EDUCATION
UNDER ATTACK
2020

Global Coalition to **Protect Education from Attack**

CONTRIBUTORS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

EDUCATION UNDER ATTACK 2020

A Global Study of Attacks on Schools, Universities, their Students and Staff, 2017-2019

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AA — Arakan Army (Myanmar)
ABVP — All India Student Council (Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad)
ACAT — Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (Burundi)
ACLED — Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project
ACT — Alliance of Concerned Teachers (Phillipines)
AFP — French Press Agency (Agence France-Presse)
AFP — Armed Forces of the Philippines
AGC — Gaitanist Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia)
AMISOM — African Union Mission in Somalia
AMU — Aligarh Muslim University
APRODH — Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees
AQIM — Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (Burkina Faso and Mali)
ASPUFI — Association of Sudanese Professors at Universities, Faculties, and Higher Institutes
AU — African Union
BARMM — Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (Philippines)
BBC — British Broadcasting Corporation
BJP — Bharatiya Janata Party (India)
BRN — National Revolutionary Front (Barisan Revolusi Nasional) (Thailand)
CAAC — Children and Armed Conflict
CADHA — African Coordination of Human Rights for Armies
CAR — Central African Republic
Cara — Council for At-Risk Academics
CEA — Center of Alternative Education
CEDAW — Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CESCR — UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CIMP — Civilian Impact Monitoring Project
CJTF — Civilian Joint Task Force (Nigeria)
CNDD-FDD — National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (Burundi)
CNN — Cable News Network
COALICO — Coalition Against Involvement of Children and Youth in Armed Conflict in Colombia
CONASUR — National Council of Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
CPN-M — Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (Nepal)
CPT — Christian Peacemaker Teams
CRC — Children's Rehabilitation Center
CU — Chulalongkorn University
DfID — Department for International Development
DRC — Democratic Republic of Congo
ECHO — European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECW — Education Cannot Wait
EiEWG — Education in Emergencies Working Group
ELN — National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional) (Colombia)
EMIS — Education Management Information System

EPL — Ejército Popular de Liberación (Ejército Popular de Liberación) (Colombia)
ERW — Explosive Remnants of War
ESMAD — Mobile Anti-Riot Squadron (Escuadrón Móvil Antidisturbios) (Colombia)
EU — European Union
FARC-EP — Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia–People's Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo)
FARDC — Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Forces Armees de la Republique Democratique du Congo)
FATA — Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Pakistan)
FETÖ — 'Fethullahist Terrorist Organization' (Turkey)
FFP — Fund for Peace
FLM — Macina Liberation Front (Mali)
FNL — National Liberation Forces (Burundi)
FPRC — Popular Front for the Renaissance in the Central African Republic (Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain)
FUOYE — Federal University, Oye-Ekiti
GATIA — Imghad Tuareg Self-Defense Group and Allies (Niger)
GCA — Government-Controlled Areas (Ukraine)
GCPEA — Global Coalition to Protect Education under Attack
GDP — Gross Domestic Product
GIEI — Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (Grupo Interdisciplinario de Expertos Independientes)
GNA — Government of National Accord (Libya)
GTD — Global Terrorism Database
HI — Humanity and Inclusion
HKUST — Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
HRANA — Human Rights Activists News Agency
HRC — Human Rights Council
IACHR — Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IASC — Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICAHD — Israeli Committee Against Home Demolitions
ICC — International Criminal Court
ICCPR-OP2 — Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICG — International Crisis Group
ICRC — International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs — Internally Displaced Persons
IEDs — Improvised Explosive Devices
IEP — Institute for Economics and Peace
IHL — International Humanitarian Law
INEE — Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INSEC — Informal Sector Service Centre (Nepal)
IOM — International Organization for Migration
IRGC — Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps
IS — "Islamic State"
ISIL — "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant"
ISACS — International Small Arms Control Standards
ISAF — International Security Assistance Force
ISF — Iraqi Security Forces
ISF — Israeli Security Forces

ISGS — Islamic State in the Greater Sahara
ISKP — "Islamic State of Khorasan Province" (Afghanistan)
ITTA — Iranian Teachers Trade Association
JAS — Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad
JeM — Jaish-e-Mohammad (Pakistan and India)
JMI — Jamia Millia Islamia
JNIM — Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (Jama'at Nusrat ul-Islam wal-Muslimeen) (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger)
JSWG — Jasic Workers Support Group
JTMM-G — Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Goit (Nepal)
KSA — Kurdish Self Administration
LGBT — lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
LNA — Libyan National Army
MARTE — Management of Explosive Devices (Manejo de Artefactos Explosivos) (Colombia)
METU — Middle East Technical University
MFSAC — Medical Faculty Students' Action Committee
MINUSCA — UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA — UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MoE — Ministry of Education
MONUSCO — United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MPC — Central African Patriotic Movement (Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique)
MRM — Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
MS-13 — Mara Salvatrucha (Central America)
MSA — Movement for the Salvation of Azawad (Niger)
NAS — National Salvation Front (South Sudan)
NDS — National Directorate of Security (Afghanistan)
NGCA — Non-Government-Controlled Areas (Ukraine)
NGOs — Non-Government Organization
NISS — National Intelligence Security Service
NPA — New People's Army (Philippines)
NRC — Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA — Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR — Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OLF — Oromo Liberation Front (Ethiopia)
ONLF — Ogaden National Liberation Front (Ethiopia)
OSCE — Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OVV — Venezuelan Violence Observatory
PKK — Kurdistan Worker's Party
PMF — Popular Mobilization Forces (Iraq)
PRIO — Peace Research Institute Oslo
PTA — 'Prevention of Terrorism Act' (Sri Lanka)
R-ARCSS — Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RFI — Radio France Internationale
RMP — Rural Missionaries of the Philippines
RSF — Rapid Support Forces
RSS — Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (India)
SAF — Sudanese Armed Forces
SAITM — South Asian Institute of Technology

SDGs — Sustainable Development Goals
SLECG — The Free Union of Teachers and Researchers (Guinea)
SLM/A-Nur — Sudan Liberation Movement/A-Nur
SMM — Special Monitoring Mission
SNNP — Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (Ethiopia)
SOS — Save our Schools Network (Philippines)
SPLA — Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLA-IO (RM) — Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (RM)
SPLM-N — Sudan People's Liberation Movement North
SRSG CAAC — Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
SSD — Safe Schools Declaration
SSPDF — South Sudan People's Defense Forces
SSPPF — South Sudan People's Patriotic Front
START — Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
STC — Southern Transitional Council (Yemen)
TTP — Tehreeki-Taliban Pakistan
UAF — Ukrainian Armed Forces
UCA — Central American University
UCDP — Uppsala Conflict Data Project
UCG — Catholic University of Graben
UIS — UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN — United Nations
UNA — National Agrarian University
UNAMA — United Nations Assistance Missions in Afghanistan
UNAMI — United Nations Assistance Missions in Iraq
UNAN-Managua — National Autonomous University of Nicaragua-Managua
UNCASA — United Nations Coordination Action on Small Arms
UN CTFMRM — United Nations Country Taskforce on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
UNDSS — United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA — United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR — United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund
UNJHRO — United Nations Joint Human Rights Office
UNMISS — United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNRWA — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSMIL — United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UPC — Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (Union pour la Paix en Centrafrique)
UXO — unexploded ordnance
VOA — Voice of America
YPG — People's Protection Unit (Syria)
YPJ — Women's Protection Units (Syria)
WOLA — Washington Office on Latin America
XUAR — Xinjian Uyghur Autonomous Region

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Boys inspect the wreckage of a school bus where an airstrike killed at least 30 children in Saada province, Yemen, on August 9, 2018.
© 2018 Naif Rahma/Reuters

" **My father says he will buy me toys and get me a new school bag. But I don't want a new school bag. I hate school bags. I don't want to go anywhere near a bus. I hate buses, I hate school and I can't sleep. I see my friends in my dreams begging me to rescue them. So, from now on, I'm going to stay at home.** "

MOKHTAR, 8-YEAR-OLD SURVIVOR OF THE AUGUST 9, 2018 AIRSTRIKE ON A SCHOOL BUS IN YEMEN[1]

On the morning of August 9, 2018, more than 50 students from a religious school boarded a school bus for a field trip to a religious shrine and cemetery near Saada, in Houthi-controlled northern Yemen. Like children across the world going on a field trip, they filmed each other on cellphones and waved goodbye to parents through the bus windows. An adult chaperone took attendance, checking off names with a red pen. Backpacks were filled with picnic lunches and pocket money from parents.[2]

Only a few hours later, the field trip devolved into a radically different scene, one that no teacher or student should ever experience. When the bus stopped in the Dahyan market to purchase water, an airstrike by the Saudi Arabia-led coalition in Yemen hit the bus.[3] The attack killed at least 51 people,[4] including at least 26 students and four teachers, and wounded another 19 children and a teacher, according to Human Rights Watch.[5]

A week later, students once again travelled together to a gravesite, this time to attend the funeral of their classmates.[6] A year after the attack, media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) found that students, teachers, and communities were still grappling with the attack's devastating impact on their physical and mental wellbeing.[7]

Yet the victims of this airstrike were only a fraction of the students, teachers, and educational institutions in Yemen affected by attacks on education as the war there continued into its sixth year. **The Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA) found that between 2015 and 2019, an average of one attack on education was reported each day in Yemen, just over 2,000 incidents in the five-year period.** These attacks affected every level of the education system and violated the right to education and other human rights of students, teachers, and education personnel.

GCPEA found that Yemen was one of the countries most heavily affected by attacks on education and military use of schools and universities between 2015 and 2019. But during that period, students, teachers, school personnel, as well as the educational institutions that served them, suffered some form of violence in **at least 92 countries** and in every region of the world.

Girls study in a classroom destroyed by airstrikes in Taizz, Yemen.
© 2019 UNICEF/Abdulaziz Al-Sabri

GCPEA compiled over 11,000 reports of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities globally between 2015 and 2019. These incidents harmed over 22,000 students, teachers, and education personnel. *Education under Attack 2018* documented 12,700 attacks on education between 2013 and 2017. While the overall number of reported attacks has fallen in the 2015-2019 period, *Education under Attack 2020* details how attacks have emerged in new geographic regions and increased in others since the last report.

Education under Attack 2020 documents attacks on education in situations of armed conflict and insecurity between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2019. **Each of the 37 countries profiled in *Education under Attack 2020* experienced at least ten reported attacks on education or military use of educational facilities in 2017 and 2018, the first two years of the period covered.** In addition, the Global Overview and Executive Summary sections analyze trends over the five-year period between 2015 and 2019, to facilitate comparisons with the five-year period included in *Education under Attack 2018*.

Attacks on education take various forms and may be carried out for political, military, ideological, sectarian, ethnic, or religious reasons. In some cases, attackers use explosive weapons, arson, or gunfire to damage or destroy school or university facilities. In other cases, attackers directly target students and education personnel with force or threats of force, including sexual violence. Armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, and non-state armed groups, also use schools and universities for military purposes, sometimes while students and teachers continue to attend, or use schools, or school routes, to recruit children to their groups. These attacks have devastating effects on human lives, educational systems, and long-term peace and development.

Profiled Countries 2017-2019

Education under Attack 2020 describes violence and threats of violence against students, teachers, professors, and education personnel, and military use of schools and universities, **in 37 countries** where GCPEA documented **at least 10 reports of attacks on education** in the first two years of the reporting period:

Afghanistan	**Nicaragua**
Burkina Faso	**Niger**
Burundi	**Nigeria**
Cameroon	**Palestine**
Central African Republic	**Pakistan**
China	**The Philippines**
Colombia	**Sri Lanka**
Democratic Republic of Congo	**Somalia**
Egypt	**South Africa**
Ethiopia	**South Sudan**
Guinea	**Sudan**
India	**Syria**
Iran	**Thailand**
Iraq	**Turkey**
Kenya	**Uganda**
Libya	**Ukraine**
Mali	**Venezuela**
Myanmar	**Yemen**
Nepal	

Education under Attack tracks five types of attacks on education, as well as the military use of educational facilities:

- Attacks on schools
- Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel
- Military use of schools and universities
- Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school
- Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university
- Attacks on higher education

This executive summary highlights key trends in each of these areas from 2015 to 2019.

On June 26, 2019, school students take part in an emergency attack drill, as they practice sheltering and evacuation in the event of an armed attack on their classroom, in Dori, Burkina Faso.
© UNICEF/UN0329269/Bindra

KEY FINDINGS (2015-2019)

Attacks on schools

Over two-thirds of the attacks on education between 2015 and 2019, or over 7,300 incidents, were direct attacks on schools. These attacks included intended or actual use of force by armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, and non-state armed groups, on school infrastructure, including arson, use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), airstrikes, ground strikes, raids, and looting.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and **Yemen** were the most heavily affected by attacks on schools, each with more than 1,500 incidents reported between 2015 and 2019. In **Yemen**, airstrikes, ground strikes, artillery, gunfire, or mortar, damaged or destroyed schools, with al-Hudaydah and Taizz governorates particularly im-

pacted.[8] In **DRC**, armed forces and non-state armed groups damaged and destroyed schools, with the Kasai greater region, and Tanganyika and Ituri provinces, each experiencing hundreds of attacks during the period.

Afghanistan, Palestine, and **Syria** were each heavily affected by attacks on schools, with between 500 and 999 total reported incidents during the 2015-2019 period. In Afghanistan, attacks on schools peaked in 2018, when over 100 schools were targeted with threats, arson, explosive devices, and other forms of violence, while being used as polling places during national elections.

In **Syria**, the United Nations reported that 40 percent of the country's schools were damaged or destroyed by fighting between 2013 and 2019.[9] In the first three quarters of 2019 alone, the UN verified 145 attacks on schools.[10]

"The school was the target"

On November 24, 2018, Human Rights Watch and the UN found that pro-government forces in Syria launched three rocket-assisted mortar projectiles toward Al-Khansaa elementary school in Jarjanaz, Idlib governorate, in Syria. About 200 students, ages 8 to 13, were there at the time. The attack killed one teacher and five students, injured another nine students, and damaged the school building.

"The sound of the explosion, it's the first time we hear something like that, it was huge, very, very terrifying, and very harmful," a school employee told Human Rights Watch. "We tried to control the situation. We put everyone in between two buildings. We closed the doors, we didn't want to let them go outside. Some, however, left along with the teacher, and the second [projectile] fell where they were, 25 meters away. The school was the target."

Following the attack and subsequent ones on the town, many residents fled, forcing the school to close. One school administrator told Human Rights Watch, "There is no one left. If there are no citizens and there are no students, who will open the schools?"

A farmer observes the ruins of a girls' school that was one of 14 schools set ablaze in one night in 2018 in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan.

© 2018/ Danial Shah

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

Armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, and non-state armed groups killed, injured, abducted, threatened, arrested, and detained more than 8,000 students, teachers, and other school personnel between 2015 and 2019 in all 37 profiled countries. These attacks were either directly targeted towards school students and personnel because of their status as learners, teachers or education personnel, or specifically impacted them.

The highest recorded numbers of teachers and students harmed by direct attacks were in **Afghanistan, Cameroon, Palestine**, and **the Philippines**. In **Cameroon**, separatist armed groups threatened, abducted, beat, and, in some instances, killed students and school personnel for breaking the groups' boycott on education in the Northwest and Southwest regions.[11] In one attack, on February 16, 2019, suspected separatists abducted 170 students, a teacher, and two other children from a Catholic school in the town of Kumbo, in Northwest region. Church officials reportedly closed the school as part of negotiations for the hostages' release.[12]

In the West African countries of **Burkina Faso, Mali**, and **Niger**, armed groups threatened teachers for using the secular state curriculum, producing a chilling effect that led to thousands of school closures in the region.[13] In **Colombia**, GCPEA identified dozens of threats made to teachers, some of which forced them to stop work. In other countries, such as **Guinea, Iran, Pakistan**, and **Sudan**, police used excessive force against students and teachers protesting education policies in their countries, and detained or injured hundreds.

"Every day, we live with the fear of being attacked and kidnapped"

A teacher from Djibo, **Burkina Faso**, described to journalists of *Le Monde* how armed assailants abducted and killed two of his colleagues. As a result, his school closed for two months, both as a precautionary measure and because people in the community were afraid to send their children to school. The school later reopened, but, the teacher said: "In class, we are always on high alert. The slightest sound can make us jump up, ready to run. Some children have trouble concentrating, some are traumatized and have nightmares. Every day, we live with the fear of being attacked and kidnapped."[14]

"I have not gone to school again"

In **Cameroon**, students and teachers who broke a boycott imposed by separatist groups in the Northwest and Southwest regions were routinely kidnapped, threatened, injured, or killed. A 17-year old student told a local journalist that suspected armed separatists "seized my bag, removed all my textbooks and tore them into pieces. One of them who had an 'Amba flag' [a flag used by separatists] around his neck warned me that if they catch me going to school again, they will flog me with the machete. I returned home and since that day I have not gone to school again."[15]

Military use of schools and universities

From 2015 to 2019, military use of schools or universities was reported in 33 countries, including 27 countries profiled in the report: **Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela**, and **Yemen**. Armed forces and armed groups also used schools in **Indonesia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia**, and **Zimbabwe**, countries which are not profiled in this report.

"They kept us in the hot sun at a school compound"

In **Myanmar**, the UN found that the national armed forces, known as the Tatmadaw, used schools as military bases, barracks, and detention and interrogation facilities in Rakhine state, sometimes for weeks at a time. Schools sometimes closed as a result of the Tatmadaw's presence in villages. An ethnic Rakhine man reported that he was detained in a school after being accused of supporting a Rakhine armed group: "They kept us in the hot sun at a school compound, and we were beaten with the barrel of a gun by Tatmadaw soldiers of the 55th LID [light infantry division]."[16]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school was reported in at least 16 profiled countries from 2015 to 2019: **Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela**, and **Yemen**. For example, in **Yemen**, the UN verified that Houthi forces recruited and mobilized children from 20 schools in 2018, including four girls' schools.[17] By comparison, between 2013 and 2017, GCPEA identified reports of school-related child recruitment 18 countries. Due to challenges inherent to collecting this type of data, the apparent decline may be related to changes in availability of information.

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

GCPEA found that armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities and non-state armed groups committed sexual violence during, or in the aftermath of, attacks on schools, primarily against female students and teachers.[18] Between 2015 and 2019, GCPEA identified 17 countries in which such attacks occurred, including 15 of those profiled. Profiled countries included: **Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Egypt, Iraq, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela**, and **Yemen**. GCPEA also identified incidents of sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university, in **Indonesia** and **Zimbabwe**. Similarly, between 2013 and 2017, school-related sexual violence was documented in 17 countries.

A student of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) detained by police during a protest against a proposed fee hike, in New Delhi, India, November 18, 2019.

© 2019 Danish Siddiqui/Reuters

"Each one of us was raped by a militiaman"

During conflict in the greater Kasai region of DRC in 2016 and 2017, GCPEA documented multiple cases of sexual violence by armed groups during and after attacks on schools. A 12-year old girl recounted how members of a militia raped girls as they fled from their school in 2017: "[O]n April 15, we were at school and heard that the militia was coming. Teachers came and told us to run. We all ran out, but we did not know where to go. […]. We ran into the bush, but the militia captured [five of us girls]. They said they wanted us to join the militia and be baptized, but we resisted. Then I and my classmates were raped. Each one of us was raped by a militiaman."[19]

Sexual violence by armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, and non-state armed groups at, or on the way to or from, schools or universities remained one of the most difficult areas to collect data. Stigma surrounding sexual violence prevented survivors, both children and adults, from reporting these attacks. When this type of violence is reported, details on the location of events are rarely included, making it difficult to determine whether or not they occurred at school or along school routes.

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA found over 1,200 reported attacks on higher educational facilities and their students and personnel between 2015 and 2019, in all but one of the countries profiled. Of these, 75 percent involved armed forces, law enforcement, or paramilitary groups detaining, arresting, or using excessive force against university students or personnel. These incidents were most prominently reported in **Ethiopia, Colombia, India, Nicaragua, Palestine, Sudan, Turkey**, and **Venezuela**. In **India, Sudan**, and **Turkey**, over 1,000 university students and personnel were injured, killed, or detained as a result of such attacks.

