPT

One stop information-to-action site for refugees that provides "smart information"

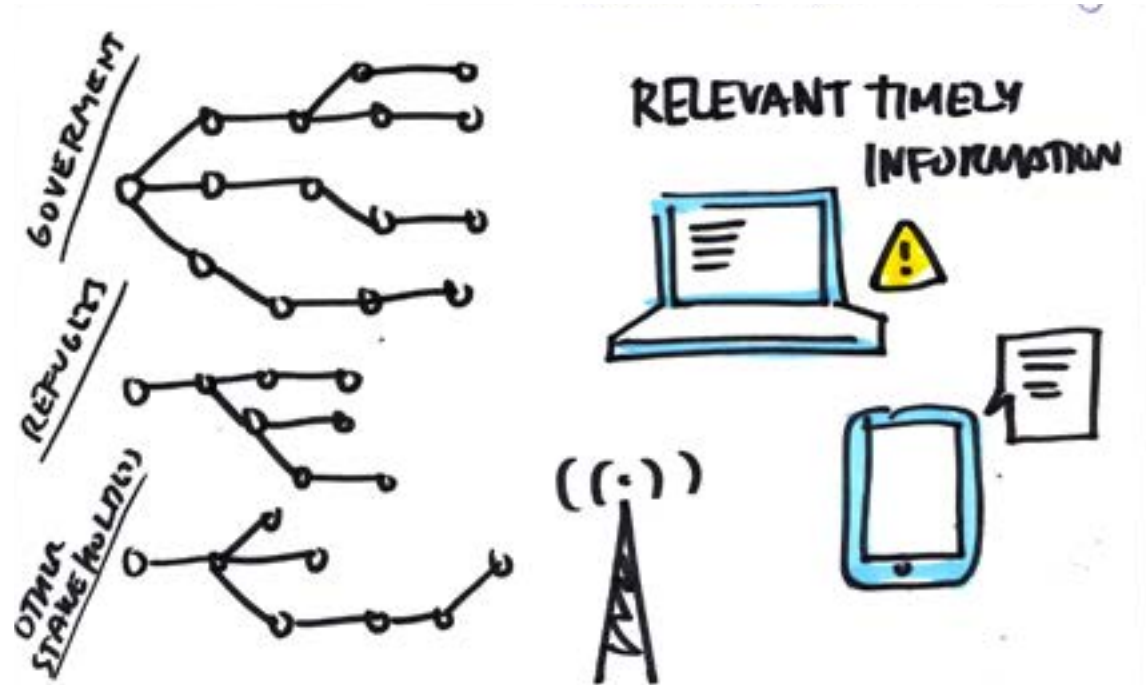
ACTORS

- UN
- Private sector
- Civil society

NEXT STEPS

Design research for:

- Stakeholder mapping
- Information mapping
- User journey mapping
- Feasibility study
- UN agreement to pursue a common trade
- Dissemination/Implementation strategy



Theme: ICT and Telecommunications

OBJECTIVE

Facilitate partnership building and dialogue between UN and companies

CONCEPT

A comprehensive mapping of organisations, innovation sector and instruments for development

ACTORS

- UN
- Private sector
- Government

NEXT STEPS

- Mapping and structure, organisation structures of UN and INGO humanitarian innovation field: provides clarity on innovation programs and contact parties
- Database, introduction to Nordic Innovation companies, ICT, telecommunication, tech spaces
- Third party funding instruments: including government, Nordic funding instruments, European funding services



Theme: ICT and Telecommunications

OTHER RELEVANT CONCEPTS

Offering global public data

...

Common API for connecting different data silos

...

Share best practices of Finnish companies

Centralising data with server in Geneva

...

Map each government's restrictions

...

Identify user journeys to understand what is needed during each step

Providing refugees a platform for asking questions about services

...

Directory of innovation partners

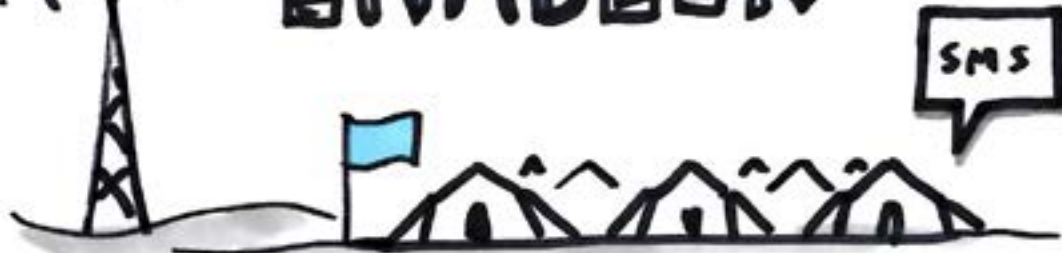
...

Scalable and configurable software solutions

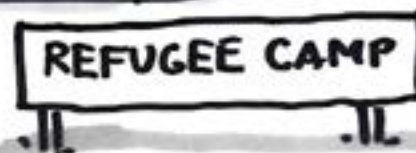
ICT AND TELECOMMUNICATION

TIMELY ACCURATE INFO

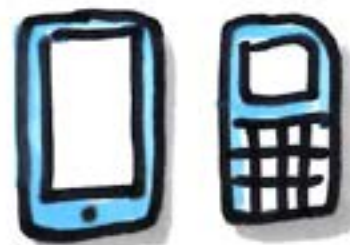
(()) ENABLER



GET INFORMATION
NEEDED



YOU DO NOT NEED
A SMARTPHONE



DATA



EXCHANGE OF
INFORMATION



SOLUTIONS

SYSTEMS

PLANNING

JOINT PROGRAMS

LOCALIZE

Theme:
Healthcare

Challenge: Health services

This thematic challenge paper was prepared by WHO

Proposal 1: Innovations for health information and monitoring of population health in emergencies

There is growing demand for timely and accurate health-related data at global, country, and local levels. However, it is constrained by many limitations influencing the ability of country information systems to supply the data required. To be effective in the short term and sustainable in the long term, there is a need to move beyond the legacy of fragmented, vertical programs of data collection to an integrated, collaborative model that ensures countries have the ability to generate, collect, and use their own data to monitor programmes and policies.

