YEMEN
In /two.tf/zero.tf/one.tf/zero.tf, Houthi rebels occupied dozens of schools in Northern Yemen, preventing at least /three.tf/zero.tf/zero.tf/zero.tf children from attending.

AFGHANISTAN
In /two.tf/zero.tf/one.tf/one.tf, there were at least /three.tf/one.tf incidents of opposition groups and pro-government forces using schools. This rivals the number of schools burned down during the same period, which was /three.tf/five.tf.

THAILAND
In /two.tf/zero.tf/one.tf/zero.tf, government forces used at least /seven.tf/nine.tf schools for camps and barracks in southern Thailand, endangering and imperiling the education of an estimated /two.tf/zero.tf/five.tf/zero.tf/zero.tf students.

ARGENTINA
Public forces cannot enter national universities without prior written order from a court or a request from the university. Higher Education Act, 1996.

IRELAND
Military maneuvers and encampments cannot interfere with school or school ground. Defence Act, 1954.

UNITED NATIONS
"Schools shall not be used by the military in their operations." UN Peacekeeping Infantry Battalion Manual, 2012. Call to end armed forces using schools in Colombia, Sri Lanka, Syria, and Thailand. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2010 and 2012.

UNITED KINGDOM
"The better view" is that the law prohibits the use of education institutions for purposes likely to expose it to damage, unless there is no feasible alternative. Manual of the Law of Armed Conflict, 2004.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
In 2013, 64 schools occupied by armed groups in Katanga province alone. Schools were also used in North and South Kivu.

INDIA
During 2010, security forces used more than 129 schools, disrupting studies for an estimated 20,800 students.

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