The remaining 25 percent of attacks on higher education, over 300 reported incidents between 2015 and 2019, involved attacks on university facilities. These included arson, use of explosive devices, and raids, by armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, or non-state armed groups. Attacks on higher education facilities were most frequently reported in Yemen during this period, where the UN, NGOs, and media sources reported over 130 attacks on higher education facilities, often due to shelling, explosives, or airstrikes.

Students in their classroom in Zhari district, Khandahar province, Afghanistan. Many of the school's buildings were destroyed in airstrikes, leaving classrooms exposed and bullet riddled. Part of the school continues to be occupied by the local police.

© 2019 Stefanie Glinski

Gendered dynamics of attacks on education

Between 2015 and 2019, GCPEA found that women and girls were directly targeted or more exposed to attacks because of their gender in at least 21 of the 37 countries profiled: **Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Venezuela**, and **Yemen**. These attacks generally took the form of sexual violence or violent repression of women and girls' education.

GCPEA more deeply examined **the impacts of attacks on education on women and girls** in both **Nigeria** and **DRC**. GCPEA found that girls were less likely than boys to return to school following the conflict because they were less able to pay school fees, with families prioritizing education for boys, and they feared sexual violence and general insecurity at school or on the way to or from school.[20] GCPEA also found that girls who had been recruited by armed groups faced stigma and social exclusion as a result of harmful social norms that made them feel ashamed or afraid to return to school.[21] In Nigeria, the abductions and forced marriages of school girls with Boko Haram fighters prevented girls from attending school and completing their education.[22]

Positive developments

During this reporting period, international and local actors took significant actions to protect students, teachers, schools, and universities from attack. Momentum increased around the endorsement and implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration, a voluntary political declaration opened for signature in 2015 to protect education from attack.

As of May 2020, 104 countries had endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration. These countries promised to take measures to prevent attacks on education and the military use of schools and universities, to collect and report data on attacks, to establish systems to prevent and respond to attacks, and to hold to account those responsible for these abuses.

Since 2015, countries such as **Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Switzerland**, and **the United Kingdom**, have amended their military manuals and policies or enacted legislation to prohibit or restrict the use of schools by armed forces.[23] In **Yemen**, government armed forces began to withdraw from some schools after it signed the Safe Schools Declaration, according to the Group of Experts on Yemen.[24] Among the 12 countries that endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration in 2015 that had experienced at least one incident of military use of schools, GCPEA found a decline from approximately 160 reported cases of military use of schools in 2015, to 80 in 2018.[25]

In **CAR**, an armed group signed an Action Plan with the UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG CAAC), which included a commitment to refrain from attacks on schools, the first such action plan to include the commitment to end this violation.[26] **Mali, Nigeria**, and **Yemen**, among other countries, established national committees to implement the Declaration in order to strengthen protections for education.[27]

High-level officials have expressed support for the Safe Schools Declaration, including UN Secretary-General António Guterres, who urged all states to endorse the Declaration in his annual reports on children and armed conflict in 2018 and 2019, as well as the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein. The Declaration has also been highlighted by states and partners during the UN Security Council Open Debates on Protection of Civilians, Children and Armed Conflict, and Women, Peace, and Security, as well as at the Human Rights Council.[28]

The Safe Schools Declaration also gained recognition during the Third International Conference on Safe Schools, hosted by the Government of Spain, which was attended by 80 countries and 35 UN and civil society organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While advancements in protecting education from attack are notable, GCPEA recognizes that much work remains to be done to protect students, educators, and personnel, as well as educational institutions at all levels, from attack. The following are GCPEA's key recommendations:

- **States should endorse, implement and support the Safe Schools Declaration to ensure that all students and educators can learn and teach in safety.**

- **Armed forces and armed groups should refrain from using schools and universities for military purposes, including by implementing the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict.**

- **States and other monitoring bodies should strengthen monitoring and reporting of attacks on education, including disaggregating data by type of attack on education, sex, age, location, person or group responsible, number of days the institution was closed, and type of institution, to improve efforts to prevent and respond to attacks on education.**

- **States and international justice institutions should systematically investigate attacks on education and fairly prosecute those responsible.**

- **States and other institutions should provide nondiscriminatory assistance for all survivors of attacks on education, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic background, or other attributes, while taking into account their distinct needs and experiences based on gender, and potential vulnerabilities such as disability and forced displacement.**

- **Education providers should ensure that education promotes peace and provides physical and psychosocial protection for students, including by addressing gender-based stereotypes and barriers that can trigger, exacerbate, and result from attacks on education.**

- **Where feasible, states should maintain safe access to education during armed conflict, including by working with school and university communities and all other relevant stakeholders to develop strategies to reduce the risk of attacks, and comprehensive safety and security plans in the event of these attacks.**

An empty classroom at the school in Dapchi, Nigeria, where Boko Haram abducted over 100 girls in February 2018.

© 2018 Afolabi Sotunde/Reuters

GLOBAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

This report is the fifth edition of *Education under Attack*, a series of publications on attacks on education and military use of educational facilities. Such attacks are defined as any threat or actual use of either targeted or indiscriminate force by state armed forces, including law enforcement, as well as by non-state armed groups, on students, education personnel, or educational infrastructure or materials, for political, military, ideological, sectarian, ethnic, or religious reasons. In addition, this report also monitors the use of schools and universities for military or security purposes. The report examines situations of both armed conflict and insecurity.

Education under Attack 2020 tracks attacks on education occurring between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2019. According to the reports collected by GCPEA, **each of the 37 countries profiled in *Education under Attack 2020* experienced at least ten reported attacks on education or military use of educational facilities in 2017 and 2018 combined, the first two years of the period covered.**

During this reporting period, high levels of attacks on education were identified in ten countries not profiled in *Education under Attack 2018*: **Burkina Faso, China, Guinea, Iran, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Sri Lanka, South Africa,** and **Uganda**. Some countries, however, were highlighted in earlier editions of the series, such as: **Iran** (2010), **Nepal** (2007), **Niger** (2010), and **Sri Lanka** (2010). Of the countries profiled in *Education under Attack 2018*, only one country, **Bangladesh**, did not meet the threshold for a profile in this edition.

This Global Overview section outlines the dynamics of conflict and insecurity that occurred in the period covered in *Education under Attack 2020*, and explores the motivations and impacts of attacks on education, and the major trends. The Global Overview specifically analyzes trends over the five-year period between 2015 and 2019, to facilitate comparisons with the five-year period included in *Education under Attack 2018* (2013-2017).

GCPEA documented over 11,000 incidents of attacks on education and military use of educational facilities occurring between 2015 and 2019. These incidents harmed at least 22,000 school and university students, teachers, professors, and personnel. *Education under Attack 2018* documented 12,700 attacks on education between 2013 and 2017. While the overall number of reported attacks has fallen in the 2015-2019 period, *Education under Attack 2020* details how attacks have emerged in new geographic regions, and increased in others, since the 2018 edition.

Of the reported incidents of attacks on education collected by GCPEA for this period, the highest numbers were recorded in **DRC** and **Yemen: approximately one-third of all reported attacks on education globally occurred in these two countries between 2015 and 2019.** During the same period, **Afghanistan**, **India**, and **Palestine** had the highest reported numbers of people harmed as a result of attacks on education.

Between 2015 and 2019, GCPEA found that reported incidents of attacks on education appeared to increase in certain countries, such as **Afghanistan, Cameroon**, and **DRC**, and emerged in additional countries, as compared with the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*.

This report makes comparisons between the current and previous reporting periods in order to highlight global trends in attacks on education. For this reason, the definitions and criteria of what constitutes an attack on education are consistent with the previous reporting period. The Methodology section of this report provides detailed information on any changes between this report and *Education under Attack 2018*. Some limitations, also discussed in more detail in the Methodology section, include limited data availability, and overlaps in summary data between this period and the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*.

GCPEA tracks five types of attacks on education, as well as the military use of schools and universities:

- Attacks on schools
- Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel
- Military use of schools and universities
- Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school
- Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university
- Attacks on higher education

Complete definitions of these are included in the **Methodology** section of this report.

Armed conflict and insecurity: attacks on education

The dynamics of violence and insecurity may contribute to the frequency and geographic spread of attacks on education that GCPEA observed. This section outlines the trends that may have impacted patterns of attacks on education.

Globally, levels of peace increased between 2017 and 2019, according to established mechanisms such as the Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), and annual reports from the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) and the Fund for Peace on insecurity and conflict, covering 2018.[29] For example, IEP reported that global peacefulness improved in 2018 for the first time since 2014, with 86 countries improving and 76 deteriorating.[30] Similarly, in 2019, UCDP reported that 2018 had the lowest numbers of fatalities in organized violence since 2012, driven in particular by reductions of violence in **Syria** and **Iraq**.[31] However, despite overall improvements, insecurity increased in several countries already experiencing fragility and insecurity, such as **Cameroon, Nicaragua, Yemen, Mali,** and **Venezuela**.[32]

Armed conflict heavily impacted children during the 2017-2019 period. For example, Save the Children, using research conducted by the Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO), found that 420 million children were living in conflict-affected areas in 2017, an increase of nearly 30 million children from 2016.[33] An analysis of the UN Secretary-General's annual reports on children and armed conflict included in Save the Children's report showed that the number of reports of verified incidents of grave violations against children peaked in 2017, largely because of escalating violence in **CAR, DRC, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria**, and **Yemen**.[34] However, this increase in grave violations could also be attributed to improvements in monitoring and reporting during this period.

The decrease in overall reported incidents of attacks on education between the 2018 and 2020 editions of *Education under Attack* may be due, in part, to decreases in violence and insecurity between 2017 and 2019 in some countries that were very heavily or heavily affected during the previous reporting period, such as **Iraq, Nigeria, the Philippines, Palestine,** and **Ukraine**. For example, data for 2017 showed a decline in reported incidents in **Syria** and **Iraq**, as the "Islamic State" ("IS") lost ground and armed conflict was contained to fewer areas.[35] However, armed conflict resurged in northeastern and northwestern Syria in 2019, as did reports of attacks on education.

In **Nigeria**, Jama'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wah wa'l-Jihad, known as Boko Haram, also committed fewer attacks in 2017, according to the IEP's 2018 Global Peace Index, as the group lost strongholds to government forces in 2017;[36] in 2018, Nigeria continued to experience a decline in conflict-related deaths.[37]

In **the Philippines**, a decline in overall attacks according to the sources collected by GCPEA may be partly attributed to improved security following the end of the five-month siege of Marawi city in 2017, as well as the government's implementation of the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, through the creation of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).[38] In **Palestine**, the 2014 war between Israel and Palestinian armed groups contributed to a high number of attacks on schools and universities during the previous reporting period, which may explain a decline in attacks there during the 2015-2019 period.[39]

On the other hand, West Africa's Sahel region represented one region where attacks on education reportedly increased, within a context of growing insecurity. According to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), in the Sahelian countries of **Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad,** and **Niger**, reported violence against civilians increased by almost 785 percent from 2017 to 2018.[40] Between November 2018 and March 2019, civilian fatalities and events targeting civilians in the Sahel increased by 50 percent in comparison to the same period in 2017-2018.[41] Insecurity particularly worsened in Niger and Burkina Faso as the targeting of civilians by armed groups such as Jama'at Nusrat ul-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) intensified.[42] In 2018, there was a resurgence in ongoing violence in Mali, which previously peaked in 2015, and the number of internally displaced people increased by an estimated 360 percent in 2018 as compared to 2017.[43]

Exacerbating this insecurity on the African continent were interethnic and intercommunal clashes, often between

armed herder militias and pastoralist communities or states, which occurred at increasing rates in the Sahel as well as Central Africa, according to the UN Regional Office for Central Africa.[44] In **Burkina Faso, CAR, Niger, Nigeria**, and **Mali**, fighting increased between armed Fulani herders and others, including the state, neighboring communities, or other non-state armed groups.[45] GCPEA found that in Nigeria, farmer-herder violence led to more displacement and reported attacks on schools and school students and personnel during this period than violence by Boko Haram. For example, in the north-central region, at least 10,000 students were forced out of schools between January 30 and February 5, 2018, due to fighting between herders and farmers, and some schools in the area hosted internally displaced people (IDPs).[46]

The dynamics of armed conflict and insecurity also shifted in **Cameroon**. During the previous reporting period, most attacks on schools, which peaked between 2014 and 2016, were reported in the Far North region and attributed to Boko Haram.[47] In contrast, attacks on education related to Boko Haram's activity decreased significantly in Cameroon from 2017 to 2019, as the group's activity slowed in the region in 2017.[48] While violence escalated again in 2019, when the Institute for Security Studies reported that attacks in the Far North occurred on a nearly daily basis, GCPEA did not identify a similar spike in reported attacks on education.[49] A separatist insurgency in Cameroon's North-West and South-West regions emerged in late 2016 and intensified from 2017 to 2019, causing the deaths of almost 2,000 people, the displacement of over 670,000,[50] and the closure of over 80 percent of schools during the period of conflict, rendering 91 percent of children out of school, according to the UN.[51]

Violence by "IS" continued throughout the reporting period, in Afghanistan, through the "Islamic State of Khorasan Province" branch, and areas such as the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and southeast Asia.[52] While the IEP's Global Peace Index found that political violence and violent crime decreased in Syria and Iraq in 2017 and 2018, as "IS" lost control over vast swathes of territory,[53] "IS" or affiliate groups reportedly perpetrated at least one attack on education in **Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria**, and **Yemen** during the reporting period.

Between 2015 and 2019, large-scale protest movements in **China, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iran, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda,** and **Venezuela** also resulted in spikes in attacks on school and university students and personnel. In these countries, students and education personnel led protests, often on campuses, in response to controversial legislative reforms, in many cases related to education, and broader political grievances. Police and armed forces, along with parastatal armed groups in certain countries, used excessive force and detention during demonstrations, and detained or harmed thousands.[54] These events also coincided with the repression of academic freedom and detention of scholars based on their academic work in some contexts such as Iran, according to Scholars at Risk and international media outlets.[55]

Children play outside their war-damaged school near Idlib, Syria.
© 2019 Save the Children

Attacks on education and military use of schools and universities in profiled countries, 2015-2019

● **Very heavily affected**

Reports documented 1,000 or more incidents of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities or 1,000 or more students and education personnel harmed by attacks on education

● **Heavily affected**

Reports documented 500-999 incidents of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities or 500-999 students and education personnel harmed by attacks on education

● **Affected**

Reports documented 499 or fewer incidents of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities or 499 or fewer students and education personnel harmed by attacks on education

Nicaragua

Venezuela

Colombia

Ukraine

Turkey

Palestine

Syria

Afghanistan

China

Iran

Iraq

Nepal

Libya

Egypt

Pakistan

India

Mali

Myanmar

Sudan

Niger

Yemen

Thailand

Burkina Faso

South Sudan

Ethiopia

The Philippines

Guinea

Nigeria

Somalia

Sri Lanka

Cameroon

Kenya

Central African Republic

Uganda

Burundi

Democratic Republic of Congo

South Africa

Motivations for attacks

Attacks on education occur for a variety of reasons, related to the nature of the conflict, as well as geographic or sociopolitical factors. In some cases, education is a root cause of conflict due to disparities in access, language of instruction, or curricular content, that reflect broader social inequalities, and attacks are targeted in response.[56] In other cases, educational staff or institutions are viewed as being affiliated with state or non-state interests and treated as targets by both sides. For example, in **Colombia**, non-state armed groups reportedly killed and threatened teachers for their involvement in teachers' unions, protests against the underfunding of education, and their social activism.[57]

Schools and universities that are part of the government education system may be viewed as symbols of state power and control, and targeted by groups fighting the state. In southern **Thailand**, for example, separatist groups have reportedly attacked personnel or teacher protection units for this reason.[58] In other contexts, teachers or academic staff may be viewed as sympathetic to a non-state armed group's cause and become targets of armed forces or other non-state armed groups.[59] In some cases, such as in **Cameroon**, armed groups have attempted to enforce strikes in the education sector as a means of achieving social, economic, or political ends, and have harmed or threatened individuals who have refused to obey a strike.[60]

Armed groups may attack educational systems viewed as discordant with their own ideology or belief system, as is the case with Boko Haram, the Taliban, and "IS" affiliate armed groups across the Sahel.[61] In other contexts, such as in **Iran**, **Pakistan**, and **Guinea**, teachers or education personnel are targeted by state police and military for holding protests or strikes.[62]

In some countries, the use of schools as polling stations during elections can also make schools vulnerable to attack, often by arson or explosive devices, when armed forces or armed groups attempt to damage electoral materials, harm members of a political party, or impede the electoral process. Election-related attacks on schools were reported in 11 countries throughout this reporting period, some of which are not profiled in this report, including **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Nepal**, and **Mozambique**.

Both state military and police and non-state armed groups may also use school and university infrastructure for tactical purposes, for example as bases, barracks, fighting positions, prisons, interrogation or torture centers, or they may place barricades near them.[63] This can, in turn, render the educational facilities vulnerable to either targeted or collateral attacks. For example, in **Syria**, the UN verified 22 cases of military use of schools in 2017; 16 of the schools were later attacked.[64]

The use of educational institutions for military purposes also places students and personnel in close proximity to armed forces or groups and increases their exposure to munitions, and likely renders them more vulnerable to child recruitment, sexual violence, and injury from stored munitions. School-related child recruitment and sexual violence also occur outside contexts of military use. This may be because schools and universities provide easily accessible populations for these abuses.

Attacks on higher education most commonly take the form of excessive force and detention of students and academics by state military, police or pro-government armed groups responding to university-based or education-related protests or social movements. State military or police also attack or threaten individuals or groups for academic scholarship that may be viewed as in opposition to the government.[65]

Impacts of attacks on education and military use of educational facilities

The availability of information on the impact of attacks on education differs significantly between countries, and even between states or regions within countries, due to factors such as limitations in humanitarian access, insecurity, and restrictions on media. Nonetheless, existing evidence highlights some of the diverse short-term and enduring effects on educational infrastructure and systems, as well as the learning and well-being of students, teachers, and other education personnel.

Attacks on education and military use of educational facilities can impede education in several ways.[66] For example, concerning physical infrastructure, attacks on educational facilities cause lasting damage to classrooms, educational materials, and property. The damage and destruction of classrooms also led to overcrowding of classrooms in some areas, as Save the Children found in northwest **Syria**.[67]

In addition, teachers or academics may be forcibly displaced or may themselves be targets of attacks and unable to fulfill their functions, as has been documented in **DRC**.[68] In endemic conflict zones, schools and universities are often subjected to multiple attacks over time, particularly if they are used for military purposes, requiring continuous maintenance or reconstruction.[69] Other forms of impact include physical and mental health where students and teachers may experience primary or secondary trauma, health complications, stigma, or fear and anxiety, as a result of attacks on schools, which may hinder their ability to continue studying or working.[70]

The negative impact of attacks on education on student performance and achievement were found in **Syria**, where attacks on higher education and a general climate of insecurity have contributed to lower attendance rates at universities.[71]

In its 2019 multi-country study on the impact of attacks on education on women and girls, GCPEA also found that female students and teachers were targeted in attacks on education because of their gender, and often suffered long-term consequences, such as loss of education, early pregnancy, child and forced marriage, and stigma associated with sexual violence, and others.[72] In some contexts, armed groups threaten teachers, students, and families against educating girls. In other contexts, girls' schools are physically attacked, creating lasting infrastructural damage. For example, in **Afghanistan**, in June 2018, "Islamic State Khorasan Province" issued a statement that they would target girls' schools in Nangarhar; UNAMA subsequently recorded 13 incidents, which they attributed to the armed group.[73] According to a media report, more than 80 girls' schools closed following the threat, and exams were postponed.[74]

Recent data from West and Central Africa also suggest that a single incident of attack on education can create enduring effects that extend far beyond the school, university, students, or education personnel who are directly affected. In countries in the Sahel region, as well as **Kenya**, anecdotal evidence and data collected by UN agencies and ministries of education demonstrate that when a school or teacher is threatened or attacked, educational authorities often temporarily or permanently close the affected school, as well as those in the surrounding area, out of fear of further violence.[75] On February 16, 2018, al-Shabaab attacked Qarsa Primary School in Wajir county, Kenya.[76] Three teachers died, causing hundreds of non-local teachers to flee the area and at least 250 schools in the county to close. In April 2019, the International Crisis Group (ICG) reported that nearly 100 schools in Garissa, Mandera, and Wajir counties remained closed.[77] Similarly, in **Burkina Faso**, **Niger**, and **Mali**, in a context of increasing violence around and directed towards schools and education personnel, the UN reported that school closures increased six-fold between April 2017 and December 2019, leading to the closure of over 3,300 schools and affecting over 16,000 teachers and nearly 650,000 children.[78]

Emerging Evidence:
The Impact of Military Use of Schools in Yemen and South Sudan

Military use of schools may prevent students from accessing education; it also exposes students and teachers to threats or harm from the armed group or force present in the school, and puts the school at risk of attack from rival armed groups or forces.