Technological and analytical innovations within health information systems, including the use of information and communication technology, may help in enabling standardised data to be collected in real-time, and several advantages have been discussed that could help to inform and improve decision-making. Electronic information can be collected in a structured, coded manner and, if the tool is used within the consultation, skip-logic algorithms can be used to provide clinical decision support in support of diagnosis and management of disease. Mobile information technology also enables other data sources, including population and mapping data, and other tools for data visualisation to be more readily integrated into the process of data collection, reporting and analysis.

What programmatic activities do you already have in the sector selected above?

A national program of public health surveillance is currently being implemented across Jordan. The project was implemented as a pilot in 50 sites between May – December 2014 and subsequently scaled up to

a national program between April – September 2015. The system is now operational in more than 300 health facilities (including primary care facilities, comprehensive care centres, secondary and tertiary hospitals). Further expansion to 23 Royal Medical Services (RMS) facilities took place in 2016 as well as adaption to emergency context at the north-eastern border between Syria and Jordan.

The project introduces case-based, integrated disease surveillance that is coded according to the International Classification of Disease (ICD-10). The clinician uses the system within the consultation, which introduces clinical-decision support, as well as best practice prescribing guidance and real-time reporting of information. Information is made available within one hour via an online framework with automated generation of SMS and email alerts and support for mapping and reporting, accessed at all levels of MOH.

What kind of a private sector and NGO engagement could help to solve the challenge?

Private sector engagement can help to facilitate increased levels and efficiency of investments in health information, a common data architecture, strengthened performance monitoring and evaluation, and increased data access and use. Private sector and NGO engagement can support implementation and application of new technologies and analytics of greater volumes of data to move the data revolution from a patchwork of pilots to innovations that can transform health information systems.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement

- CSR and visibility opportunities

Other relevant benefits that may interest the private sector to get engaged

Application of new technologies and analytics of greater volumes of data to move the data revolution from a patchwork of pilots to innovations that can transform health information systems.

Submitting UN Organisation and contact details of the focal point:

World Health Organization (WHO) | Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) | Dr Caroline Clarinval | Regional Advisor for Emergency Response Operations

Proposal 2: Remote control monitoring of the supply chain in emergencies

Humanitarian and Regular Supply Chains both include preparation, planning, procurement, transportation, storage, tracking and clearance but the goals and performance metrics of humanitarian and regular supply chains differ notably. In regular supply chains, the focus is the final consumer, who is the input source of funds for the entire chain. In the humanitarian case, the end user has no or little control over supplies however, and the supply chain must be flexible and able to respond quickly to unpredictable events effectively and efficiently under budget constraints.

Technological and analytical innovations have the potential to improve monitoring and efficiencies of the humanitarian supply chain including in remote control operations. Electronic information can be collected in a structured, coded manner and Mobile information technology also enables other data sources, including mapping data, and tools for data visualisation to be more readily integrated into the process of data collection, reporting and analysis.

What programmatic activities do you already have in the sector selected above?

There are a variety of initiatives tracking end-user and impact monitoring initiatives that can be retroactively analyzed to derive insights into the challenges mentioned above. These are existing in several countries in WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR), including Iraq, Syria, and Yemen.

What kind of a private sector and NGO engagement could help to solve the challenge?

Private sector engagement can help to facilitate increased levels and efficiency of investments in health information, a common data architecture, strengthened performance monitoring and evaluation, and increased data access and use. Private sector and NGO engagement can support implementation and application of new technologies and analytics for the humanitarian supply chain.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement
- CSR and visibility opportunities

Other relevant benefits that may interest the private sector to get engaged

- Application of new technologies and analytics for the humanitarian supply chain.

Submitting UN Organisation and contact details of the focal point:

World Health Organization (WHO) | Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) | Dr Caroline Clarinval | Regional Advisor for Emergency Response Operations

Proposal 3: Public-private partnership in supply chain innovations for health facilities serving Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq

Currently, there are 228,894 registered Syrian refugees who are hosted in Kurdistan region of Iraq, with the major influx of refugees having occurred in August 2013, after which time 8 camps were established. Overall, approximately 40% of these refugees reside in camps while the remaining 60% reside in host community settings. The escalation of the violence in Iraq that started early in 2014, has forced hundreds of thousands from their homes. With currently more than 3 million Iraqis displaced, the majority are from conflict-affected governorates (Ninawa, Anbar, Salahideen and Kirkuk). Among these displaced persons, 30% chose to reside in Kurdistan region again because of the stable security environment.

The majority of donor and humanitarian actor attention has been towards the needs of IDPs, as well as those of refugees in vulnerable situations of transit and temporary housing and the lack of sustainable health services. These issues have been exacerbated by the economic crises that the authority in Kurdistan is facing secondary to the drop in oil prices.

What programmatic activities do you already have in the sector selected above?

WHO Iraq is involved in four primary response programmes.

First, WHO used to support the staff working in the camp clinics in the Kurdistan region to ensure the 24/7 provision of lifesaving health service. This activity was handed over to UNHCR gradually during the first half of 2016.

Second, WHO is also involved in the control and prevention of communicable disease and outbreaks through activating and maintain the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) system and drafting contingency plans for certain endemic communicable diseases like Cholera.

Third, WHO is supporting the operational cost for the vaccination campaigns for Polio and Measles for the refugees in camp and the host community settings. Syrian refugees camps were included in the special oral cholera vaccination campaign conducted in Iraq for the first time in response to the outbreak at the end of 2015.

Fourth, WHO supporting the camp clinics with lifesaving medication and other medical supplies. Secondary and tertiary health facilities within the host governorates were also supported by pharmaceutical technologies (medical supplies, medication and medical equipment).