GCPEA collected accounts of the impact military use has on education in several countries profiled in this report. For instance, after a non-state armed group reportedly used a school in Ituango, Colombia, as a base, the military shot at the school, putting the students inside at risk and leading to the temporary suspension of classes after the confrontation ended.[79] Also, military use of educational facilities in Nigeria has led parents to keep their children, especially girls, home from school.[80] Such reports provide valuable qualitative information as to how military use of educational institutions can impinge upon school attendance and, as a result, the timely completion of education. However, due to data limitations, quantifying the extent of these negative impacts on teachers and learners, as well as local and national education systems, has been a longstanding challenge for GCPEA and other organizations.[81]

While the comprehensive, disaggregated data necessary to quantify the impacts of attacks on education and military use of educational institutions was not systematically collected and reported at the time of writing, emerging data from governments and international organizations allowed GCPEA to analyze impacts in a few contexts. The examples below, outlining the impacts of military use of schools during the 2017-2019 reporting period, in regions of **Yemen** and **South Sudan**, give an indication of the sort of data that is now emerging.

Military use of primary schools in South Sudan

In 2017, two percent of functioning primary schools in South Sudan reported having experienced military use by armed groups or forces one or more times that year, according to the South Sudan Education Cluster.[82] While details are not available on all of the schools that experienced military use, disaggregated data exists for five of them, allowing for analysis. In those five schools, the presence of armed parties affected up to 1,900 students (781 girls) and 58 teachers (five women) who studied and worked in those schools, according to a publicly available dataset. Three of the five schools lost a combined 13 weeks of education in 2017 due to military use and insecurity in and around the school. Reports showed that 115 students dropped out of these schools in 2017, with the primary reason reported for girls leaving three of the five schools being insecurity in or around school, and fleeing conflict.[83] Although distinct, these cited reasons for girls dropping out may have been related to the presence of armed parties in their schools.[84] As with attacks on education, military use in 2017 was most prevalent in the Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr El Ghazal regions of South Sudan.[85]

Military use of schools in Yemen

In Taizz governorate, Yemen, armed parties reportedly used at least 23 schools, including three girls' schools, between 2015 and September 2017.[86] Armed parties' use of schools affected up to 13,541 primary and secondary students (6,679 of them girls) and 685 teachers (474 of them women) who studied and worked at those schools, according to a publicly available dataset.[87]

Figure 1:

Number of students and teachers attending or working at the five schools in South Sudan for which data on military use were available (disaggregated by gender), as well as the number of reported weeks lost to military use and insecurity in three of the five schools.

Up to 1,900 students affected by military use

Up to 781 girl students affected (41%)

Up to 58 teachers affected by military use

Up to 5 women teachers affected (9%)

Number of weeks lost to military use and insecurity in affected schools

School 1	School 2	School 3	School 4	School 5
Lost 5 weeks	**Lost 6 weeks**	**Lost 2 weeks**	**Less than 1 week**	**Less than 1 week**
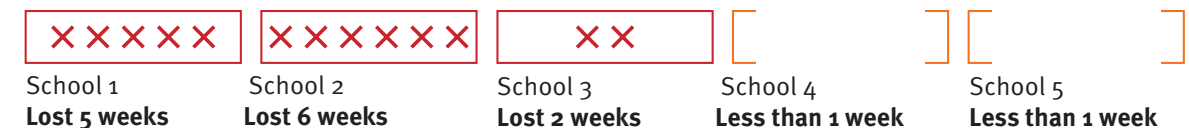
Figure 2:

Number of schools that experienced military use in Taiz governorate, Yemen, between 2015 and September 2017, as well as the number of students and teachers potentially affected (disaggregated by gender).

23 total schools with military use

3 girls' schools (13%)

Up to 13,541 students affected by military use

Up to 6,679 girl students affected (49%)

Up to 685 teachers affected by military use

Up to 474 women teachers affected (69%)
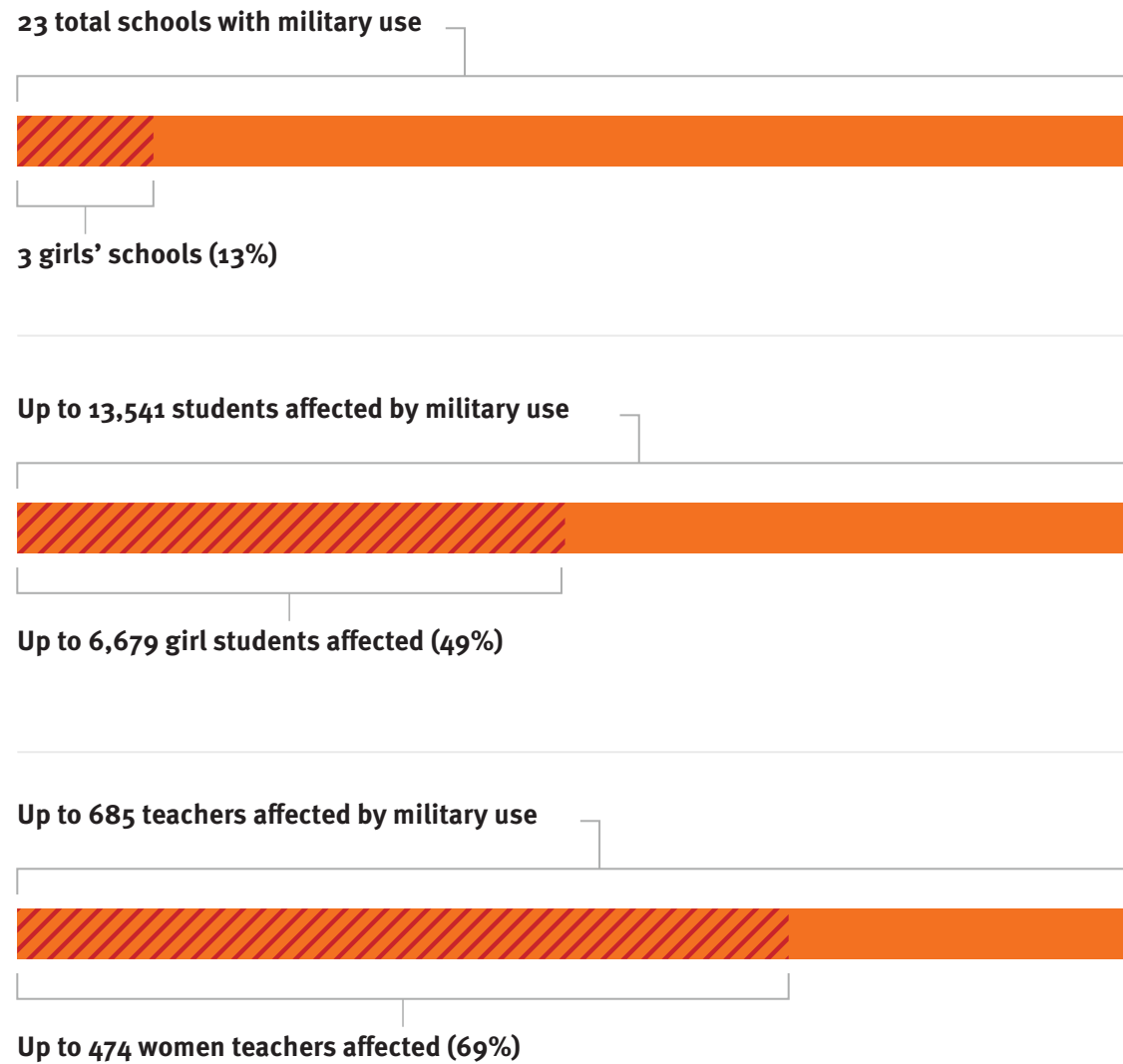
Data on the number of male and female students and teachers attending and working at schools used by armed parties in South Sudan and Taizz governorate, Yemen, begins to demonstrate how the military use of schools affected educational attainment in these contexts. These examples also demonstrate that the successful collection of data is possible even in challenging, conflict-affected settings. Additional data could further contribute to documenting the impacts on teachers, students, and learning outcomes, that attacks on education and military use of educational facilities pose. Such data includes the number of days a school was closed following an attack or military use; school days missed by students and personnel; the extent of damage to educational facilities; and other violations, if any, linked to military use or an attack.

A global overview of attacks on education

Education under Attack 2020 **research found approximately 11,000 reported attacks on education and military use of schools and universities between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2019. These attacks harmed at least 22,000 students and education personnel.** The total number of incidents reported in this period were lower than the 2013-2017 period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, when at least 12,700 attacks on education and military use were reported, which harmed over 21,000 education personnel and students.

GCPEA identified 93 countries where attacks on education occurred during the reporting period. This included the 37 countries profiled in this report as well as **56 countries where GCPEA collected reports of isolated or occasional attacks on education between 2015 and 2019.** These attacks in non-profiled countries largely consisted of violent repression of education-related protests, affecting school and university students and teachers, and, in some cases, the arson or bombings of schools.

In comparison, in the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018,* between 2013 and 2017, GCPEA found attacks on education in a total of 74 countries, 28 of which were profiled. Due to improved data searching methods, GCPEA was able to identify more reports from the 2015-2019 period, which in part explains a rise in the number of countries experiencing at least one reported attack.

The 56 countries where GCPEA identified isolated attacks on education between 2015-2019

Algeria*	Ghana*	Papua New Guinea
Angola*	Greece*	Republic of Congo
Armenia	Guinea Bissau	Russia*
Azerbaijan	Honduras	Saudi Arabia*
Bahrain*	Indonesia*	Senegal
Bangladesh*	Ireland	Sierra Leone*
Belarus	Israel*	South Korea
Benin	Japan	Sweden*
Bolivia	Jordan	TanzaniaTogo
Brazil*	Kosovo	Trinidad and Tobago
Chad*	Lebanon*	Tunisia*
Chile*	Liberia	Turkmenistan
Côte d'Ivoire*	Madagascar*	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Malawi*	United Kingdom*
Eritreae	Malaysia	United States of America
Swatini*	Mauritania	Zambia*
France	Mexico*	Zimbabwe*
Gabon	Morocco*	
Georgia	Mozambique*	

* indicates countries that experienced more than five attacks on education between 2015-2019

A ten-year-old student in a classroom in Marinka, Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine. After one child was shot in the arm in the playground, children were prohibited from playing outside.

© 2017 UNICEF/UN0150817/Gilbertson V.

Global trends in attacks on education

Very heavily affected countries

While a systematic pattern of attacks on education was reported in more countries during this reporting period, some countries experienced fewer reported attacks than in the period covered by *Education under Attack 2018*. GCPEA found 11 countries that experienced over 1,000 incidents of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities, or where more than 1,000 people were harmed. **Afghanistan, Cameroon, DRC, India, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Turkey,** and **Yemen** met these criteria.

In the most heavily affected countries, DRC and Yemen, attacks continued to occur at similar rates to the previous reporting periods, and spread to new geographic areas within the countries. Over one-third of all reported attacks on education occurred in these two countries between 2015 and 2019. According to reports, Afghanistan experienced fewer incidents of attacks during this period; however, the attacks which occurred reportedly harmed a greater number of people, elevating it from a heavily affected to a very heavily affected country.

Sudan continued to experience violence against students and teachers during this reporting period. Over 1,000 school and university students were injured, killed, or detained during this period for their scholarship or involvement in education-related or campus protests. In Palestine, thousands of school children were reportedly harmed in violent attacks at, or on the way to or from, school, and educational facilities were also reported to have been damaged as a result of hostilities. In Syria, over 1,000 school and university students and staff were reportedly injured or killed during the 2015-2019 period, the majority during attacks on schools.

Four of the nine heavily affected countries from the previous reporting period experienced fewer than 500 attacks on education compared to the 2013-2017 reporting period: Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, and Sudan.[88]

Heavily affected countries

Heavily affected countries, or those experiencing between 500 and 999 incidents of attacks on education and military use of educational facilities, or harm to between 500 and 999 students and education personnel were **Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria**, and **Somalia;** the latter was categorized as very heavily affected during the previous reporting period between 2013 and 2017. Niger is profiled for the first time in this report; in addition to attacks on schools and school personnel by non-state armed groups, police also used excessive force on student protesters, harming hundreds of students. In Kenya, al-Shabaab continued to target schoolteachers in areas bordering Somalia and police continued to use excessive force against student and university protesters. In Nigeria**,** fewer attacks on education occurred compared with the previous reporting period, however armed groups continued to abduct school students, and others were harmed during attacks on higher education.

The following countries experienced fewer attacks on education or fewer people harmed between 2015-2019 as compared with the previous period, and were moved down to "affected": **Burundi, Ukraine,** and **Venezuela.**[89]

Affected countries:

GCPEA found 21 countries that experienced fewer than 500 incidents of attacks on education and military use of educational facilities, or 499 or fewer students and education personnel harmed by attacks. These included: **Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAR, China, Colombia, Egypt, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine**, and **Venezuela**.

These included nine of the ten newly profiled countries. Several countries primarily experienced attacks on higher education, often in the form of violent repression of protests by school and university students and personnel.

Attacks on schools

Attacks on schools were the most frequent form of attack on education during this period. Two-thirds of all reported attacks on education collected by GCPEA took this form, with over 7,300 incidents. More than 1,000 attacks on schools were reported in each of the two most heavily affected countries: DRC and Yemen. Between 500 and 999 attacks on schools were reported in two countries: Palestine and Syria. In contrast, 26 profiled countries experienced fewer than 500 documented attacks on schools. In seven profiled countries, GCPEA did not identify any incident of an attack on a school: China, Guinea, Iran, Nicaragua, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.

Examples of attacks on schools include:

- In **DRC**, violence in the greater Kasai region in 2016 and 2017, as well as an upswing in violence in Ituri, Tanganyika, Mai-Ndombe, and North Kivu provinces, led to attacks on education infrastructure, students, and teachers.[90] In 2018, in Tanganyika province alone, at least 348 schools were burned or completely destroyed, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).[91]

- In **Iraq**, the UN documented 161 incidents of attacks on schools, including 153 incidents that were verified in 2017 alone. In June 2017, UN sources verified that 21 schools in Kirkuk governorate had been damaged by airstrikes, bombardment, or crossfire. Attacks across the country included airstrikes, mortars, and explosives.[92]

- **Nigeria** experienced one of the most dramatic drops in attacks on schools between the two five-year periods. Between 2013 and 2017, Nigeria reportedly experienced over 1,500 attacks on schools, with a peak in 2014.[93] Between 2015-2019, the decline continued and GCPEA collated information indicating that there were just under 100 reported attacks. This decline is likely due to a combination of factors. First, Boko Haram's activity in the region decreased during the reporting period. Second, many schools were already closed following early attacks. In addition, as mentioned above, multi-year data reported by UN agencies included 2015, and thus some UN verified data was not included so as to avoid repetition or double-counting between reporting periods.

- In **Palestine** in 2017, the UN documented 170 education-related incidents, including clashes in the vicinity of schools, search and arrest operations in schools, settler violence against schools, restrictions on access to education, arrest and intimidation of students and teachers, and military presence in the vicinity of schools.[94]

- In **Syria**, the United Nations reported that 40 percent of the country's schools were damaged or destroyed by fighting between 2013 and 2019.[95] According to UN data, 142 attacks on schools reportedly occurred in 2018.[96] In the first three quarters of 2019, the UN verified 145 attacks on schools.[97] GCPEA found that airstrikes comprised the most common form of attack, along with ground strikes, artillery, and mortars, and that these attacks injured students and teachers and caused damage to educational facilities.

- As in the previous reporting period, **Yemen** remained the country with the highest number of educational institutions damaged, destroyed, or used for military purposes. More than 1,700 instances of attacks on schools occurred in Yemen between March 2015 and December 2018, according to Education Cluster data reported by OCHA.[98]

When electoral violence and attacks on schools converge

When schools are used as polling stations, or depots for electoral materials, this increases the risk of an attack on the facility by armed groups that may oppose the ruling political party or electoral process. Attacks on schools escalated in 2018 in **Afghanistan** in the lead-up to parliamentary elections. According to UNAMA, there were at least 112 reported incidents in which schools were either directly targeted or collaterally affected by violence because of their use for election-related purposes. This violence damaged 23 school buildings.[99] In advance of presidential elections in September 2019, the Afghanistan Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) and Protection Cluster conducted an analysis of schools at high risk of a potential attack on education during elections, and found that over 5,700 schools served as polling centers; this assessment led to the implementation of an action plan for risk mitigation and response.[100]

Reported attacks on schools in profiled countries, 2015-2019
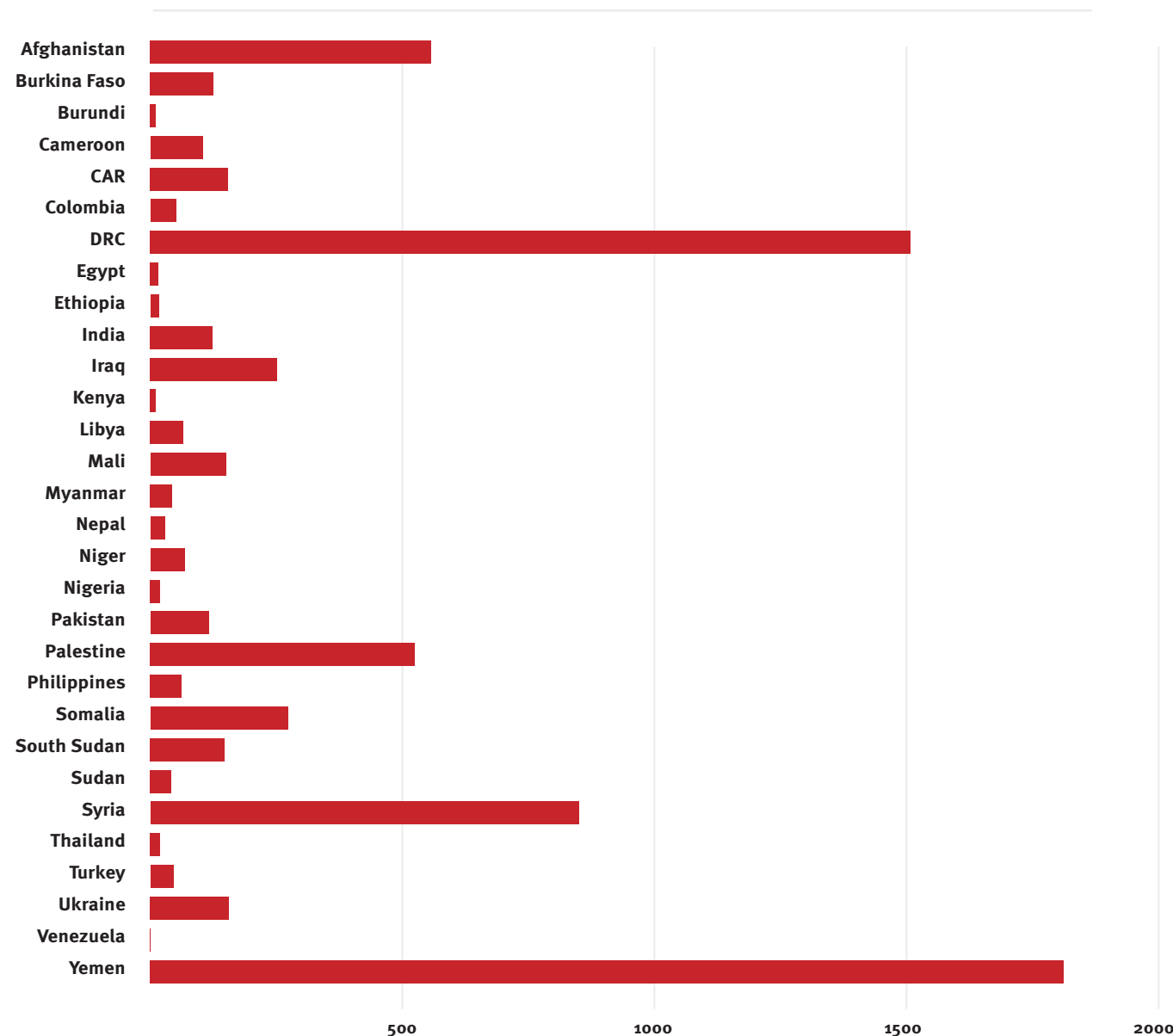
Number of reported attacks

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

School students, teachers, and other education personnel, were directly targeted with killing, injury, abduction, threats of harm, arrest, or detention, distinct from being injured or killed in attacks on schools and universities. GCPEA identified reported incidents of attacks on school students, teachers and personnel in all 37 profiled countries.

Direct and targeted attacks on school students, teachers, and education personnel harmed over 6,500 people between 2015 and 2019, or almost 40 percent of all students and education personnel harmed by all attacks on education in reports collected by GCPEA. Students and educators were most frequently harmed by direct and targeted attacks in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Palestine and the Philippines.

Examples of these attacks included:

- **Cameroon** saw an increase in the reported number of abductions and killings of school and university students and personnel. Most attacks were attributed to suspected separatists in the North-West and South-West regions who systematically targeted school teachers and students in retribution for not complying with a strike that they had imposed.[101] While in the previous reporting period, around 100 students and personnel were attacked in the country, between 2017 and 2019 alone, over 700 school students and teachers were harmed, primarily in the North-West and South-West regions.

- In **Colombia**, GCPEA collected over a dozen reported incidents in which armed groups threatened, killed, or abducted, schoolteachers, which sometimes led to reduced access to education for students. For example, in 2019, in Bolivar department, 42 teachers reportedly stopped teaching after a flyer was circulated threatening local teachers with death for indoctrinating students.[102]

- In the Sahelian countries of **Burkina Faso, Niger**, and **Mali**, threats to teachers, as well as killings and other violence, were prominent. These threats often had spill-over effects on the community, forcing teachers to flee or schools to close out of fear. According to the UN, direct attacks on schools and school personnel, as well as threats of violence and fear of attacks, closed over 3,300 schools in the region between early 2017 and December 2019, and affected over 16,000 teachers and nearly 650,000 children.[103]

- In **Guinea**, police used excessive and lethal force against students protesting a teachers' strike on multiple occasions throughout the reporting period. Dozens of students were arrested, harmed, or killed.[104]

- In 2018 and 2019, Israeli forces continued to target **Palestinian** students and teachers with teargas as they made their way to and from school, often alleging that students had thrown stones. The Christian Peacemaker Teams (CPT) documented Israeli forces firing 238 rounds of teargas and 51 rounds of sound grenades when Palestinian students were leaving school between November 4 and November 27, 2018, in Hebron alone, affecting seven schools and more than 3,000 students.[105]

Profiled countries with reports of attacks individually targeting school students, teachers, and other education personnel, 2015-2019

Reports documented more than 500 students, teachers, or other education personnel harmed by individually targeted attacks

Reports documented 20-499 students, teachers, or other education personnel harmed by individually targeted attacks

Reports documented 1-20 students, teachers, or other education personnel harmed by individually targeted attacks

Nicaragua
Venezuela
Colombia

Ukraine
Turkey
Syria
Palestine
Iran
Afghanistan
Nepal
China
Iraq
Bangladesh
Libya
Egypt
Pakistan
Myanmar
Mali
Sudan
Niger
Yemen
India
Thailand
Burkina Faso
South Sudan
Ethiopia
Guinea
Somalia
The Philippines
Nigeria
Cameroon
Kenya
Uganda
Central African Republic
Burundi
Democratic Republic of Congo
South Africa
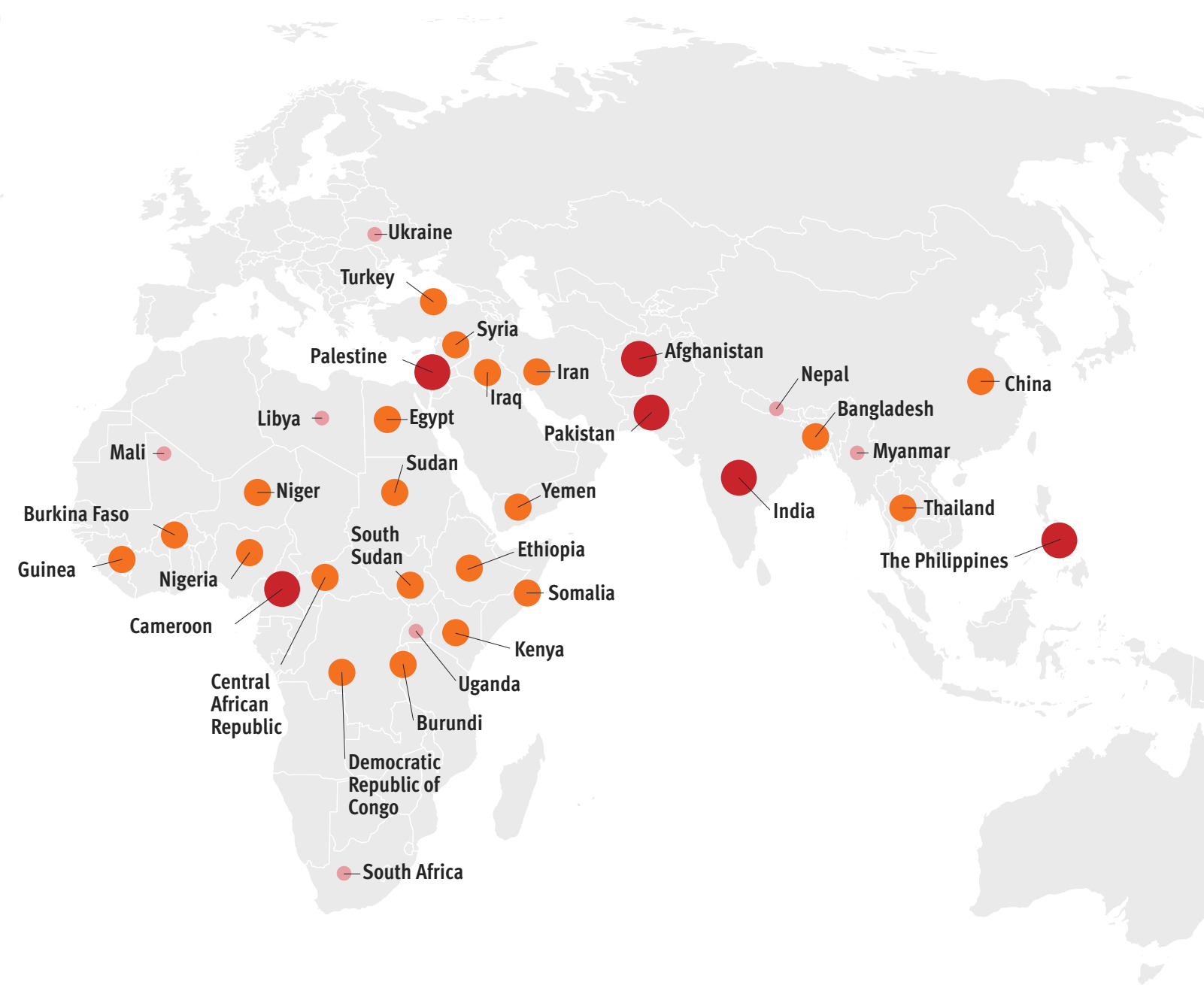
"No child should be buried in their school uniform"

On July 19, 2019, in El Obeid, North Kordofan state, in **Sudan**, a state-aligned militia fired live ammunition at school students protesting the delays to the start of the school year. The attack killed five high school students between 15 and 17 years old, according to UN and media sources. Many students participating in the peaceful protest were reportedly wearing school uniforms and carrying book bags, leading a UN official to state that "No child should be buried in their school uniform." Following the event, authorities extended school closures and announced a state of emergency in North Kordofan state, further affecting education.[106]

Military use of schools and universities

Globally, GCPEA identified the reported military use of over 500 educational facilities between 2015 and 2019.[107] GCPEA collected a similar number of cases of military use of schools and universities during the 2013-2017 reporting period. However, military use of educational facilities was reported in more countries globally in the current report. From 2015 to 2019, reports indicated that military use of schools or universities occurred in 33 countries, as compared to 29 between 2013-2017.

Of the countries profiled in this report, 28 reportedly experienced at least one incident of military use of schools or universities: **Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela,** and **Yemen**. In addition, military use of schools or universities occurred in countries not profiled in this report, including **Indonesia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Saudi Arabia,** and **Zimbabwe**. GCPEA collected reports of military use of schools or universities for the first time in **Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Sri Lanka**, and **Venezuela**, between 2017 and 2019.

State forces and non-state armed groups used schools for military purposes in a range of contexts, for example:

- In **India**, the use of schools for military purposes occurred in various conflict-affected regions of the country. According to local media, Naxalite insurgents in Jharkhand state attacked a school on July 18, 2018, destroying half of the classrooms, while it was being used by police acting in a military capacity.[108] The UN also reported that state security forces used up to 20 schools in Jammu and Kashmir state in 2017.[109]
- In **Myanmar**, in April and May 2019, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that state armed forces used a school to detain at least 275 prisoners, many of whom were children, and executed some detainees inside the school in northern Rakhine state.[110]
- In **South Sudan**, in 2018, the UN reported the military use of 35 schools for sleeping quarters and bases, as of June 30 of that year. The UN also reported that armed forces or armed groups had vacated 85 schools by that same date.[111]
- In **Ukraine**, in mid-2018, the Education Cluster found that more than 150 schools reported concerns with proximity of military activities to schools.[112] The Education Cluster documented at least 11 cases of use of schools for military purposes or schools located close to military bases in 2018.[113]

- In **Venezuela**, GCPEA identified several reports of pro-government and unidentified armed groups using schools in 2018 and 2019. For example, on February 23, 2019, 100 government-backed armed actors reportedly occupied a school in Ureña, Táchira state. International media outlet *Alianza News* reported that the armed actors were in place to reinforce the border closure with Colombia instated at around that time.[114]
- In **Yemen**, both state armed forces and non-state armed groups used nearly two dozen schools and universities for military purposes between 2015 and 2019. While the UN verified eight cases in which schools were used in Taizz (3), Amanat al-Asimah (2), Saada (2), and Sana'a (2) governorates for military purposes in 2017, OCHA reported that 23 schools remained in use by armed forces or armed groups at the end of 2017.[115] Three of the 23 schools were later targeted for attack.[116]

Practical Impact of the Safe Schools Declaration

Reported military use of schools and universities significantly declined between 2015 and 2018, among the 12 countries that endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration in 2015 and had experienced at least one incident of military use of schools. **GCPEA found at least 80 reported incidents of military use of schools and universities in 2018, as compared to at least 160 reported incidents in 2015, among those 12 countries.**

Countries with at least one report of military use of schools or universities, 2015-2019

Child recruitment, at or on the way to or from, school

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school was reported in at least 17 countries from 2015 to 2019, fewer than in the 2013-2017 period, when GCPEA identified reports in 18 countries. GCPEA identified reports between 2015-2019 in: **Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela,** and **Yemen**. Four of the profiled countries where child recruitment had been reported between 2013 to 2017 had no new reports of child recruitment related to school in the 2015-2019 period: **Thailand, Palestine, Libya,** and **Mali**. This may be due to decreases in armed conflict or to changes in monitoring or access.

However, due to the challenges in collecting data on this type of attack, these numbers should not necessarily be understood as a decrease in school-related child recruitment in armed conflict.

For example:

- In **Colombia**, child recruitment at schools was reported in 2018 and 2019 by local news sources and Human Rights Watch.[117] For example, on or around April 20, 2018, presumed FARC dissidents recruited four students, between the ages of 13 and 15, from a school in Puerto Asís, Putumayo department. The armed group reportedly offered the schoolchildren small sums of money and promised them a monthly salary for joining.[118]

- According to UN sources, 2017 saw at least 76 verified cases of child recruitment at schools in **Somalia**, with at least 242 children recruited. The majority of these cases occurred in areas of the country that were controlled by al-Shabaab. Recruitment also took place in Middle Juba, Bakool, and Middle Shabelle regions, areas which are controlled by regional governments.[119]

- In **Yemen**, in 2018, the UN verified that Houthi forces recruited and mobilized children from 20 schools, including four girls' schools.[120]

Countries with reports of child recruitment occurring at, or on the way to or from, school, 2015-2019

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

Between 2015 and 2019, armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, and non-state armed groups, were responsible for acts of sexual violence affecting school students and teachers at, or on the way to or from, schools and universities in 17 countries, including 15 profiled in this report: **Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Egypt, Iraq, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela,** and **Yemen**. In addition, this form of attack also reportedly occurred in **Indonesia** and **Zimbabwe**. Between 2013 and 2017, reports of school-related sexual violence were documented in 17 countries; no new incidents were reported in **Cameroon, CAR,** and **Mali** between 2015 and 2019, although incidents were recorded in those countries between 2013 and 2014. This reduction could be attributed to difficulties in monitoring and reporting of this violation, or to changing dynamics of conflict.

Examples of sexual violence include the following:

- In **DRC**, during conflict in the greater Kasai region in 2016 and 2017, GCPEA documented multiple incidents of rape and forced marriage perpetrated by armed groups during and after attacks on schools.[121]

- In **Nicaragua**, OHCHR and media outlets found that police and state security forces committed sexual violence against both male and female students, including rape and forced abortion, during interrogation or detention.[122]

- Research conducted by GCPEA in **Nigeria** found that when Nigerian state armed forces and the Civilian Joint Task Force, a civilian paramilitary group that often acts alongside armed forces, were sent to secure schools and the University of Maiduguri, these armed parties engaged in sexual violence against female students.[123] This highlights risks of sexual violence that come with the presence of armed forces on campus, even in a security role.

Sexual violence perpetrated by armed forces, law enforcement, and other state security entities, and non-state armed groups, at, or on the way to or from, school or university remained one of the most challenging areas to collect data. Stigma surrounding sexual violence means that survivors are unlikely to report the event. Furthermore, due to the sensitive nature of such reports, details on the locations of events are also rarely provided in reports, making it difficult to determine whether or not they occurred at school or along school routes.

Countries with reports of sexual violence occurring at, or on the way to or from, school or university, 2015-2019

Afghanistan
Iraq
Egypt
Sudan
Yemen
Myanmar
South Sudan
The Philippines
Nigeria
Somalia
Nicaragua
Venezuela
Colombia
Burundi
Democratic Republic of Congo
Zimbabwe
Indonesia
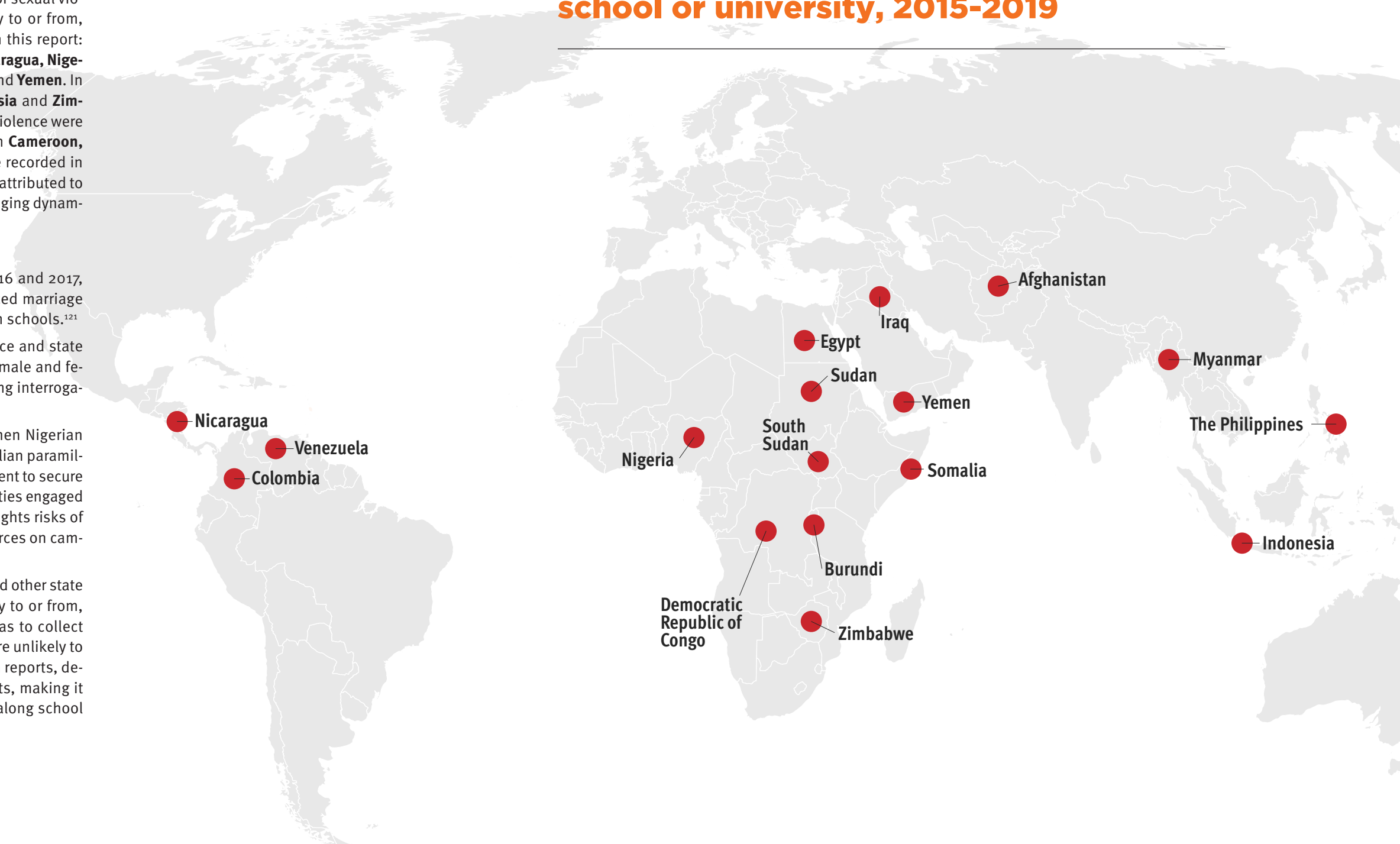
Former girl soldiers recruited by the Kamuina Nsapu militia in Kananga, Democratic Republic of Congo recount their experiences. The armed group sent children into battle with only knives, machetes, and sometimes sticks and brooms.

© 2018 Roland Leon, Sunday Mirror

Gendered dynamics of attacks on education in Nigeria and DRC

In some contexts, armed groups, armed forces, and other state security entities directly target girls and women with the aim of suppressing female education. This violence included cases in which women and girls were sexually abused or harassed by armed groups and state armed forces at, or on the way to or from, school, and female students, educators, or girls' facilities were directly targeted for reasons relating to gender. Even where girls and women are not directly targeted, they are often disproportionately affected by attacks on education.

GCPEA has conducted research on **the impacts of attacks on education on women and girls** in both **Nigeria** and **DRC**. In these contexts, GCPEA found that girls were less likely than boys to return to school following conflict due to a range of factors, including inability to pay school fees and families' prioritization of boys' education, as well as fear of sexual violence and general insecurity at school or on the way to or from school.[124]

GCPEA research also found that girls who had been recruited faced stigma and social exclusion that created shame and fear, impeding their return to school.[125] In Nigeria, schoolgirls continued to be abducted and forced into marriages with Boko Haram fighters, preventing girls from attending and completing their education.[126]

In addition to GCPEA's primary research, data collected for this report also indicated that girls and women were explicitly targeted because of their gender in at least 21 of the 37 countries profiled: **Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, DRC, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Venezuela,** and **Yemen**.