What kind of a private sector and NGO engagement could help to solve the challenge?

National and international NGOs who are already engaged in the Syrian refugee crisis in other countries can help by expanding their services into the camps hosting Syrian refugees. Private sector partners can help to maintain supply chain of pharmaceuticals and vaccines to health facilities serving refugees in camps and host community equally as part of their social responsibilities.

Research and evidence based science will be used as an advocacy tool to convince the private sector to support the refugee response. This apply mainly to the support to preventive medicine and to EWARN activities. The aim is for the private sector partners to include the response to the needs of the Syrian refugees in Iraq within the wider regional response plan and support.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement
- CSR and visibility opportunities

Submitting UN Organisation of the focal point:

Altaf Musani, WHO Representative in Iraq

Workshop discussion

**IMPROVING
THE ABILITY
TO GENERATE,
COLLECT, AND
USE OF DATA TO
IMPROVE DECISION
MAKING, MONITOR
PROGRAMMES AND
POLICIES.**

**BETTER ACCESS TO
QUALITY OF CARE.**

BARRIERS ON ACCESS TO CARE

- Shortage of medicines
- Diversity of languages makes it difficult for patient-care relationship
- High cost of healthcare
- Lack of HR
- Unwillingness to change

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR COMPANIES TO SOLVE

- Tackling simple problems
- Provide harmonised reporting tools
- Focus on infrastructure and cold supply chain solutions

SPECIAL FOCUS

- Trauma
- Mental health
- Non communicable diseases
- Immunisation for children
- Reproductive and newborn care
- Reduce maternal mortality - lack of access to care
- Delivery facilities
- Infection control

ENABLERS OF INNOVATION

- Rethinking innovation new models
- Match needs with products
- Provide methods on how to understand the context
- Find safe testing environments; it's difficult to pilot in emergency
- Aim at providing solutions with a good, human, understanding
- Foster collaboration
- Establish partnerships and platforms for dialogue
- Aim at long term solutions
- Provide channels for context education

Opportunities in Healthcare

Theme: Health

OBJECTIVE

To aim at market-driven innovation instead of a product sales

CONCEPT

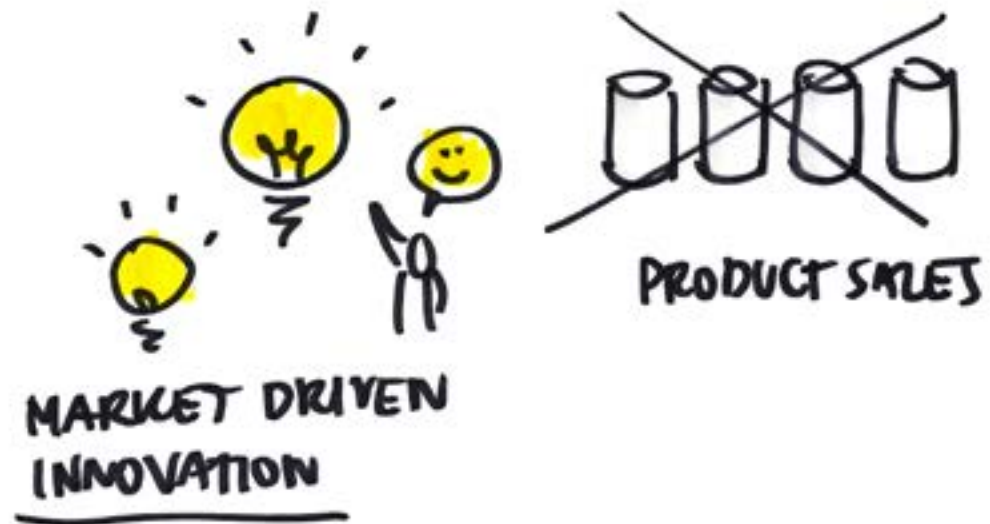
Public body to facilitate innovation, R&D, financing and opportunity identification

NEXT STEPS

Organise the "hub"

ACTORS

- Companies
- Organisations



Theme: Health

OBJECTIVE

To bring relevant players
together from private sector,
civil society, public sector,
UN, donors and beneficiaries

CONCEPT

A co-creation platform for developing innovative ideas

DESCRIPTION

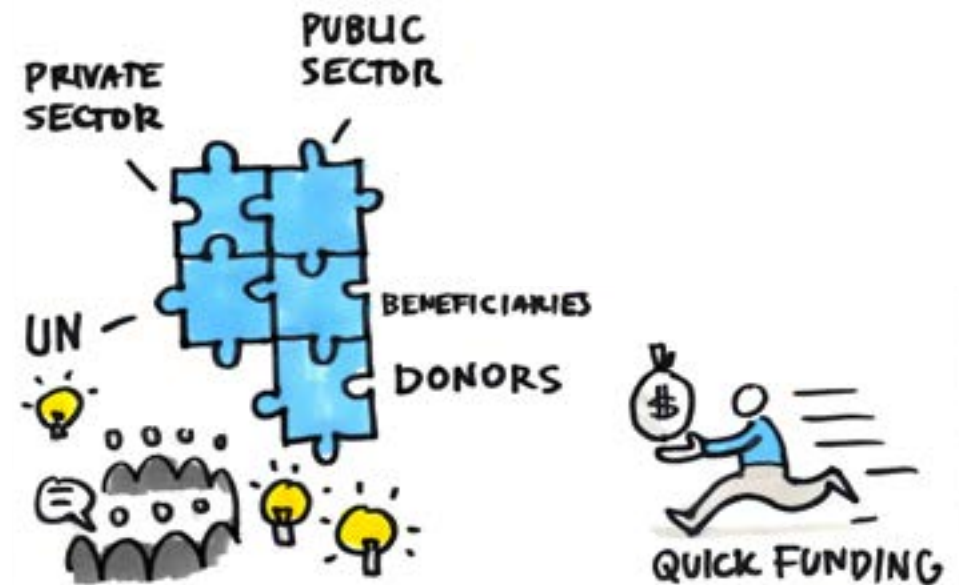
- A platform for matching needs and development of solutions
- Piloting and demonstration of projects
- Scaling up procurement
- Access to quick funding

ACTORS

Companies, CSO/NGOs, government(s), UN, funders, beneficiaries.