One of the most devastating attacks on education in **Nigeria** during this period targeted female students. On February 19, 2018 in Dapchi, Yobe state in Nigeria, a faction of Boko Haram reportedly kidnapped 110 girls and one boy from a girls' school.[127] All but one, who reportedly refused to convert to Islam, were released.[128] The school later reopened but with less than a quarter of students in attendance.[129] This constituted Boko Haram's most significant act of abduction since 2014.[130]

Profiled countries with reports of attacks on education that uniquely targeted girls or women, 2015-2019

Turkey
Syria
Iran
Afghanistan
Libya
Egypt
Iraq
Pakistan
Sudan
Yemen
Myanmar
Nigeria
South Sudan
India
The Philippines
Somalia
Burundi
Democratic Republic of Congo
Nicaragua
Venezuela
Colombia
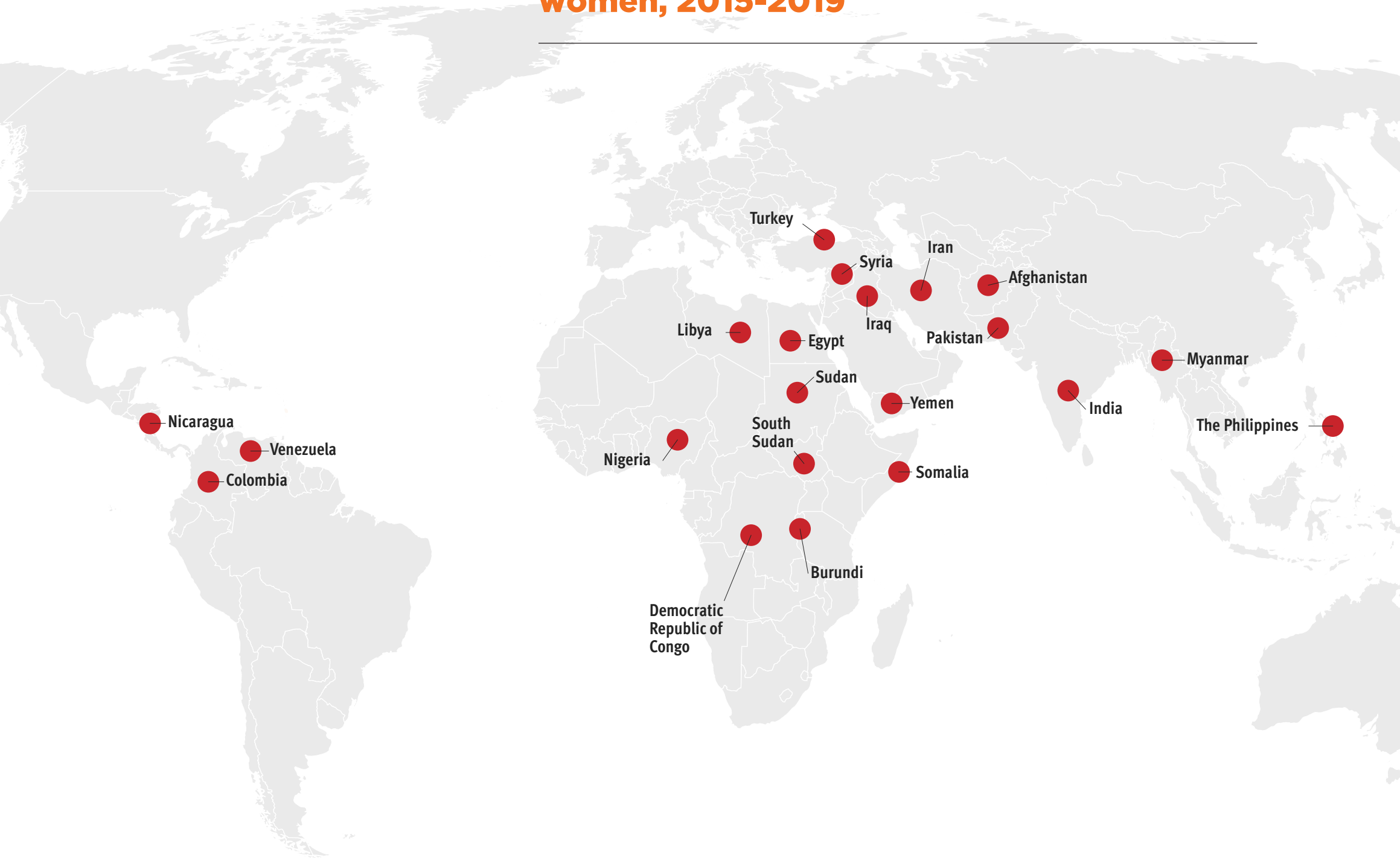
Protestors within the walls of the University of Antioquia observe squadrons of riot police waiting outside.

© 2019 Jorge Calle, Latin America Reports

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA collected reports of attacks on both tertiary educational facilities and their students and personnel, finding over 1,200 reported incidents from 2015 to 2019. In at least 850 of these cases, state security forces, or parastatal armed groups, used excessive force against university students or personnel, or detained or arrested them. These incidents were most prominently reported in **Ethiopia, India, Iran, Palestine, Nicaragua, Sudan, Turkey**, and **Venezuela**. Of the 37 countries profiled in this report, **Mali** was the only country for which GCPEA did not collect an incident of attack on higher education.

GCPEA collected over 300 reports of attacks on higher education facilities, including arson, use of explosive devices, and raids by armed forces, other state security entities, and non-state armed groups, between 2015 and 2019. Attacks on higher education facilities were most frequently reported in **Yemen** during this period, where the UN, NGOs, and media sources reported over 130 attacks on higher education facilities, often due to shelling, explosives, or airstrikes. **Afghanistan** and **Syria** also experienced between 20 and 30 such attacks during the five-year period.

Attacks on higher education were reported at similar rates as during the previous reporting period, when over 800 attacks on higher education students and personnel, and over 350 attacks on facilities were reported. **Bangladesh**, which experienced a sharp decrease in attacks on higher education facilities and their students and personnel, following a peak during electoral violence in 2014 and 2015, is not profiled in this report.

Several newly profiled countries, including, **Iran, China, Nicaragua, South Africa, Sri Lanka**, and **Uganda**, solely or primarily experienced attacks on higher education.

Examples of attacks on higher education include:

- In **Ethiopia**, GCPEA collected multiple reported incidents of attacks on universities in and outside Oromia region. In addition, in 2018, GCPEA also documented one case of an attack on a university when, on June 9, an unidentified perpetrator threw a bomb into a library in Dilla University in Southern Nations Nationalities, and Peoples region, injuring at least nine people, according to Scholars at Risk and media sources.[131]

Profiled countries with reports of attacks on higher education, 2015-2019

Reports documented 500 or more attacks on facilities or 500 or more students and education personnel harmed by attacks on higher education

Reports documented 100-499 attacks on facilities or 100-499 students and education personnel harmed by attacks on higher education

Reports documented 1-99 attacks on facilities or 1-99 students and education personnel harmed by attacks on higher education

Nicaragua
Venezuela
Colombia

Ukraine
Turkey
Syria
Palestine
Afghanistan
Iran
China
Libya
Egypt
Iraq
Nepal
Pakistan
Sudan
India
Myanmar
Niger
Yemen
Thailand
Burkina Faso
South Sudan
Ethiopia
Sri Lanka
Guinea
Somalia
The Philippines
Nigeria
Kenya
Cameroon
Uganda
Central African Republic
Burundi
Democratic Republic of Congo
South Africa
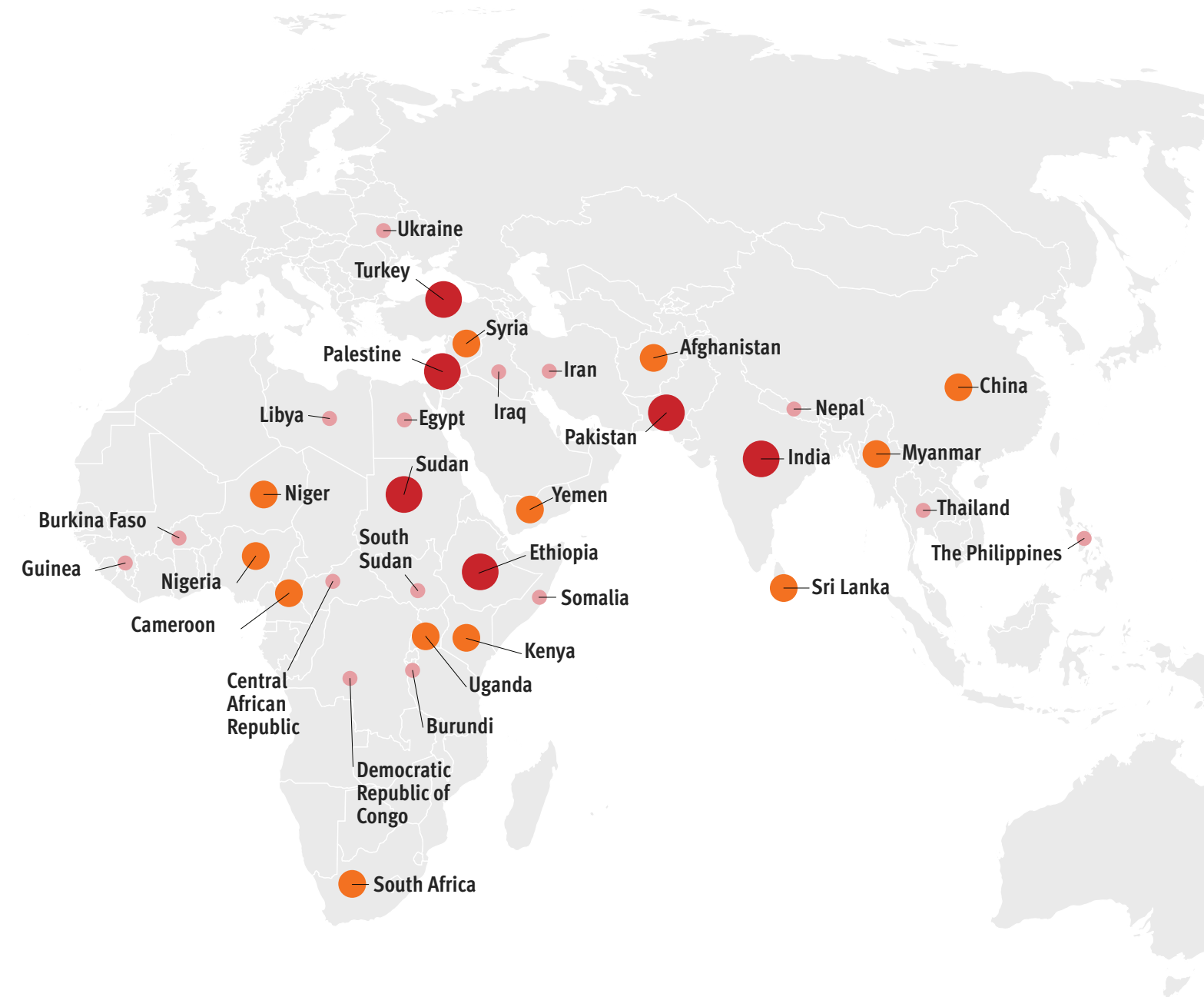
- In **India**, in 2018 and 2019, over 1,300 university students and staff were arrested for their participation in campus or education-related protests. Police also used excessive force to disperse protesters, injuring hundreds. Attacks on university facilities included an incident on November 26, 2019, during which a grenade exploded outside the main gate of the University of Kashmir, in Jammu and Kashmir state, injuring four people, according to World University News and local media.[132]

- In **Iran**, students and faculty participated in a large-scale protest movement that emerged in late 2017 and continued into 2018.[133] Members of the Iranian parliament, as well as Human Rights Watch, reported that the government's Ministry of Intelligence arrested 150 university students during protests from December 2017 to January 2018.[134] In addition, female academics were arrested and charged for their academic work relating to women's rights.[135]

- In **Nicaragua**, hundreds of higher education students and personnel were reportedly injured or killed between April and September 2018, as a result of lethal and excessive force allegedly used by police and pro-government armed groups, who attempted to disperse protesters and to evacuate them from their bases of operation at universities. Periodic attacks have occurred since then, as well as the detention of several student leaders and faculty.[136]

- In **Turkey**, many academics who were detained in the period covered by *Education under Attack 2018* were sentenced in 2018 and 2019; repression of higher education students and staff continued throughout this period. Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA documented over 60 reports of attacks on higher education, in which over 650 academics, as well as university students and personnel, were injured, arrested and detained, or charged. As of May 1, 2019, 185 academics had been given prison sentences, of which 149 were suspended and four were deferred.[137]

- In **Venezuela**, attacks on higher education students and personnel peaked in 2017, when GCPEA collected 22 reported incidents of arrest, detention, and violent repression of university students and staff during protests about education policies and restrictions to academic freedoms.[138]

tudent desks blocked the entrance to a building at the Autonomous University of Nicaragua. Managua. The desks were placed by students barricading themselves on campus against security forces or armed government supporters.
© 2018 AP Photo/Esteban Felix

Spotlight on criminal organizations in the Northern Triangle and Brazil

Several countries across Latin America were affected by violence associated with criminal organizations during the 2017-2019 reporting period. This report highlights two contexts of concern: The Northern Triangle of Central America – comprising El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras – and Brazil. In both, organized crime impacted students, education personnel, and educational facilities. GCPEA collected reports of killings, threats, and forced recruitment of students in, or on the way to or from, school, as well as armed confrontations that led to school closures and high dropout rates. Criminal organizations also extorted, threatened, and killed teachers. Partially in response to these and other forms of violence, the police and military in several countries maintained a presence in, or ran, some public schools.

Background

Rates of violence associated with criminal organizations remained high in Latin America during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[139] While such violence was distinct from the attacks on education in contexts of armed conflict and political violence that GCPEA normally monitors, many of the consequences were similar, including high homicide rates, curbed socio-economic development,[140] and constraints to the fulfillment of basic human rights.[141] Criminal organizations threatened education to varying degrees in countries across the region;[142] however, the Northern Triangle of Central America and Brazil were particularly affected during the reporting period.

As covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, in the Northern Triangle, gangs known as maras continued to violently confront one another and the state throughout the reporting period, over territory and drug markets,[143] contributing to the region's status as one of the most violent in the world.[144] The most active maras in the region, Mara Salvatrucha, or MS-13, and Barrio 18,[145] continued to kill, threaten, and extort residents and to commit sexual violence, causing high rates of forced displacement.[146]

Brazil also experienced high rates of violence between 2017 and 2019, in part due to homicides associated with organized crime and confrontations between organized crime and military police.[147] The Red Command and the First Capital Command, the most significant criminal organizations in Brazil at the time of writing, both began in prisons and engaged in criminal activities such as extortion and drug trafficking and sales. Splinter organized crime groups, such as the Pure Third Command, also operated during the reporting period, as did local gangs and police militias.[148] Aside from the large cities such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Ceará state also experienced high rates of violence, as criminal organizations attacked government buildings while the state responded by sending in national guard troops.[149]

Damage and destruction of schools

In parts of the Northern Triangle and Brazil, violence between criminal organizations, and confrontations between gangs and police, damaged schools and educational infrastructure during the reporting period.[150] Examples included:

- Bullets pierced the roof of a classroom at the Maximiliano Sagastume school during a shootout between Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) and a rival gang, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on February 27, 2017. The armed confrontation wounded four students and one teacher, closing down the school for eight days while a police perimeter was set up to deter future confrontations, according to NGOs and local media.[151]

- Criminal organizations reportedly set fire to five schools, a nursery, and a school bus in cities across Ceará state, Brazil, between January 20 and January 22, 2019. According to local and international media, a coalition of criminal groups, including First Capital Command and Red Command, among others, banded together to intentionally destroy state infrastructure in protest of recent prison reforms. The arson occurred in the cities of Caucaia, Itarema, Ibaretama, Saboeiro, and Quixadá.[152]

Students and teachers caught in the dynamics of organized crime

Criminal organizations reportedly threatened and killed teachers and students in schools, or along school routes, for refusing to pay extortion fees, for crossing from one gang's territory into that of another, or for not following a gang's rules, such as curfew or dress code.[153] Students and teachers were also harmed and killed in shootouts between criminal organizations and the police on their way to school, in parts of the Northern Triangle and Brazil.[154] For instance:

- On August 6, 2018, a male physical education teacher at a girls' school in the town of Amatitlán, Guatemala, was reportedly shot seven times at the entrance of the school by armed individuals, who the government referred to as gang members. He later died due to the wounds sustained, according to local media. A female student and a female principal also reportedly sustained bullet wounds in the shooting, and the school was closed for the day, affecting 380 students.[155]

- In San Salvador, El Salvador, a 16-year-old student was allegedly killed by two gunmen as he left school on March 12, 2018. Based on interviews with the family, local media reported the killing was the result of territorial disputes between gangs, since the student lived in a neighborhood controlled by a rival of the gang where the school was located.[156]

- On August 9, 2019, an 18-year-old student was shot and killed by a stray bullet during a shootout involving the police in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, according to the Associated Press and local media. The bullet reportedly struck the student while he waited for the bus to take him to school.[157]

Finally, as covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, criminal organizations operating in the Northern Triangle continued to forcibly recruit students in, and on the way to or from, school, which kept students away from school or, when gang-affiliated students entered schools, put teachers and other students at risk.[158]

Police and military presence in schools

Partially in response to gang presence in and around schools, including the sale of drugs, as well as criminal violence near schools, the police and military in the Northern Triangle and Brazil maintained an increased presence in and near some of these countries' schools.[159] For instance, in 2018, 1,100 Salvadoran schools had a police or military presence.[160] In Brazil, there were approximately 120 public schools across 17 states co-run between the military and civilians in 2019, and a pilot project—called Educational Centre 308—was set to expand from four schools co-run by the police and teachers in 2019, to 40 such schools by 2021.[161]

In response, NGOs and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) warned that military and police presence around and inside schools could negatively impact students. They argued that the presence of weapons put schoolchildren at greater risk, and cautioned that security forces were often unaware of the proper protocols and procedures for child protection.[162] IACHR warned in 2018 that the Guardians of the Nation Plan (Plan Guardianes de la Patria) in Honduras created a violent culture and placed children from underprivileged socio-economic backgrounds at particular risk.[163] Casa Alianza, an NGO working in Honduras, linked military presence in and around schools with soldiers sexually harassing

female students.[164]

The broader impacts on education

Although often difficult to measure, criminal organizations posed multiple threats to education systems in the Northern Triangle and Brazil during the reporting period. First, reports indicated that armed confrontations, gang borders, and forced recruitment prevented students from attending school.[165] In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at least 20 schools and daycare centers were closed each day in 2017, due to shootouts between gangs and gang-police confrontations, affecting between 6,000 and 7,000 students daily, according to the Associated Press.[166] NGOs also collected reports of students leaving school due to organized crime-related violence across the Northern Triangle countries.[167]

Second, armed violence affected students' learning outcomes and staff attendance. For example, lower test scores in math were recorded for students among those exposed to shootouts between criminal organizations in Rio de Janeiro's *favelas*, as were lower retention rates for school principals and higher teacher absenteeism.[168] Third, for those families forcibly displaced by violence in the Northern Triangle, in addition to lost education while on the move, re-enrolling children even within the same country was reported to be difficult because students lacked their school records or were stigmatized in the new school.[169]

Sudanese secondary school students protesting in Khartoum, Sudan, on July 30, 2019, a day after children were shot at a rally about the late start of the school year and other grievances in North Kordofan.

© 2019 AFP/Ebrahim Hamid

POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

While attacks on education continued to affect students and education personnel, as well as educational infrastructure, at an alarming rate, several positive developments occurred during the reporting period. Progress included a growing awareness of the problem on a global scale, effective advocacy towards channeling political action, donor support to address key issues, and important legal developments at national and international levels. This section outlines progress on protecting education, including the endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration and efforts made to implement its commitments.

States endorsing the Safe Schools Declaration (as of May 9, 2020)*

1. Afghanistan	34. Estonia (April 3, 2020)	71. Nicaragua (28.05.19)
2. Albania (09.09.16)	35. Fiji (18.02.19)	72. Niger (23.06.15)
3. Angola (01.06.16)	36. Finland	73. Nigeria
4. Andorra (30.03.17)	37. France (21.02.17)	74. Norway
5. Antigua and Barbuda (May 15, 2020)	38. Gambia (29.05.19)	75. Palau (15.07.19)
6. Argentina	39. Georgia	76. Palestine
7. Armenia (21.03.17)	40. Germany (22.05.18)	77. Panama (17.06.15)
8. Austria	41. Greece	78. Paraguay (11.03.16)
9. Belgium (28.03.17)	42. Guatemala (29.05.19)	79. Peru (09.07.2018)
10. Benin (29.07.19)	43. Haiti (14.01.2019)	80. Poland
11. Bolivia (18.11.18)	44. Honduras	81. Portugal
12. Bosnia and Herzegovina (10.05.19)	45. Iceland	82. Qatar
13. Botswana (16.06.17)	46. Ireland	83. Sierra Leone (12.06.15)
14. Brazil	47. Iraq	84. Slovakia (29.12.16)
15. Bulgaria	48. Italy	85. Slovenia (12.04.16)
16. Burkina Faso (05.09. 17)	49. Jamaica	86. Somalia (27.10.15)
17. Cameroon (30.07.18)	50. Jordan	87. South Africa
18. Canada (21.02.17)	51. Kazakhstan (24.07.15)	88. South Sudan (23.06.15)
19. Central African Republic (23.06.15)	52. Kenya (23.06.15)	89. Romania (24.05.17)
20. Chad (30.07.15)	53. Lebanon (24.06.15)	90. Samoa (24.07.19)
21. Chile	54. Liberia	91. San Marino (09.07.2018)
22. Costa Rica (02.06.15)	55. Liechtenstein	92. Serbia (10.07.17)
23. Côte d'Ivoire	56. Luxembourg	93. Seychelles (05.12.19)
24. Croatia (17.07.19)	57. Macedonia (09.07.2018)	94. Spain
25. Cyprus (26.07.17)	58. Madagascar	95. Sudan (27.10.15)
26. Czech Republic	59. Malawi (11.02. 2020)	96. Sweden (25.06.15)
27. Denmark (02.05.17)	60. Malaysia (17.06.15)	97. Switzerland
28. Democratic Republic of the Congo (28.07.16)	61. Mali (01.02.18)	98. Ukraine (20.11.19)
29. Djibouti (25.06.2018)	62. Malta (24.03.17)	99. United Kingdom (19.04.18)
30. Dominican Republic (26.12.17)	63. Marshall Islands (29.10.19)	100. Uruguay
31. Ecuador	64. Moldova (02.04.19)	101. Vanuatu (11.11.19)
32. El Salvador (08.11.17)	65. Monaco (19.07.2018)	102. Vietnam (22.10.19)
33. Equatorial Guinea (29.05.19)	66. Montenegro	1003. Yemen (17.10.19)
	67. Morocco (23.09.19)	104. Zambia
	68. Mozambique	
	69. New Zealand	* Where no date is given, the state endorsed the Declaration on 29 May 2015
	70. The Netherlands	

Safe Schools Declaration

The Safe Schools Declaration is an inter-governmental political commitment – championed by Argentina and Norway – that provides countries the opportunity to express political support for the protection of students, teachers, schools, and universities during times of armed conflict. Countries that endorse the Declaration commit to protect education from attack and prevent military use of schools and universities through implementing its six commitments. These include: using the *Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict* to protect educational institutions, students, and personnel; facilitating the collection of, or collecting, data on attacks; investigating allegations of violations; providing assistance to victims; implementing conflict-sensitive approaches to education; ensuring continuity of education during conflict; supporting UN work on the children and armed conflict agenda; and meeting regularly to review the implementation of the Declaration and its Guidelines.[170] As of April 2020, 104 countries had endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration since its launch at the Oslo Conference on Safe Schools in May 2015. This represents an increase of 29 endorsements since *Education under Attack 2018* was published.

The Declaration received increasing attention by multilateral bodies since the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. For example, the UN Secretary-General, in his 2018 and 2019 reports to the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict, urged all UN Member States to endorse the Safe Schools Declaration.[171] Other high-level officials including the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, Virginia Gamba, and the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein, also expressed their support, along with mentions by states and partners at high-level events, such as the UN Security Council's 2018 and 2019 Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC).[172]

In 2019, 24 country delegations highlighted the Declaration in their statements at the UN Security Council Open Debate on CAAC.[173] Some states also referenced the Safe Schools Declaration in their statements during the UN Security Council open debates on sexual violence, and on women, peace, and security, recognizing it as a tool to better protect education for women and girls in armed conflict, and to prevent sexual violence occurring at, or en route to or from, school or university.

The following sections describe efforts of states, non-state actors, multilateral organizations, and non-governmental organizations towards protecting education and fulfilling different commitments of the Declaration, between 2017 and 2019.

Using the Guidelines to protect schools and universities from military use

Evidence suggests that endorsement and implementation of the Declaration may reduce certain forms of attacks. GCPEA found that in countries that experienced military use in 2015 and endorsed the Declaration in 2015, significant decreases in military use occurred between 2015 and 2019, therefore reducing the risk of attack (see page 45).

Between 2017-2019, multiple states took concrete steps to prevent and reduce military use of schools and universities:

- The Armed Forces of **Côte d'Ivoire** reportedly integrated modules on the rights and protection of children, including the six grave violations, into trainings provided in military schools, academies and training centers, including a specific module on preventing military use and occupation of schools.[174]

- Also in **Côte d'Ivoire**, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, in coordination with Save the Children and the African Coordination of Human Rights for Armies (CADHA), worked to equip the country's main military training center with technical equipment and teaching materials, to teach and sensitize military personnel on the rights and protection of children.[175]

- In **Mali** in early 2019, the Ministry of Education established a technical committee for the implementation of the Declaration, which includes representatives from different key Ministries. The National Armed

Forces of Mali has committed to operationalizing the Guidelines by integrating them into their military doctrines and manuals.[176]

- In 2019, **New Zealand** issued a Manual of Armed Force Law to include language calling for members of New Zealand Defence Forces not to use school buildings or facilities for military purposes, and with special steps to be taken when military use is absolutely necessary.[177]

- On December 31, 2019, **Nigeria's** president Muhammadu Buhari signed the Instrument of Ratification of the Safe Schools Declaration. The EiEWG Group in Nigeria, co-led by the Federal Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and Save the Children, worked to foster the necessary support among government and security agencies required to ensure the Declaration's ratification and initial implementation. Among other activities, in December 2019, the Working Group held a training on the operationalization of the *Guidelines* for security agencies across Nigeria. In addition, the directive issued by the Army's 7th Division ordered military teachers to stop openly carrying weapons in schools.[178]

- In **the Philippines**, the government passed the Children in Situations of Armed Conflict Bill, in January 2019, which criminalizes the occupation of schools or disruption of education activities during armed conflict.[179]

- The **Swiss** Armed Forces revised their military doctrine to include explicit protections for education facilities from military use.[180]

- **The United Kingdom** referenced the Safe Schools Declaration and included a copy of the Guidelines in the Ministry of Defence's Joint Service Publication 1325 on Human Security in Military Operations.[181]

- In **Yemen**, the Ministry of Education established a Safe Schools Committee, and launched an awareness-raising and media campaign to sensitize the population and armed actors on the importance of safe schools.[182] According to a 2019 report of the Group of Experts on Yemen to the UN Human Rights Council, "sources reported that the Yemeni armed forces have commenced to withdraw from some schools as per the commitments taken under the Declaration."[183]

Some non-state armed groups also committed to reducing military use of schools, as well as child recruitment:

- In **CAR**, the *Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique* (MPC), part of the Former Séléka coalition, and the United Nations, in cooperation with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG CAAC), concluded an action plan covering four grave violations, including attacks on schools, in June 2018. This was the first action plan to address attacks on schools.[184]

- In February 2019, 14 armed groups and the government of **CAR**, in cooperation with the African Union, signed the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation, in which armed groups committed to "refrain from engaging in any act of destruction or occupation of schools".[185] The **CAR** Education Cluster attributed a reduction in military use of and attacks on schools in the second trimester of 2019 to the peace agreement.[186]

- In March 2019, the **Palestinian National Security Forces** in **Lebanon**, a paramilitary group, officially adopted a Code of Conduct and a Code of Ethics, with the support of the NGO Geneva Call. The Code of Conduct contains protections for schools and universities during armed violence and clashes, including Article 5 which states that, "the Palestinian National Security Forces is committed to protecting medical facilities and personnel, schools and universities during armed violence and clashes. Equally, the civilian character of medical and educational facilities should be preserved at all times. No attack on such facilities should be tolerated and concrete measures should be taken to avoid the military use of such institutions."[187]

In addition, multilateral bodies and international organizations supported the Safe Schools Declaration or included aspects of the *Guidelines* in training materials. For example:

- In April 2019, the **African Union**'s Peace and Security Council repeated its call for its members to endorse and implement the Safe Schools Declaration.[188]

- In April 2018, the **UN Small Arms Control Mechanism** (UN CASA), as part of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), produced a module on "Children, adolescents, youth and small arms and light weapons" that included text of the *Guidelines*, as well as links to the Declaration and toolkit, in an annex.[189]

- On May 18, 2018, the European Commission published its first dedicated Education in Emergencies policy, which voices support for the Safe Schools Declaration and preventing military use of schools. As part of the announcement, the Commissioner announced that ten percent of the 2019 EU humanitarian budget would go to Education in Emergencies.[190]

- In December 2018, the **International Committee of the Red Cross** (ICRC) published its position on the Safe Schools Declaration, noting that the organization did not see any conflict with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), nor the Declaration or Guidelines.[191] The ICRC also included the Guidelines in a training module for armed and security forces delegates, and has included implementation of the Guidelines as part of its 2018-2010 Strategy on Access to Education.[192]

Collecting reliable, relevant data on attacks on education

Both state and non-governmental organizations supported better data collection for monitoring and reporting of attacks on education. For example, in May 2019, the Ukraine Education Cluster published a Guidance Note for Cluster staff and partners entitled "Monitoring, Reporting, and Responding to Attacks on Education in Ukraine," which sets out definitions of attacks, information sources for attacks, tools and processes for documenting attacks, and resources on advocacy and response.[193] The Iraq Education Cluster also created a form for monitoring and reporting on attacks on education and military use of schools.[194]

In addition, measuring the number of attacks on education became part of the process to monitor the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In September 2018, Education under Attack became the primary source for reporting on the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) thematic indicator (4.a.3), on attacks on students, education personnel, and educational institutions, which monitors progress in implementing SDG 4, inclusive and equitable quality education.

Investigating allegations of violations

Countries applied relevant international and national legal frameworks to investigate attacks on education and hold perpetrators accountable. For a longer description of two trials of perpetrators of attacks on higher education in Kenya and DRC, see page 72. In DRC, following conflict in the former Kasai Occidental province, the senior military prosecutor, with support of MONUSCO, focused its investigation on emblematic cases related to the conflict in 2016 and 2017, including "the disappearance of national school inspectors in Kazumba territory (Kasai Central province) at the end of April 2017, which was attributed to the Kamuina Nsapu militia." While the case was not ready for trial at the time of publication, it highlights the importance of accountability for attacks on education personnel during the Kasai conflict.[195]

In addition, in 2017, the International Court of Justice, through the application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, found that the Russian Federation had restricted the right to education for ethnic Ukrainian students in Crimea. The court unanimously voted that Russia must ensure the availability of education in the Ukrainian language. While this case does not indicate an investigation of an attack, it shows how a legal ruling can protect continuity of education in affected areas.[196] However, Freedom House and local news and civil society organizations reported that restrictions to Ukrainian-language education continued after the ruling.[197]

A primary school class underway in the Central African Republic, where local armed groups controlled most of the country, and repeated outbreaks of violence continued to force people from their homes.

© 2019 Hajer Naili/NRC

Implementing conflict-sensitive approaches to education

Conflict-sensitive and peace education programs and initiatives were implemented in a range of insecure- and conflict-affected states that experienced attacks on education or military use of schools. These activities sought to address the root causes of conflict. For example, in Ukraine, the Education Cluster held a training on conflict-sensitive education in December 2017, for Department of Education Officials and local civil society and international members that were Cluster partners.[198] In DRC, the Education Cluster convened an annual International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) meeting in December 2018 on the theme of conflict-sensitive education in complex emergencies.[199]

Countries have also implemented gender-responsive curricula to address the impacts that conflict and attacks on education have on women and girls. In **Mali,** the Ministry of Education has created a girls' education division and included protection against gender-based violence as a topic in the national curriculum. The Ministry also disaggregates data by gender in their national information system. In **Nigeria,** the Ministry of Education organized a workshop, in May 2019, to discuss gender and the Safe Schools Declaration, and has since incorporated a gender component into the draft national education in emergencies curriculum.[200]

In addition, international organizations supported conflict-sensitive education in the following ways:

- A compendium of good practices on conflict-sensitive and peace education practices between 2012 and 2016 was published in 2018 by 'Learning for Peace,' a global education and advocacy initiative.[201]
- In 2019, the Education in Crisis and Conflict Network published a list of 46 conflict-sensitive education indicators with definitions, measurement tools, and suggested disaggregation.[202]

Seeking to ensure the continuation of education

States, international organizations, UN agencies, and local civil society, supported the continuity of education during situations of conflict and insecurity. These initiatives benefitted students and teachers directly affected by attacks on education and military use, as well as students whose education was affected by general insecurity. For example:

- The Ministry of Education in **Afghanistan**, together with education stakeholders, is developing a comprehensive school safety framework, which will be used as an operational tool for addressing hazards students and teachers face in, and on the way to or from, school. The framework will be informed by the experiences of communities in protecting education from attack and military use, and the community will play a critical role in translating the framework into action.
- In 2018, over 4,700 children (including almost 2,600 girls) whose schools were closed due to insecurity, attended study camps organized by UNICEF and the Government of **Burkina Faso**. The government, with partners, also provided radio-based education for children affected by school closures.[203] Similar radio education in emergencies programs were also rolled out in **Cameroon, CAR, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone**, and **DRC**.[204]
- In **the Philippines**, the Department of Education issued a National Policy Framework on Learners and Schools as Zones of Peace in November 2019. The policy framework outlines the strategy for ensuring safety and security in schools, the continuity of education in situations of armed conflict, and the creation of inclusive, conflict-sensitive education.[205]
- The number of scholarships for Syrian higher education increased from 9,639 in 2017 to approximately 15,271 in 2018, according to data compiled by a UN agency.[206]

Safe Schools Declaration and disability

Initiatives to protect education from attack must consider the special risks that students, teachers and other education personnel with disabilities may face in and around educational facilities in crisis settings.

In **Burkina Faso**, the international non-governmental organization Humanity & Inclusion supported the implementation of the national Safe Schools program and contributed an inclusive lens and provided an inclusive lens on emergency preparedness and response. The Safe Schools program promotes resilience for students and teachers in situations of crisis and insecurity, including through risk reduction, psychosocial support, and continuity of education.

For instance, trainings with school personnel and communities on the development of school early warning systems included attention to physical and mental disability. It was recommended that school prevention and early warning systems included the following: response plans that would facilitate access to shelter or evacuation for children with disabilities, including having a buddy system to identify classmates responsible for assisting peers who have disabilities during an evacuation, or choosing evacuation sites and pathways that were sensitive to different levels of mobility. The psychosocial support component of Humanity & Inclusion's Safe Schools project also included specific directives for addressing physical and mental disability.[207]

While not solely focused on attacks on education, these strategies represent good practices for risk mitigation and psychosocial response which take into account the needs of disabled students and teachers.

Supporting the efforts of the UN Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) and other UN organs

Between 2017-2019, the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and the reduction of attacks on education were supported by the adoption of new resolutions by Member States, including:

- In 2018, the **UN Human Rights Council** called on states to make efforts to strengthen the protection of education against attacks, including by taking measures to deter the military use of schools.[208]
- In July 2018, **UN Security Council Resolution 2427** condemned attacks, and threats of attacks, against schools, and the military use of schools, and encouraged Member States to take concrete measures to deter the use of schools by armed forces and non-state armed groups, and urged states to investigate and prosecute attacks that violate International Humanitarian Law.[209]

In 2019, two new global campaigns to protect children in armed conflict included references to, or supported the aims of, the Safe Schools Declaration:

- Launched at the World Education Forum in January 2019, the **#SafetoLearn campaign**, developed by the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, aims to eliminate all forms of violence in schools by 2024. The campaign's "Call to Action" states that governments should endorse and implement the Safe Schools Declaration.[210]
- The Office of the SRSG CAAC launched **ACT to Protect Children Affected by Conflict** in April 2019, a global campaign to raise awareness and promote action to protect children in conflict-affected areas.[211] This included ending grave violations, such as attacks on and military use of schools, as well as sexual violence and children recruitment.

Meeting on a regular basis to review implementation

In May 2019, Spain hosted the Third International Safe Schools Conference in Palma de Mallorca, further cementing international awareness and support for the process. At this event, over 300 representatives from states, multilateral organizations, and civil society, attended to discuss different facets of implementation of the Decla-

ration and *Guidelines*. The conference strengthened protections for students, teachers, and educational facilities during armed conflict, with several new countries affirming their commitment by endorsing the Declaration. It also provided an occasion for states to share examples of lessons learned regarding key areas of implementation, and to identify practical solutions to improve protection of education in situations of armed conflict. During the conference, Norway announced that it will establish a network of states to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange on implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration, in 2020. Spain also announced the development of an international training on the implementation of the Declaration and the *Guidelines* in 2020, for military and civil actors from a target group of endorsing states. Prior to this, the Second International Conference on Safe Schools was hosted by Argentina in 2017.

Court victories for victims of attacks on higher education in Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo

The Safe Schools Declaration (SSD) urges states to investigate suspected violations of applicable laws related to attacks on education, to prosecute perpetrators when appropriate, and to provide assistance to survivors of attacks.[212] Promoting accountability for attacks on education can reduce a climate of impunity and deter future attacks on schools, universities, students, and personnel, while also contributing to justice for victims.[213] While such investigations occur infrequently, GCPEA has collected some evidence of successful prosecutions of attacks on education between 2017 and 2019.

The following two examples describe prosecutions in **Kenya** and **DRC** – two countries that have endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration – that led to the conviction and sentencing of perpetrators of attacks on higher education.