NEXT STEPS

- Create a partnership forum
- Establish a platform and invite participants





DATA

WHAT IS THE
CHALLENGE

**BARRIERS
TO SERVICES**



LANGUAGE
ACCESSIBILITY

LACK OF MEDICINES



VOICES FROM
THE FIELD



WHAT IS THE REAL NEED?



HUMANITARIAN
"NON PROFIT"

PRIVATE
SECTOR

COLLABORATION

**MATCH NEEDS
WITH PRODUCTS**



HUMAN CENTERED DESIGN



Theme:
Energy

Challenge: Energy

This thematic challenge paper was prepared by following UN agencies: UNDP and UNHCR

The ability of refugees, IDPs and host communities to cope with and rapidly recover from conflict hinges in many ways on their ability to gain sustainable access to energy. Energy fuels access to water, to social services like health and education, to transport and communication needs, and is critical for regenerating livelihoods and resuming local economies. But too often fragile countries are unable to provide sufficient energy both for the general population as well as for the refugee and IDPs communities which they host. In these contexts, decentralized solar solutions have come into focus, as a way of meeting needs of affected communities and setting the foundations for resilience.

As countries seek new resilience-based approaches to development and recovery from crisis, the role of sustainable energy solutions has come into greater focus. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on energy calls on countries to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Among those most in need are the record numbers of individuals around the world affected by conflicts. Today the vast majority of refugees and IDPs in the Arab region are hosted in countries already facing strained levels of energy security. In these contexts, expanding solar solutions is seen not as an end in itself, but as an enabler on the road from fragility to resilience.

This is particularly important given increasingly protracted crises, where communities sometimes exist in a state of displacement and fragility for years. Examples include Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen, all of which faced energy challenges even before the refugee and IDP crisis began. For these refugee-IDP host

communities, constraints exist to provide energy access, either owing to ongoing conflict and destruction of infrastructure, or from lack of fiscal space and limited ability to expand already-stretched local energy supplies.

Expanding use of sustainable energy like decentralized solar solutions to meet basic needs of refugees and IDPs is important and urgent not only from a short term perspective, but also from a longer-term development perspective as it helps reduce pressures on host countries' and supports ability of refugees and IDPs to earn a living, meet basic needs of food and water, and achieve a variety of social development results such as education and health. Expanding access to energy has thus emerged as a potential enabler of resilient recovery. New opportunities exist to expand use of off-grid decentralized energy solutions within refugee and IDP host communities in all countries of the Arab region.

What programmatic activities do you already have in the sector selected above?

UNDP is the UNs largest provider of grant assistance to countries in the areas of climate change and sustainable energy with close to \$3billion of grants in over 140 countries today. This includes a portfolio of US\$ 655 million in grant financing for sustainable energy, leveraging a further US\$ 3.4 billion in co-financing from public and private partners. In the Arab region, UNDP has a series of ongoing or pipeline projects for expanding sustainable energy access for refugee-IDP host communities including in Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Out of this comes a wealth of results, lessons learned and models of benefit to participants at the Nordic

What kind of a private sector and NGO engagement could help to solve the challenge?

Engagement of private sector is critical to emerge with new partnership initiatives in sustainable energy in particular solar solutions to help solve the challenge and catalyze long-term resilience. A number of energy firms are keen to contribute and UNDP has been engaged with, including members of the Clean Energy Business Council, an Arab regional association of over 80 companies from energy, finance and related sectors based in Dubai.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement
- CSR and visibility opportunities

Submitting UN Organisation and contact details of the focal point

Kishan Khoday, Team Leader in the Arab Region, Climate Change, DRR and Resilience, Sustainable Energy and the Environment, Social and Environmental Standards
UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
Sub-Office in Cairo, World Trade Center, Cairo, Egypt

Workshop discussion

INNOVATION IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TO FUEL ACCESS TO WATER, TO SOCIAL SERVICES LIKE HEALTH AND EDUCATION, TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION NEEDS

BARRIERS OF INNOVATION

- Lack of businesses partnerships and finance
- The tender system constrains innovation
- Secure risk of investment

ENABLERS OF INNOVATION

- Understanding local needs as driver for innovation, 'market demand innovation'
- Integrated solutions
- Host country partnerships
- Focus on medium scalable solutions

ENERGY AS ENABLER

- Social security
- Transport
- Livelihood

INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Targeting solutions to schools, workplace and small businesses
- Fostering middle sector solutions
- Open the space for business model as a service
- Develop affordable, sustainable and reliable energy solutions
- Light to make heat