Justice for victims of Garissa University College

On April 2, 2015, al-Shabaab gunmen stormed Garissa University College, located in eastern Kenya, where the Somalia-based armed group often carried out attacks. As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, the ambush was the deadliest by al-Shabaab in Kenya, killing 148 people, almost all students, and injuring 79; over 500 students escaped during the attack.[214]

The four gunmen who actually entered Garissa campus in 2015 were killed on site. Over four years later, however, on June 19, 2019, a Kenyan court convicted three men who were accused of crimes in connection with the deadly attack.[215] Rashid Mberesero, Hassan Edin Hassan, and Muhamed Abdi Abikar were found guilty of conspiring to commit and committing a 'terrorist act' as defined by the state and belonging to a 'terrorist group' as defined by national law; the former was sentenced to life and the latter two to 41 years in prison each.[216] Evidence, including phone records, linked Mberesero, Hassan, and Abikar to the attack and to al-Shabaab.[217] The court also tried and fully acquitted one other suspect.[218]

Survivors and relatives of victims reported that the Garissa attack hurt their well-being and education.[219] Michael Gathaburu, a Red Cross coordinator who provided psychosocial assistance to survivors and families of the victims told CNN that, "Most of the students can still hear the gunshots. The attack may be over...but the experience kept coming back to their minds."[220] No reparations to victims were ordered, though some parents of victims, with the support of a local legal aid NGO, filed a separate case against several state entities in 2019 for failure to prevent the attack and protect students.[221] After the attack, the university closed for nine months, and students were transferred to other institutions; however, some students noted that the attack created a climate of fear in higher education in Kenya beyond Garissa.[222]

State security forces sentenced for an attack on university students in DRC

On January 27, 2019, students at the University of Lubumbashi, in DRC's second-largest city, protested rising tuition fees and cuts to power and water on campus.[223] Media and NGO reports indicated that police used excessive and lethal force against students, including firing teargas and live ammunition at protesters, killing at least two university students and one school student. A police vehicle also struck and killed a police officer.[224]

Teachers camped out in the headquarters of the Kenya National Union of Teachers in Nairobi, Kenya, after fleeing targeted attacks by al Shabaab near the Somali border in April 2018.
© 2018 AP Photo/Khalil Senosi

Immediately following the incident, the country's newly elected president, Felix Tshisekedi, demanded that the police commissioner responsible for opening fire on the students be brought to trial.[225] One month later, the Haut-Katanga military court found the police commissioner guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.* Three other high-ranking officers were sentenced to 20 years in prison for attempted murder, six officers received sentences of six months to two years, and five were acquitted of crimes.[226] The court also ordered payments of 40,000 to 50,000 USD to each victim.[227]

This trial was notable both for DRC and globally. For one, accountability for the attack occurred quickly after the incident, in part due to pressure from the highest levels of government. Second, the court considered reparations to victims during sentencing, though the distribution of these sums was not confirmed at the time of writing. Finally, GCPEA has found that the use of excessive force by police against student protesters affected thousands of higher education students and personnel globally between 2015 and 2019, and over one hundred in DRC alone; justice in DRC, supported by the highest levels of government, sets a precedent of accountability for attacks the world over.

GCPEA opposes capital punishment as an accountability mechanism for attacks on education.[228]

RECOMMENDATIONS

While advancements in protecting education from attack are notable, GCPEA recognizes that much work remains to be done to protect students, educators, and personnel as well as educational institutions at all levels from attack. The following are GCPEA's key recommendations:

- **States should endorse, implement and support the Safe Schools Declaration to ensure that all students and educators can learn and teach in safety.**

- **Armed forces and armed groups should refrain from using schools and universities for military purposes, including by implementing the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict.**

- **States and other monitoring bodies should strengthen monitoring and reporting of attacks on education, including disaggregating data by type of attack on education, sex, age, location, person or group responsible, number of days the institution was closed, and type of institution to improve efforts to prevent and respond to attacks on education.**

- **States and international justice institutions should systematically investigate attacks on education and fairly prosecute those responsible.**

- **States and other institutions should provide nondiscriminatory assistance for all survivors of attacks on education, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic background, or other attributes, while taking into account their distinct needs and experiences based on gender and potential vulnerabilities such as disability and forced displacement.**

- **Education providers should ensure that education promotes peace and provides physical and psychosocial protection for students, including by addressing gender-based stereotypes and barriers that can trigger, exacerbate, and result from attacks on education.**

- **Where feasible, states should maintain safe access to education during armed conflict, including by working with school and university communities and all other relevant stakeholders to develop strategies to reduce the risk of attacks and comprehensive safety and security plans in the event of these attacks.**

Recommendations to national governments, including ministries of education, higher education, and defense, as well as state security forces:

International Commitments

1 Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration and apply its commitments to all levels of education.

2 Encourage non-endorsing states to endorse the Safe Schools Declaration.

3 Support GCPEA's Principles of State Responsibility to Protect Higher Education from Attack.

4 Encourage regional and international bodies to incorporate the commitments of the Safe Schools Declaration into operational frameworks and rules of engagement.

5 Endorse other international commitments that support the protection of education in situations of armed conflict and insecurity, such as the Paris Principles and the Vancouver Principles.

6 Endorse and support the Safe to Learn Call to Action which aims to end violence at and around schools.

7 State armed forces, parastatal armed forces, and other state actors, including law enforcement should refrain from using schools and universities for military purposes, and from attacking buildings dedicated to education—such as schools and universities—that do not constitute military objectives. Integrate the *Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict* into domestic policy, operational frameworks, and training manuals, as far as is possible and appropriate.

8 Never target students or teachers who are not taking direct part in hostilities. Never recruit or use children or commit sexual violence. Abide by the laws of war.

9 Do not use excessive force or unnecessary lethal force on school and university students and personnel at protests that are either education-related or occur on campus.

10 Respect academic freedom and refrain from using physical violence or threats of physical violence against education personnel and students in response to their academic work or status as a teacher, student, or education staff.

11 Engage gender and child protection specialists to review military policies and doctrines and hold regular trainings on implementing protections for education that account for the specific needs of male and female students and education personnel.

12 Strengthen efforts to recruit women military and law enforcement officers. If officers are stationed near or at schools, ensure gender parity among them, to ensure gender-responsive approaches to girls' and women's needs and concerns.

Monitoring and Reporting on Attacks on Education

13 Strengthen and systematize existing efforts to monitor and report on attacks on education and military use of schools, including between the UN, education cluster, ministries of education, and civil society organizations. Promote enhanced information sharing across actors monitoring and reporting on attacks on education, including with GCPEA where possible, and consistency in definitions of attacks on education and standards related to monitoring and reporting on these attacks.

14 Promote more consistent disaggregation of data related to attacks on education, including disaggregation by type of attack, location, institution type, and whether the attack was targeted as well as information on the sex and age of victims and survivors of such attacks. For entities documenting recruitment and use or sexual violence against children in conflict, ensure that the nexus between those violations and education is documented, including by documenting whether these violations occurred at or on the way to schools or universities, as appropriate.

15 Work with legal, medical, and psychosocial service providers to establish referral mechanisms that allow survivors of attacks on education to consent to sharing anonymized information with monitoring systems.

16 Support the creation of a mechanism for reporting attacks on higher education, through either the government, a UN body, or a civil society organization. In the absence of a specialized mechanism, strengthen and systematize procedures for reporting attacks on higher education; for example, ensure attacks are reported to the relevant UN or regional rapporteurs or human rights bodies.

17 Ensure the Education Management Information System (EMIS), or other national data repositories, includes a category for attacks on education, for all levels of education.

18 Share data concerning attacks on education with GCPEA, where appropriate.

Assistance for Survivors

19 Provide nondiscriminatory and gender-responsive legal, medical, and psychosocial assistance to survivors of attacks on education, including sexual and reproductive health services, and engage in outreach to ensure that survivors have access to such services.

20 Establish, or contribute to the establishment of, child-friendly and gender-specific safe spaces, such as formal or informal community centers or women's centers, for survivors of attacks on education where they can receive legal, medical, and psychosocial information and services; learn how to continue their education during conflict; and participate in developing and contributing to response and protection measures.

Legal Mechanisms and Accountability

21 Reform or promulgate domestic laws and policies in accordance with international law to enable the effective, systematic, and transparent investigation and prosecution of allegations of attacks on educational facilities, students, and teachers, including gender-based attacks.

22 Effectively, impartially and transparently investigate alleged violations of applicable national and international law, appropriately prosecute perpetrators—from both state forces and non-state armed groups, and ensure that cases of attacks on educational facilities, students, and teachers are brought to existing national courts or establish ad hoc mechanisms to address such cases.

23 Support and cooperate with criminal accountability measures at the state level or, where necessary, through international channels, such as the International Criminal Court, and support the establishment of internationalized or hybrid courts as needed.

24 Pursue broad accountability by mandating that transitional justice mechanisms, such as domestic special courts or truth commissions, explicitly recognize attacks on education and redress survivors of such attacks, including through dedicated reparations efforts and programs for these survivors.

25 Support national consultations to assess the needs and desires of affected communities and individuals, particularly with respect to justice and reparations for attacks on education and consequent gender-based harms.

Planning for and Mitigating the Impact of Attacks on Education

26 Ensure that education continues during armed conflict by collaborating with local civil society organizations and community members to develop early warning systems, contingency plans, comprehensive safety and security plans, and other initiatives to prevent and mitigate the impact of attacks on education at the school and university levels and which respond to the specific needs and experiences of vulnerable populations, including women and girls, disabled persons, minorities, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

27 Develop educational policies and practices in accordance with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards for Education, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, among other international standards on education in emergencies and gender-based violence in emergencies.

28 Collaborate with international agencies and civil society organizations to provide alternative education pathways to mitigate the interruption of learning caused by attacks on education.

29 Facilitate reintegration of students whose education was interrupted by attacks on education; for example, encourage administrators to accept various forms of school records or attestations; enroll students displaced by conflict.

30 Consult affected and at-risk populations, including women and girls, about their needs, risks, and envisioned protections, particularly with respect to their education, and incorporate their input into service provision and protection plans.

31 Engage and educate communities on accepting, rather than stigmatizing, survivors of sexual violence or child forced recruitment, as well as the importance of educating women and girls and keeping them in school or university.

32 Ensure that schools remain politically neutral spaces. In contexts of insecurity and conflict, conduct risk assessments to determine whether it is safe to use schools as polling centers and refrain from using them as such if necessary.

Recommendations to non-state armed groups:

International Commitments

1 Sign and implement Geneva Call's Deed of Commitment for the Protection of Children from the Effects of Armed Conflict, including as it relates to educational spaces.

2 Sign and implement the Geneva Call's Deed of Commitment to prohibit sexual violence and gender discrimination, including in relation to attacks on education and those targeting women and girls.

3 Engage in dialogue with the United Nations toward an Action Plan with the UN SRSG CAAC to stop attacks on education, including military use of schools, and other grave violations such as recruitment of children and sexual violence.

Military Operations

4 Refrain from using schools and universities for military purposes, and do not attack buildings dedicated to education—such as schools and universities—that do not constitute military objectives. Integrate principles from the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict into operational frameworks, trainings, and rules of engagement, as far as is possible and appropriate.

5 Never target students or teachers who are not taking direct part in hostilities. Never recruit or use children or commit sexual violence. Abide by the laws of war.

6 Engage gender and child protection specialists to review military policies and doctrines and hold regular trainings on implementing protections for education that account for the specific needs of male and female students and education personnel.

Recommendations to UN and international agencies:

International Commitments

1   Advocate for states that have not endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration to do so.

2   Support states in implementing the Safe Schools Declaration at all levels of education.

3   Encourage states to support GCPEA's *Principles of State Responsibility to Protect Higher Education from Attack*.

4   Encourage regional and international armed forces to incorporate the commitments of the Safe Schools Declaration into operational frameworks and rules of engagement.

5   List state and non-state parties who perpetrate attacks on schools in the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict and engage with parties to conflict to commit to Action Plans to end and prevent attacks on education.

Operations by International Peacekeeping Forces

6   Abide by the laws of war and never target students or teachers who are not taking direct part in hostilities. Never attack buildings dedicated to education—such as schools and universities—that do not constitute military objectives.

7   Refrain from using schools and universities for military purposes, in keeping with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations' 2017 child protection policy and the UN *Infantry Battalion Manual, and integrate the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict* into operations, as far as is possible and appropriate.

8   Engage gender specialists to review security force policies and doctrines—for both state and UN forces— and hold regular trainings on good practices to protect against attacks on education that account for specific experiences, such as conflict-related sexual violence, which appears to disproportionately affect women and girls.

9   Ensure that peacekeeping missions have dedicated Child Protection Advisers who support the integration of child protection standards into peace and political processes.

10 Strengthen efforts to recruit women officers into peacekeeping missions and, if officers are stationed near or at schools, ensure gender parity among them, to ensure gender-responsive approaches to girls' and women's needs and concerns.

Monitoring and Reporting

11   Strengthen and systematize existing efforts to monitor and report on attacks on education and military use of schools, including between the UN, education cluster, ministries of education, and civil society organizations. Promote enhanced information sharing across actors monitoring and reporting on attacks on education, including with GCPEA where possible, and consistency in definitions of attacks on education and standards related to monitoring and reporting on these attacks.

12 Promote more consistent disaggregation of data related to attacks on education, including disaggregation by type of attack, location, institution type, and whether the attack was targeted as well as information on the sex and age of victims and survivors of such attacks. For entities documenting recruitment and use or sexual violence against children in conflict, ensure that the nexus between those violations and education is documented, including by documenting whether these violations occurred at or on the way to schools or universities, as appropriate.

13 Support the advancement of mechanisms reporting on attacks on education by including reporting on higher education attacks, through either a UN body, the government, or a civil society organization. In the absence of a specialized mechanism, strengthen and systematize procedures for reporting attacks on higher education; for example, ensure attacks are reported to the relevant UN or regional rapporteurs or human rights bodies.

14 Support national governments and civil society organizations to work with legal, medical, and psychosocial service providers to establish referral mechanisms that allow survivors of attacks on education to consent to sharing anonymized information with monitoring systems.

15 Support governments as they ensure Education Management Information System (EMIS), or other national data repositories, include a category on attacks on education, for all levels of education.

16 Share data concerning attacks on education with GCPEA, where appropriate.

Assistance for Survivors

17 Provide nondiscriminatory, gender-responsive legal, medical and psychosocial assistance to survivors of attacks on education, including sexual and reproductive health services, and engage in outreach to ensure that survivors have access to such services. Support local civil society organizations to do the same.

18 Establish, or contribute to the establishment of, child-friendly and gender-specific safe spaces, such as formal or informal community centers or women's centers, for survivors of attacks on education where they can receive legal, medical, and psychosocial information and services; learn how to continue their education during conflict; and participate in developing and contributing to response and protection measures. Support local civil society organizations to do the same.

Legal Mechanisms and Accountability

19 Support criminal accountability measures at the state level or, where necessary, escalate to international mechanisms, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC), and support the establishment of internationalized or hybrid courts as needed.

20 Request that existing and future human rights and accountability mechanisms, including commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions, and investigations more systematically consider attacks on education.

21 Highlight attacks on education through UN human rights treaty bodies (including the CRC, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), and CEDAW; UN country and thematic special procedures of the HRC, such as the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education and the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women; and relevant special representatives, such as for children and armed conflict and on sexual violence in conflict), identify such violations as attacks on education, and recommend that UN Member States investigate, prosecute, and otherwise hold accountable the perpetrators of attacks on education, relative to their mandate.

22 Support broad accountability through transitional justice mechanisms, such as domestic special courts or truth commissions, that explicitly recognize attacks on education and redress survivors of such attacks, including through dedicated reparations efforts and programs for these survivors.

23 Support national consultations to assess the needs and desires of affected communities and individuals, particularly with respect to justice and reparations for attacks on education and consequent gender-based harms.

Planning for and Mitigating the Impact of Attacks on Education

24 Support ministries of education and higher education in preventing, mitigating, and responding to attacks on education by collaborating with local civil society and community members to develop early warning systems, contingency plans, comprehensive safety and security plans, and other initiatives to prevent and mitigate the impact of attacks on education at the school and university levels, which will respond to the specific needs and experiences of vulnerable populations, including women and girls, disabled persons, minorities, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

25 Support educational policies and practices in accordance with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education, IASC's Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, and UNFPA's Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, among other international standards on education in emergencies and gender-based violence in emergencies.

26 Consult affected and at-risk populations, including women and girls, about their needs, risks, and envisioned protections, particularly with respect to their education, and incorporate their inputs into service provision and protection plans.

27 Engage and educate communities on accepting, rather than stigmatizing, survivors of sexual violence or child forced recruitment, as well as the importance of educating women and girls and keeping them in school or university.

Recommendations to local civil society, including school and university communities:

International Commitments

1 Advocate for states that have not yet endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration to do so.

2 Support states in implementing the Safe Schools Declaration at all levels of education. If operating in an endorsing country, monitor implementation, remind the government of the commitments that come with endorsing, and publicize violations, where possible and appropriate.

3 Advocate for state authorities to demonstrate a commitment to GCPEA's Principles of State Responsibility to Protect Higher Education from Attack, including by advocating for and assisting in the review of relevant national policies and laws.

Monitoring and Reporting

4 Strengthen and systematize existing efforts to monitor and report on attacks on education and military use of schools, including between the UN, education cluster, ministries of education, and civil society organizations. Promote enhanced information sharing across actors monitoring and reporting on attacks on education, including with GCPEA where possible, and consistency in definitions of attacks on education and standards related to monitoring and reporting on these attacks.

5 Promote more consistent disaggregation of data related to attacks on education, including disaggregation by type of attack, location, institution type, and whether the attack was targeted as well as information on the sex and age of victims and survivors of such attacks. For entities documenting recruitment and use or sexual violence against children in conflict, ensure that the nexus between those violations and education is documented, including by documenting whether these violations occurred at or on the way to schools or universities, as appropriate.

6 In the absence of a specialized mechanism, strengthen and systematize procedures for reporting attacks on higher education; for example, ensure attacks are reported to the relevant UN or regional rapporteurs or human rights bodies.

7 Work with legal, medical, and psychosocial service providers to establish referral mechanisms that allow survivors of attacks on education to consent to sharing anonymized information with monitoring systems.

8 Support governments as they ensure Education Management Information System (EMIS), or other national data repositories, include a category on attacks on education, for all levels of education.

9 Share data concerning attacks on education with GCPEA, where appropriate.

Assistance for Survivors

10 Provide nondiscriminatory and gender-responsive legal, medical, and psychosocial assistance to survivors of attacks on education, including sexual and reproductive health services, and engage in outreach to ensure that survivors have access to such services.

11 Establish, or contribute to the establishment of, child-friendly and gender-specific safe spaces, such as formal or informal community centers or women's centers, for survivors of attacks on education where they can receive legal, medical, and psychosocial information and services; learn how to continue their education during conflict; and participate in developing and contributing to response and protection measures.

Legal Mechanisms and Accountability

12 Support criminal accountability by providing documentation on attacks on education to criminal investigators and prosecutors with the consent of survivors and in accordance with established standards whereby no specific details are made public that could breach the dignity, confidentiality, safety, and security of the survivor, education facility, and community.

13 Hold national consultations to assess the needs and desires of affected communities and individuals, particularly with respect to justice and reparations for attacks on education and consequent gender-based harms.

14 Support broad accountability through transitional justice mechanisms, such as domestic special courts or truth commissions, that explicitly recognize attacks on education and redress survivors of such attacks, including through dedicated reparations efforts and programs for these survivors.

15 Highlight attacks on education through UN human rights treaty bodies (including the CRC, CESCR, and CEDAW; UN country and thematic special procedures of the HRC, such as the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education and the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women; and relevant special representatives, such as for children and armed conflict and on sexual violence in conflict), identify such violations as attacks on education, and recommend that UN Member States investigate, prosecute, and otherwise hold accountable the perpetrators of attacks on education, relative to their mandate.

Planning for and Mitigating the Impact of Attacks on Education

16 Support the continuation of education during armed conflict and the development of risk-reduction strategies, comprehensive safety and security plans, and other initiatives to prevent and mitigate the impact of attacks on education at the school and university levels that respond to the specific needs and experiences of vulnerable populations, including women and girls, disabled persons, minorities, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

17 Support educational policies and practices in accordance with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education, IASC's Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, and UNFPA's Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, among other international standards on education in emergencies and gender-based violence in emergencies.

18 Consult affected and at-risk populations, including women and girls, about their needs, risks, and envisioned protections, particularly with respect to their education, and incorporate their input into service provision and protection plans.

19 Engage and educate communities on accepting, rather than stigmatizing, survivors of sexual violence or child forced recruitment, as well as the importance of educating women and girls and keeping them in school or university.

20 Provide alternative education pathways to mitigate the interruption of learning caused by attacks on education.

Recommendations for donors:

International Commitments

1 Support the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration at all levels of education.

2 Support GCPEA's Principles of State Responsibility to Protect Higher Education from Attack.

3 Assist international agencies and civil society organizations as they advocate for states to endorse and implement the Safe Schools Declaration.

Monitoring and Reporting

4 Provide funding and technical support to improve upon monitoring and reporting mechanisms for attacks on higher education, including collaborative efforts between the UN-led MRM, Education Cluster, ministries of education, and civil society organizations.

5 Support efforts to establish, strengthen, and systematize monitoring and reporting partnerships between the UN-led MRM, Education Cluster, ministries of education, and civil society organizations through funding, capacity building, or other means.