Opportunities in Energy

Theme: Energy

OBJECTIVE

To allow elasticity and ability to scale up innovation

CONCEPT

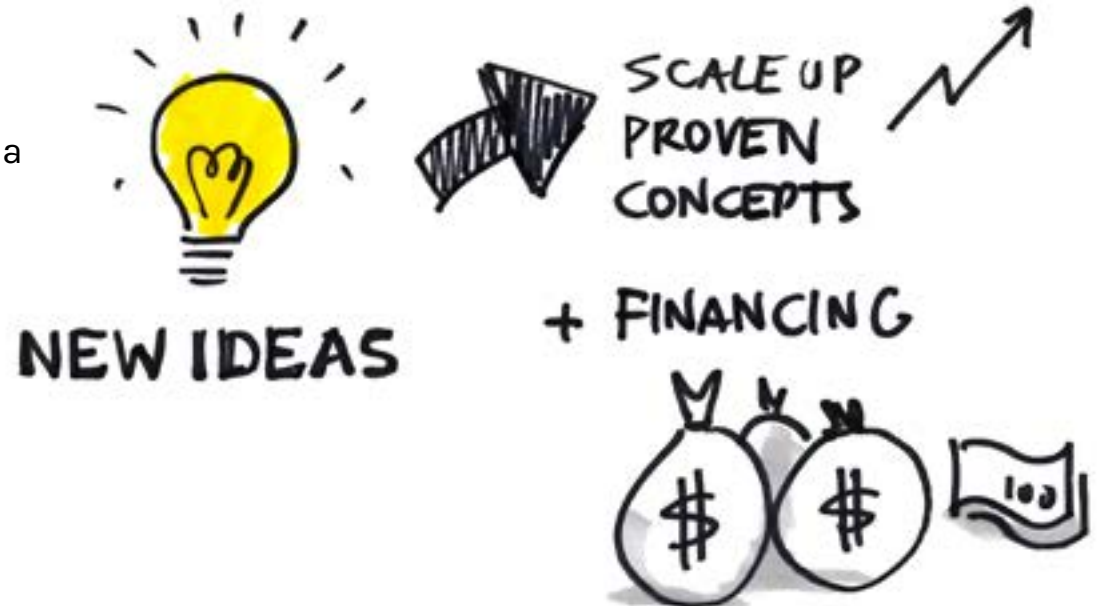
Design of new tender process

DESCRIPTION

- Tender process that allows new ideas
- Possibilities to scale up proven concepts
- New means of financing e.g. UN as a guarantor in a 'leasing model as a service'

ACTORS

- System suppliers
- Financial suppliers
- UN or other buyer that warrants



Theme: Energy

OBJECTIVE

Connecting business initiatives, matching needs with products

CONCEPT

Building a Nordic + UN network

DESCRIPTION

- Nordic meeting between NOREPS and respective organisations from Denmark, Finland and Sweden
- UN facilitated workshops in the main challenging fields

ACTORS

- NOREPS
- NGO's
- UN

NEXT STEPS

- Nordic Planning meeting
- Field workshop



Theme: Energy

OBJECTIVE

To make more accessible funding for innovation for Nordic companies

CONCEPT

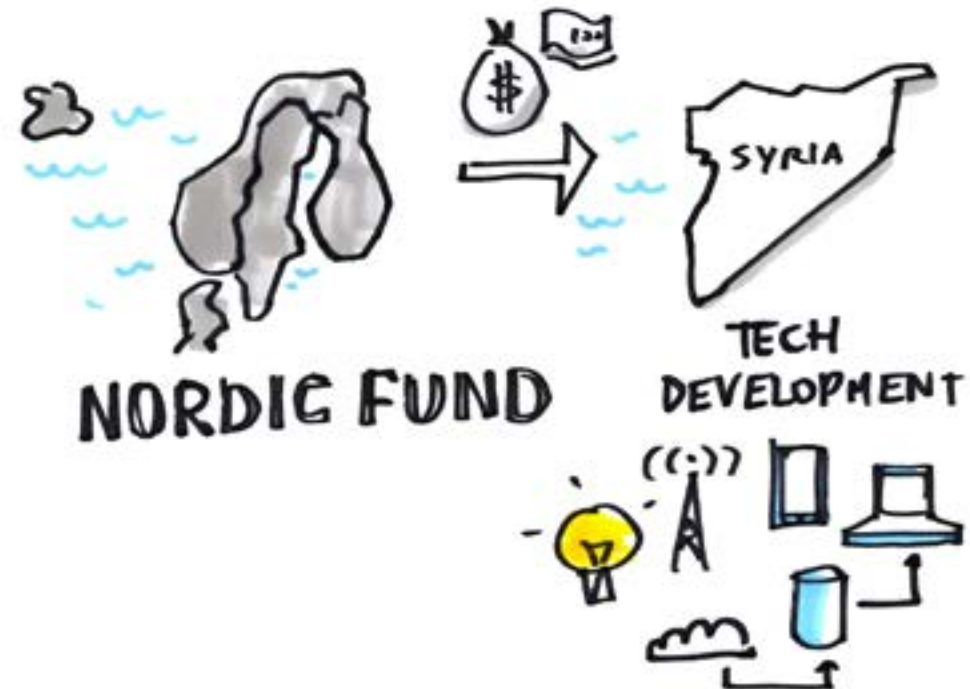
Joint Nordic fund for innovative technology deployment in Syria

ACTORS

- Nordic governments
- UN

NEXT STEPS

- Finding and connecting the stakeholders



Theme: Energy

OBJECTIVE

To power education sector needs in challenging environment in which available sources vary

CONCEPT

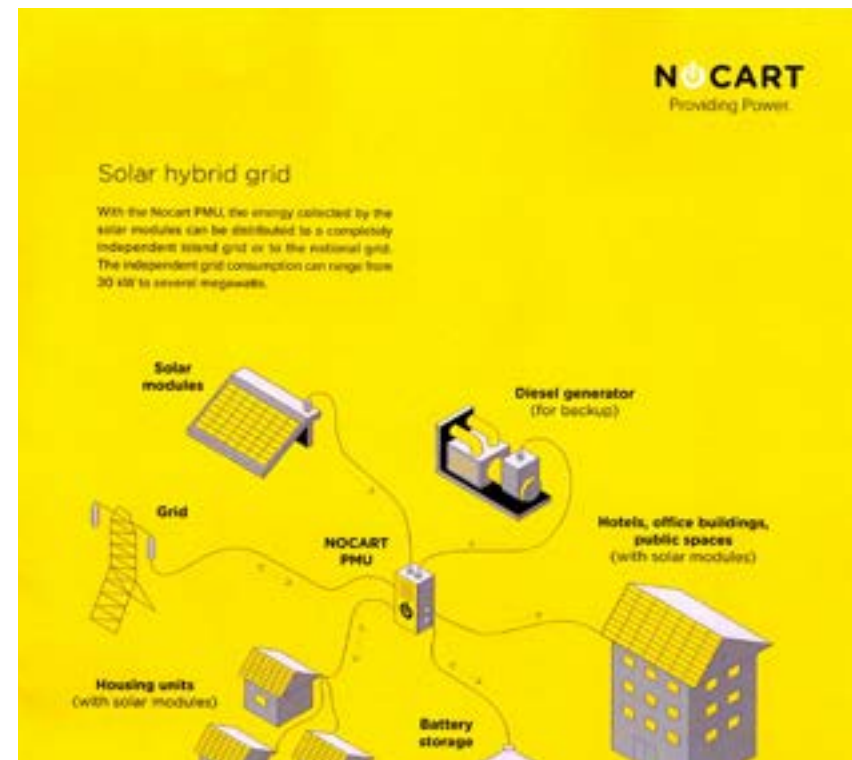
Hybrid power management solution that is able to take multiple inputs

ACTORS

Nocart, Finnchurch aid, MFA, Sitra, UN.

DESCRIPTION

Hybrid power management solution that is able to take multiple inputs, i.e. different sources of energy, combine and optimise their usage. Schools and vocational education institutions are powered by clean energy, offer students technical business skills to start new energy business with UN finance (guaranteed fund) support. Opportunities to participate in such new business offered to domestic and foreign private sectors





ENERGY ⚡

SOLAR



➔ AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY TO EVERYONE



LACK
— OF —
INNOVATIONS

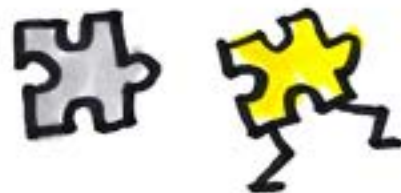
SCALE UP THROUGH
EDUCATION



BUILD
PARTNERSHIPS



MULTIDIMENSIONAL
PROBLEM



HYBRID
SOLUTIONS
MISSING

WHOLE
SPECTRUM OF
PROVIDERS



FROM BIG TO SMALL

Challenge: Water, waste water and waste management

This thematic challenge paper was prepared by UNICEF

There are six countries covered by the Syria crisis response, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector working group is active in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, with a broad range of partners engaged including governments; with the Government of Turkey leading for the WASH response for camps.

There are a range of challenges faced by partners in the provision of water, waste water and waste management in the countries affected by the Syria crisis. These challenges vary from those that are specific to the context inside Syria to region-wide issues.

Syria Specific

- Limited power supply due to multiple reasons including infrastructure damage, lack of fuel, lack of replacement parts, and sub-optimal routine maintenance.
- Severe damage to the drinking water supply, wastewater and solid waste management infrastructure.
- Deliberate cut off of water and power supply.
- Dependency on the international community to secure critical drinking water disinfectant supplies.
- Dependency on the international community to secure the much needed pieces and spare parts including imported components, and replacement parts.

Region-wide

- There is an additional burden imposed on physical infrastructure and resources at the national and community level by refugees and in

communities hosting internally displaced people.

- Drought.
- Over-exploitation of groundwater and subsequent severe decline in water table levels.
- Severe pollution of water resources including due to discharge of raw wastewater, and solid waste.

What programmatic activities do you already have in the sector selected above?

In Syria the WASH sector pursues two main objectives: i) Restore and maintain existing water and sanitation infrastructure; and ii) Reduce morbidity and mortality through the provision of emergency WASH assistance:

Infrastructure: The WASH sector supports WASH systems, aiming to stabilize and reduce the decline in efficiency of existing infrastructure. Critical activities include the rehabilitation of infrastructure; the distribution of supplies and consumables, WASH Items, and water treatment products; the provision of alternate power supply/generators; improvements of water supply and sanitation systems in schools and hospitals; support for staffing; and ongoing operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems. In the absence of electric power supply from the national grid, standby generators and fuel are urgently needed to provide alternate power, but are typically able to satisfy only part of the power requirement. Introduction of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power is planned in small scale water supply systems as an attempt towards technological advancements to provide economically viable and technically sound feasible solutions. Modifications or expansion may be possible if existing water systems cannot meet increased demands. The sector supports water quality monitoring assurance mechanisms. Also, maximum effort is made

to ensure continuous access to water disinfection products. Water quality laboratories are supported to ensure systematic and regular water quality monitoring to the extent possible. This intervention has been critical over the past years, as the chemicals needed are subject to embargo. The importation of supplies from abroad will be complemented with efforts to support local production of such chemicals in-country. Additionally, wastewater infrastructure and solid waste management systems is supported through repair works along with provision of required materials to reduce the overall public health risk caused by the degradation of the systems.

Quality assurance: The sector will scale up efforts in quality assurance of water systems and services. While the private sector is successfully complementing water supply, in many opposition controlled areas, there is lack of water sector governance. This has created water markets which are largely unregulated, with the associated risk of unsafe water being distributed to a large portion of the population. The introduction of water safety planning, made through intensive community mobilization of both consumers and service providers, has proven successful in pilot areas, and will be scaled up. Local authorities will be involved when possible, with efforts to support, and build their capacity to act as regulators. The sector will also step up ongoing efforts to understand and monitor market dynamics, availability of goods and services.

Hygiene: Alongside distributions of in kind items, the sector will consider cash assistance, including cash vouchers, as a viable option to mitigate the decreased purchasing capacity of families. Pilot initiatives delivered promising results, and it is expected that in-kind assistance, especially for hygiene items, can be progressively scaled down in those areas where the markets are proving functional, in favour of cash assistance.

Life-saving WASH: Assistance to IDPs in camps and temporary shelters will continue, with the provision of life-saving WASH goods and services provided as timely as possible for the newly displaced. Particular efforts

will be made to improve the quality of sanitation facilities in collective centers, with the sector aiming to reach and respect SPHERE standards in both the quality of services and gender considerations. Inter-sector contingency planning will continue to be updated in the hubs, and specific interventions are being developed for each identified scenario. Cholera contingency planning in particular is also being kept up to date, in collaboration with the health sector. Contingency supplies continue to be maintained at sufficient levels. The sector will increase efforts to scale up assistance in besieged and HTR areas, with mainly in-kind interventions, as part of multi-sector efforts.

Sanitation: The general situation of sanitation and solid waste is less severe on a national scale. However, the limited data available indicates that existing sewage treatment plants require improvement/rehabilitation to prevent the discharging of raw sewage and the contamination of water bodies, and to promote hygienic living conditions of IDPs and host populations across the country. WASH infrastructures in Schools and in Health facilities also need to be addressed, either as component of general rehabilitation of infrastructure, or as dedicated interventions. Also, health education within school curricula should be emphasized.

In the countries hosting Syrian refugees the overarching goal of the WASH Sector in 2017/18 is to enhance more sustainable and cost effective WASH services for the Syrians living in camps/settlements and having more efficient, cost-effective and equity driven service providers in areas with significant proportion of Syrians living in host communities. This means at camp level: completing transition to permanent and sustainable water, sanitation and waste management solutions when possible; ensuring standards are met particularly related to quantity, quality, privacy, dignity, security, and WASH for vulnerable people and people with special needs; improving financial and environmental sustainability of services; defining a good service balance between private sector, government, NGOs, while emphasizing and empowering self-services provided by the community themselves.

At urban service level this means supporting service providers in their adaptation to increase service demand through capacity strengthening and service delivery (upgrading and expanding service coverage and improving service efficiencies). At the system and governance levels, the WASH partners will contribute to policy development, planning, sector coordination, information and M&E systems, with focus on equity and strengthening of local resilience.

What types of opportunities and benefits would engagement provide to the private sector?

- Partnerships and innovation
- Procurement
- CSR and visibility opportunities

Do you have (or know of) other innovative private sector collaboration models you would like to see showcased in the event?

The UNICEF Innovation Fund has been set up to identify "clusters" or portfolios of initiatives around emerging technology - so that UNICEF can both shape markets and also learn about and guide these technologies to benefit children. We invest exclusively in open source technology solutions - focusing on early-stage (defined as having a working prototype with some initial, promising results, but requiring more investment and evidence before ready to scale). Depending on results over the investment period, companies will then be able to access bigger investments and tap into our and other networks to scale.

A background note is here:

<http://unicefstories.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/UNICEF-Innovation-Fund-2pager-1.pdf>

The UNICEF Target Product Profiles model. This can be accessed at: https://www.unicef.org/supply/index_91816.html

Submitting UN Organisation and contact details of the focal point

Omar El Hattab, MENARO Regional WASH Advisor; UNICEF Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa, Amman, Jordan

Workshop discussion

Available technical solutions proposed by the participants, that could contribute to solving long-lasting and recent water, Sanitation & Waste challenges in MENA region

ISSUE

Major issues in waste treatment (liquid, solid) and partial cost recovery for solid/liquid waste management in medium/small towns and communities (displaced and refugee long term camps)

SOLUTIONS

- Waste to Energy valuation: solutions transforming solid/liquid waste to energy: biogas, electricity, heating or cooling system, etc.
 - Waste to economic and environment valuation through recycling and composting -various solutions and recycling machineries
 - Sustainable, efficient and decentralized wastewater treatment systems with improved management through new technologies
-

ISSUE

Water and sanitation solutions in emergencies.

SOLUTIONS

Nordic companies proposed containerised solutions for both drinking water production and wastewater treatment in humanitarian setting. Investment and O&M cost, sustainability: to be clarified.

ISSUE

Huge water losses in piped networks and household level in a context of growing freshwater scarcity

SOLUTIONS

- Households: Water saving household technologies
 - Service providers: Capacity building, technical assessment, quality assurance, organisational support
-

ISSUE

Insufficient consideration of Water Safety & Security risk management approaches (pro-active anticipation, prevention) versus conventional way of managing wat/san (reactive, solving problems after they appear)

SOLUTIONS

Water Safety Planning and Water Risk Management approaches already tested and implemented in Asia and Europe

ISSUE

Overall deterioration of the environment capital, in particular quality and quantity of water bodies (aquifers, surface water). More concretely: salinisation of aquifers and/or contamination of aquifers with pathogens and toxic elements due to over-abstraction and poor enforcement of environmental protection laws/measures.

SOLUTIONS

No solutions provided with regards to affordable and sustainable small/medium desalination

Workshop discussion

Achievements during the session

- Private sector participants are aware of the critical WASH issues in Syria sub-region, solutions developed by the sector partners, and residual critical challenges requiring a lot of efforts
- Private sector presented to UNICEF their expertise, existing products and services that can solve WASH issues in MENA
- Focusing on issues that can realistically be supported by the participant private companies ; discarding issues that can't be covered by the audience
- More specific existing products and services identified as potentially solving WASH problems, proposed by participants, discussed with Unicef

Follow up

a) Existing products and services

1. Private sector participants will be contacted by UNICEF to provide in-depth information on characterisation of the identified products and services (profile, technical characteristics, cost per capita at investment and O&M costs, references to obtain more info

with clients etc...). The call for expression of interest to private sector will be extended more widely by UNICEF Copenhagen other companies not present at the workshop.

2. RO/WASH and COs to identify entry points in Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon for promotion/dissemination of the Nordic products/services: appropriate regulation and implementing authorities (water, wastewater, solid waste); concerned municipalities and local government units; WASH sector partners; Private-private exchange platforms: wat/san private sectors associations, Chambers of Commerce, the Connecting Business Initiative by OCHA/UNDP/UNISDR

b) Unaddressed challenges require to look solutions even more widely and the triggering of innovations.

1. UNICEF RO to prepare and submit to UNICEF Copenhagen a detailed list of technological needs.

2. UNICEF Copenhagen will define what are the best channels to identify these technologies: either through a request for expression of interest RFEol to selected companies, or the formulation of a TPP (template for innovation). Then they will approach the private sector and

other (universities...) in order to identify the potential solutions, and share the results with the UNICEF MENA RO.

During the whole process, key UNICEF colleagues including UNICEF Finland programme staff will be consulted and participate.





ENERGY
CHALLENGE

WASH

ISSUES, SOLUTIONS
AND
RESIDUAL CHALLENGES

WATER
SHORTAGES



FRESH WATER

LOW COST



- TOILETS
- KITCHENS



WASH RELATED
DISEASE OUTBREAK



WATER
QUALITY?

AFFORDABLE
TECHNOLOGIES

FINANCING



PARTICIPANTS

Participants

UN ORGANISATIONS

ILO
OCHA
UNAIDS
UNDP
UNESCO
UNFPA
UNHCR
UNICEF
UNOPS
UNV
WFP
WHO

PRIVATE SECTOR

2Cool Finland
A-Aqua AS
Adamatic
Aquazone
Asap Norway
Biab International
Biolan
Claned Group
Clewer Group
Comprendum
Consilta / Bobonto
CoopNet / Rojava-Fin Initiative
Danmon Group Systems A/S
DYP International
Econet
Ekolet

Eltel Networks
FCA Investments
FCG International
Finnwind
Funzi
Fuzu
Gsol Energy Global A/S
Human Security Finland/Savonia University of Applied Sciences
IC2 Feeniks
Insta DefSec
KPMG
KT-Shelter
Kuha Mobile Network
LESS AS
LifeLearn
Lune Group
M4ID
Manketti
Medics24/Lookinno
Naps Solar Systems
Nocart
NSSLGlobal
Nuovo Nordic Healthcare Services
Optomed
PSO Safety
Raita Environment
Rausteel
Solar Fire Concentration
Vakava Technologies
Viking Heat Engines
Viope Solutions

NGO

Bihar Relief Organisation
Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs
Finland National Committee for UN Women
Finn Church Aid
Finnish Committee for UNICEF
Finnish Red Cross
Finnish Refugee Council
Kepa
Mercy Corps
Migrant Solidarity Association
Plan International Finland
Plan International Norway
Save the Children Finland
UNICEF Finland

OTHERS

Finpro
Innovation Norway/NOREPS
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Denmark
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Permanent Mission of Finland, Geneva
Sitra
Tampere University of Applied sciences
TEM / Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment
THL / National Institute for Health and Welfare
Turku University of Applied Sciences

Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syrians and the Region

The Nordic Innovation Day was a side event for the main **Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syrians and the Region organized 23.-24. January, 2017**. The Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syrians and the Region on 23 and 24 January, 2017 provided the platform to present the humanitarian priorities for Syria in 2017 and launch the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for 2017–2018, which extends to Syria's neighboring countries - both documents will guide the coordination of assistance in response to the Syria crisis throughout the year.

The international community used this platform to discuss the humanitarian and development challenges and opportunities to build resilience in Syria and neighboring countries. The conference highlighted the experiences of a wide range of partners - UN agencies, international financial institutions, the donor community, civil society and the private sector - in finding long-term solutions to respond to the protracted crisis, and allowed them to exchange on challenges and solutions in dedicated panel discussions on a range of themes: No Lost Generation - Education, Child Protection, and Adolescents & Youth; Vulnerabilities, jobs and economic opportunities; Gender Equality in Action: Responding to the needs and building resilience for women and girls; and Humanitarian and resilience priorities inside Syria.

The Helsinki Conference on Supporting Syrians and the Region was preceded by five side events, adding further to the substantial discussions. (Source: Helsinki Conference Report, 2017).

Nordic Innovation Day - program

January 23 2017

Marina Congress Centre

Address: Katajanokanlaituri 6, 00160 Helsinki



8.30 – 9.00 Registration

9.00 – 10.30 Plenary session

Opening Statement

Minister of Foreign Trade and Development of Finland,

Mr. Kai Mykkänen

Consolidated Opening/Keynote Speech by the United Nations;

"Setting the Scene"

Gustavo Gonzalez, UNDP Sub-Regional Development Coordinator
for the Syria Crisis

Consolidated remarks from UN-supported Connecting Business
initiative on the role of the private sector in humanitarian context

Director Marcy Vigoda, OCHA

Remarks by the Private Sector Representative

Aape Pohjavirta, CMO, Funzi

Remarks from the Nordic Community

Ingvild von Krogh Strand The Norwegian Emergency Preparedness
System (NOREPS)

Facilitators introductory remarks and presentation of the
structure of the day

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee and transfer to workshop sessions

11.00 – 13.00 Thematic workshop sessions

Welcome by M4ID facilitator

Setting the stage and outlining the challenges by relevant UN
organization (10 min)

Short introductory addresses by each participant (1 min each)

Co-creation workshop through different interventions managed
and run by M4ID

Closing remarks, possible agreements on next steps, how do we
take these ideas to the next level? M4ID

13.00 – 14.00 Networking lunch

14.00 – 15.30 Wrap-up and discussion on the workshop results

Short re-cap of each session & comments/discussion by the rest
of the audience – M4ID

TAKEAWAYS ON UN & INNOVATION:

How to engage with UNICEF through innovation, Kristoffer
Gandrup-Marino, Chief of Innovation, UNICEF Supply Division

UNOPS Possibilities Portal, Jamieson Saab, Supplier
Sustainability Program Leader, UNOPS

High-lighting possible next steps in continuation of cooperation
(M4ID)

Closing Remarks by the Representative of the Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland, Sinikka Antila, Ambassador Trade and Development

15.30 – 17.00 Opportunity for networking and continuing discussions

Contact Information

Ministry For Foreign Affairs of Finland

Mr. Kimmo Laukkanen

Deputy Director

Kimmo.laukkanen@formin.fi

Finpro

Ms. Terhi Rasmussen

Senior Advisor

Terhi.rasmussen@finpro.fi