Assistance for Survivors

6 Provide financial support to international agencies, governments, and civil society organizations working to ensure that survivors of attacks on education can access legal, medical, and psychosocial assistance, as well as child-friendly and gender-specific safe spaces.

7 Provide financial assistance to international agencies, governments, and civil society organizations for the establishment of child-friendly and gender-specific safe spaces, such as formal or informal community centers or women's centers, where survivors of attacks on education can receive legal, medical, and psychosocial information and services; learn how to continue their education during conflict; and participate in developing and contributing to response and protection measures.

Legal Mechanisms and Accountability

8 Provide financial or expert support to international agencies, governments, and civil society organizations for investigations of alleged violations of applicable national and international law.

Planning for and Mitigating the Impact of Attacks on Education

9 Provide financial support for the continuation of education during armed conflict and the development of risk-reduction strategies, comprehensive safety and security plans, and other initiatives to prevent and mitigate the impact of attacks on education at the school and university levels, and which will respond to the specific needs and experiences of vulnerable populations, including women and girls, disabled persons, minorities, internally displaced persons, and refugees.

10 Provide financial support for educational policies and practices in accordance with the INEE Minimum Standards for Education, IASC's Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, and UNFPA's Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, among other international standards on education in emergencies and gender-based violence in emergencies.

11 Consult affected and at-risk populations, including women and girls, about their needs, risks, and envisioned protections, particularly with respect to their education, and incorporate their input into grant-making and funding priorities.

12 Support pooled funds for education in conflict-affected countries including Education Cannot Wait.

13 Provide funding and expertise to international agencies, governments, and civil society organizations to provide alternative education pathways to mitigate the interruption of learning caused by attacks on education.

A 14-year old and his 8-year old brother approach a checkpoint at the end of their street in Hebron's old city, Palestine. The area is punctuated by security checkpoints that children must navigate to go anywhere, including to school.

© 2018 UNICEF/UN222675/Izhiman

METHODOLOGY

This report is the fifth edition of *Education under Attack*. It builds on the 2014 and 2018 reports published by the GCPEA and the 2007 and 2010 publications by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). *Education under Attack 2020* individually profiles attacks on education and military use of educational facilities in 37 countries from 2017 to 2019. The report also includes a Global Overview, which analyzes trends over a five-year period from 2015 to 2019.

Definition of attacks on education and military use of schools and universities

Education under Attack covers attacks on students, teachers, and education facilities, as well as military use of schools and universities, in contexts of armed conflict and insecurity. This report examines violent **attacks on education**, defined as any threatened or actual use of force against students, teachers, academics, education support and transport staff, education officials, education buildings, resources, or facilities (including school buses). It tracks intentional and indiscriminate attacks perpetrated by armed forces, law enforcement, state security entities, and non-state armed groups.

Educational facilities are defined as any site where students learn from a designated instructor, or where the learning process is supported, at any level of learning. In addition to primary and secondary schools, this includes preschools, kindergartens, universities, technical and vocational education training institutes, and non-formal education sites, as well as student or teacher dormitories, school buses, and warehouses or vehicles dedicated to storing or transporting educational materials. These facilities may be run by the state or other entities, including religious organizations. **Educational materials** include textbooks, school records, or teaching and learning supplies. **Education personnel** refers to anyone working professionally, or volunteering, in the education system, at any level. Personnel may include teachers, academics, education officials, or education support and transport staff such as: education administrators, janitors, bus drivers, and librarians.

This report includes violations committed by armed forces, law enforcement, and other state security entities, including state intelligence, as well as associated entities such as paramilitary groups or paramilitary police. Multinational forces include regional forces and UN peacekeeping forces. Non-state armed groups refers to any armed group in a given country, but does not include criminal gangs. Non-state armed groups generally control territory, possess a chain of command or degree of internal organization, and seek political, social, or economic goals. The term "armed opposition group" applies only to non-state armed groups that were fighting against the government in power. The term "armed separatist group" is only used to refer to non-state armed groups that seek to establish autonomous territory.

Categories of attacks on education

Education under Attack 2020 classifies attacks on education into five categories: attacks on schools; attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel; child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school; sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university; and attacks on higher education. The report also tracks military use of schools and universities.

<u>Attacks on schools</u> include targeted and indiscriminate violent attacks on primary and secondary schools, as well as kindergartens, preschools, and nonformal education sites. This category also includes attacks on related infrastructure, such as playgrounds, school libraries, storage facilities, and examination halls. Excluded from this category are attacks on higher education facilities, which are included in the higher education category. Common forms of attacks on schools include aerial bombardment, ground strikes, crossfire, arson, vandalism, and explosives (e.g. improvised explosive devices or suicide attacks).

An incident is considered an attack on a school if it takes place in a school setting and if damage to the school facility occurred or was threatened. This category also includes airstrikes, ground strikes, or explosions, whether indiscriminate or targeted, that occur in reasonable proximity to a school because *of the risk that school infrastructure will be damaged, and students and teachers injured or killed. Unexploded* ordnances *or explosive remnants of war found on school grounds are considered attacks on schools, even if secu*rity personnel were able to defuse the explosives. School closures due to explicit threats against education are included as attacks on schools; however, school closures due to conflict in general are not.

Although students, teachers, and other education personnel may be harmed in attacks on schools, these attacks are distinct in that they involve an intent to damage infrastructure or a failure to take precautions to protect it. Therefore, cases in which a child was killed or injured by an explosive planted or left on school grounds are considered attacks on schools, since the explosive presumably was intended to affect the school more generally, rather than the specific child.

<u>Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel</u> include killings, injuries, torture, abduction, forced disappearance, or threats of violence, such as coercion or extortion, that occur in, or on their way to or from, school. Targeted attacks on education officials wherever they occur are included in this category. These attacks are distinct from attacks on schools in that the target appears to be people, rather than infrastructure.

Attacks on school buses and vehicles carrying ministry officials, teachers or students are included in this category when people are targeted in the attack, as opposed to the infrastructure. Armed force or armed group members entering a school and opening fire are included only when the incident does not involve a complex attack involving explosives which aim to damage the facilities, in which case the incident would be classified under attacks on schools.

Specifically included are cases in which armed forces, law enforcement, or other state security entities arrest or use excessive force, such as live ammunition, teargas, or water cannons, against students or education staff during protests that either (a) occur on school grounds, regardless of their aim, or (b) are related to education, even if they occurred off school grounds. This category does not include incidents in which students or staff were injured while participating in off-campus protests unrelated to education, even if the leaders of the protest were students. This category does not include sexual violence, which is a distinct category.

Since it is often difficult to determine why a student, teacher, or staff member is targeted, this study excludes such attacks if they occur outside of the educational context unless the attack was attributed to an specific actor or there is an established pattern of such violence in that context.

<u>Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school</u> occurs when armed forces or armed groups recruit children under the age of 18 from their schools or along school routes. GCPEA considers all recruitment of children under the age of 18 as child recruitment, in line with international standards, regardless of the legal instruments or other commitments signed by states or armed groups.[229] Recruitment for any purpose is included, such as serving as fighters, spies, or intelligence sources; for domestic work; or to transport weapons or other materials. This category does not include cases of recruitment for sexual violence, such as rape or forced marriage, which are included in the sexual violence category.

Child recruitment at school or along school routes is likely underrepresented in this study since reports on child recruitment often do not indicate the location or surrounding circumstances. Data in this category often include qualitative information from news and NGO sources.

<u>Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university</u> occurs when armed forces, law enforcement, other state security entities, or non-state armed groups, sexually threaten, harass, or abuse students or educators of all genders. Sexual violence includes rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, forced circumcision, castration, genital harm, and any other non-consensual sexual act, as well as acts that may not require physical violence or contact but include humiliation

or shaming of a sexual nature, such as forced nudity.[230] It also includes abduction for these purposes, which are counted as sexual violence, not child recruitment or attacks on students or personnel.

This category includes such violations only if they occur while students or educators are traveling to and from, or are in, places of learning, or otherwise if individuals are explicitly targeted because of their status as students or educators. This category also includes sexual violence that takes place in an educational institution by armed forces, other state security forces, or armed groups, even if those abused are not students or educators. Certain acts that do not occur at, or en route to or from, school are also included if there is a clear nexus with education. Sexual violence perpetrated by other educators and students is not included as an attack on education, unless the perpetrators belong to an armed force, law enforcement, other state security entity, or non-state armed group.

GCPEA generally follows Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility guidelines for how information on sexual violence incidents is reported in *Education under Attack*. The information provided by sources is carefully reviewed and edited so that no specific details are made public that could breach dignity, confidentiality, safety, and security of the survivor, education facility, and community.

Conflict-related sexual violence is underreported, and, where reported, the circumstances of the violence are often excluded. Consequently, this study likely underrepresents attacks on education of this nature. This category often includes qualitative information from media and NGO sources.

Attacks on higher education include targeted or indiscriminate attacks on universities, technical and vocational education training institutes, and other higher education facilities, as well as attacks that target students, professors, and other higher education staff. Many of the violations included in this category are similar to those described at the pre-primary, primary, and secondary school levels, including bombings, air strikes, or other methods of targeting university campuses, as well as killings, abductions, or threats directed at university students, faculty, or staff. Sexual violence committed against university students in an educational setting by armed forces, other state security entities, or armed groups is categorized as sexual violence, not attacks on higher education. GCPEA did not identify any cases of children under the age of 18 who were conscripted in a higher education setting, but such violations would be categorized as child recruitment.

As with attacks on primary and secondary education, also included are cases in which armed forces, law enforcement, or other state security entities arrest or use excessive force, such as live ammunition, teargas, or water cannons, against students or education staff during protests that either (a) occurr on campus, regardless of their aim, or (b) are related to education, even if they occurr off campus. This category does not include students or staff who were injured during their participation in protests that occurred off campus and were unrelated to education, even if the leaders of the protest were students.

Attacks on higher education also include deliberate acts of coercion, intimidation, or threats of physical force that create a climate of fear and repression that undermines academic freedom and educational functions. However, this report excludes violations of academic freedom that do not consist of either physical violence or the threat of physical violence, such as academic suspensions, censorship, travel bans, or revocation of citizenship.

A number of students and academics who were arrested and detained during the previous reporting period were convicted and sentenced during the current one. To prevent double-counting, these cases are not counted as new incidents of attacks on education.

Although "detention" (reasonable suspicion) and "arrest" (probable cause) are different notions in law enforcement, GCPEA uses the language used in media reports, while acknowledging that, in a number of situations, they may be conflated.

Additionally, GCPEA generally does not include the names of students, academics, staff, or education officials in this report, even when media or NGOs report their names.

Military use of schools and universities includes cases in which armed forces or non-state armed groups partially or fully occupy schools or universities and use them for purposes that support a military effort. Common examples include using educational facilities as bases, barracks, and temporary shelters; fighting positions, weapons storage facilities, and detention and interrogation centers; and for military training or drilling soldiers.[231]

The duration of military use of schools and universities varies significantly. Armed forces or armed groups may use a school or university for several hours, one night, months, or years. Different groups may use the same school at different times. The presence of parties to a conflict in a school may trigger attacks by an opposing side, or increase the likelihood of forced recruitment and sexual violence.

If an attack occurs on a school or university that is being used for military purposes, the incident is not counted as an attack on a school or university since, under international humanitarian law, the presence of armed actors can convert the premises into a legitimate military target. However, cases of forced child recruitment or sexual violence that occurred in the context of military use of schools or universities are counted as distinct events, namely military use *and* recruitment, or military use *and* sexual violence. This report also records any damage that occurred to the educational facility during military use, when that information is available.

Other considerations in defining attacks on education and military use of schools and universities

Beyond the scope of this study is violence against students, teachers, or education facilities perpetrated by criminal organizations and individuals without an affiliation to an armed party. Gangs and criminal organizations sometimes employ violent tactics or use military-grade weaponry to gain control over territory, and criminal violence can appear similar to other attacks included in *Education under Attack*. Moreover, some armed conflicts include criminal elements and, once demobilized, armed groups may morph into criminal organizations. Nonetheless, GCPEA does not systematically track attacks on education or use of schools carried out by criminal organizations. However, due to the overlap between criminal violence and armed conflict in some contexts, as well as data limitations, criminal organizations could be responsible for some attacks described in this report.

School shootings carried out by lone gunmen, such as those frequently reported in the United States, were also excluded from this report if the perpetrators have no evident affiliation to an armed force or non-state armed group. Violence perpetrated by teachers against students, students against other students, students against teachers, or by students or teachers against educational facilities does not fall into the scope of this research, unless those individuals are affiliated with an armed force or non-state armed group and acting in that capacity.

In many cases, it is clear which armed forces, law enforcement forces, or armed groups are responsible for an attack on education, or military use of an educational facility. For instance, the perpetrator may issue a statement claiming responsibility for the action, a United Nations agency or non-governmental organization may investigate and release its findings, or a local or international justice system may convict a perpetrator guilty of an attack on education or military use. In such cases, this information is considered when determining whether an event qualifies as an attack on education. Sometimes, however, the perpetrator of a violent event is unknown. For instance, a fire may appear to be intentionally set in a school, but it may be unclear whether criminals or an armed party set the fire and, thus, whether the event is common arson or qualifies as an attack on education. In such cases, GCPEA relied on established patterns of attack in that context and other details from the event to determine whether the instance met the criteria for an attack on education or military use of an education facility.

In addition to identifying the perpetrator, the motivation for the attack was also considered, particularly for incidents involving students and personnel off school or university grounds. Perpetrators carry out targeted attacks on education and military use of educational facilities for political, strategic, ideological, sectarian, ethnic, and religious reasons. Sometimes, an armed force or non-state armed group communicates these reasons through threats or public statements of responsibility. Where possible, GCPEA took actors' intentions into account when determining whether an event was considered an attack on education. For instance, an armed group physically assaulting a group of children away from a school and outside school hours would only be included if they were attacked because they were students. Where intention is unknown, GCPEA relied on established patterns of attack in that context and other details from the event to determine whether the instance met the criteria for an attack on education.

Due to a lack of detailed information in some instances, GCPEA may have misclassified some events as attacks on education or military use, even though the event did not in reality meet the inclusion criteria. For instance, news or NGO reports sometimes provide interviews or other evidence that suggest the perpetrator of an attack or their intentions, but these are not certain in all cases.

Several sets of international legal norms may apply to attacks on education, depending on the context. International human rights law upholds children's right to education in conflict-affected situations, and in situations unaffected by conflict where particular treaties have been ratified. International humanitarian law, also known as the laws of war, prohibits the targeting of civilians, including students and education staff, and civilian institutions, including schools that are not being used for military purposes. International criminal law prohibits acts such as the willful killing of civilians, torture, and attacks on civilian objects. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court specifically prohibits attacks on educational institutions that are not military targets. *Education under Attack* does not assess whether the incidents it reports violate international legal standards. Where another organization has investigated and found violations to be in contravention of a particular set of legal standards, this report sometimes includes that information. This report includes incidents that meet the above definition of attacks on education and military use of educational facilities, regardless of whether the incidents violate international law.

A 17-year old boy at Tindoka Childcare Centre in Yambiao, South Sudan, where he receives reintegration services after his release from an armed group in April 2018. The group abducted the boy while he was on his way to school in 2015.

© 2018 UNICEF/UN0202121/Rich

Country profile criteria

The country profiles in this report describe and analyze attacks on education and military use that occurred during the three-year period from 2017 to 2019. Two criteria were used. First, whether the country experienced insecurity or armed conflict during the reporting period. To make such a determination, GCPEA relied on the Fund for Peace's "Fragile States Index."[232] Second, whether the country experienced a systematic pattern of attacks on education during the first two years of the reporting period (2017 and 2018), defined as ten attacks. Only the first two years were used to maintain consistency with past reports. There are 37 countries that met these criteria. This approach excluded countries that experienced only a few incidents of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities, even if those attacks or use harmed a significant number of people. These criteria were similar to those used for *Education under Attack 2018*, which defined a systematic pattern of attack as 20 attacks over the first four years of the reporting period, from 2013 to 2016.

Data sources and data types

GCPEA collected data for *Education under Attack 2020* through three methods: (a) a review of relevant reports, (b) media searches, and (c) outreach to staff members of international and national organizations working in relevant countries. GCPEA cycled through the data collection methods several times as new information became available.

The first method was a desk review of relevant reports, datasets and documents from UN agencies, development and humanitarian NGOs, human rights organizations, government bodies, and think tanks. GCPEA consulted with experts to compile a list of the most useful global and country-specific sources, then compiled reports and other documents from these sources through online searches or directly contacting the authoring organizations, reviewing each for relevant information in English, French, Spanish, and Arabic. Relevant sources included the UN Secretary-General's annual and country-specific reports on children and armed conflict, although these reports are limited to country situations where there is an established UN-supported Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM);[233] reports from other UN agencies and bodies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC); reports by human rights organizations and NGOs, including Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and Save the Children; reports from scholar rescue organizations, such as the Scholars at Risk Network's Academic Freedom Monitor; Education Cluster reports and meeting minutes; and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) country-specific situation reports. Country-specific sources included the UN or UN missions, such as the UN Assistance Missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA), UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), UN Assistance Missions in Iraq (UNAMI), and UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Other resources included the monthly *Humanitarian Monitor* in Israel/Palestine published by OCHA, and the Syrian Network for Human Rights' news updates on attacks on vital facilities. In addition, GCPEA conducted country-specific searches on *Reliefweb* to identify additional reports that might be useful. In general, the sources were similar to those cited in the previous edition of the report.

The second method employed was media searches. To identify media reports of attacks on education or military use of schools and universities, GCPEA relied heavily on two databases: the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) and the University of Maryland's National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)'s Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Both databases compile media reports of attacks, threats, or incidents of conflict and violence. ACLED focuses on incidents of political violence and protest associated with civil war, instability, popular protest, or regime collapse.[234] The GTD focuses on attacks or threats perpetrated by non-state armed actors who use fear, coercion, or intimidation to achieve political, economic, religious, or social objectives.[235] Both organizations have their own standards for achieving reliability in their datasets.[236] The GTD was used as a source for incidents in *Education under Attack 2018*; however, ACLED was not. Accordingly, GCPEA searched the ACLED database for cases of attack on education and military use for all years covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, where country-specific information was available in the ACLED dataset, and incidents not previously captured in the existing *Education under Attack* datasets have been added. In addition to relying on ACLED and the GTD, GCPEA conducted online searches of local and international media outlets for relevant global and country-specific news articles in English, French, Spanish, and Arabic.

The third approach—information from organizations in profiled countries—included requests for general information and soliciting feedback on drafts of the country profiles. These activities aimed to (a) verify and gather additional information on attacks and military use that GCPEA had already identified from other sources, and (b) identify additional instances of attacks on education and military use of educational facilities, and data sources on such events. Through this outreach, GCPEA was able to access several datasets and reports compiled by local NGOs and international agencies working in the profiled countries.

Each method yielded three types of data on attacks on education and military use: individual incident reports, summary statistics, and qualitative information. GCPEA entered these data into a country-specific Microsoft Excel database. Reports of individual incidents were categorized by type of attack on education or military use (described above). The team then recorded the date and location of the incident and, if known, the perpetrator, whether the incident was targeted, and details on the individuals and institutions affected, disaggregated by gender if possible. GCPEA carefully reviewed records of individual incidents to prevent duplication and double-counting.

Next, GCPEA recorded relevant summary statistics, which were treated as individual data points. Generated by UN agencies, governments, and NGOs, summary statistics reported the total number of attacks on education or military use of education facilities that occurred in a particular location and time period. However, GCPEA faced several limitations in their use. Comparisons between these data points were limited because, even within a single country, summary statistics were often produced by different mechanisms with diverse procedures for collecting data on attacks on education; covered different periods of time, which may not have aligned with *Education under Attack 2020*'s reporting period; and did not necessarily follow the same definition for an attack on education. Furthermore, some data collection mechanisms had different categories of attacks on education, did not disaggregate by the different types of attacks, or called all types of attacks on pre-tertiary education "attacks on schools," making it difficult to know how many attacks were on infrastructure rather than on people. This ambiguity made it challenging to categorize summary statistics into the categories used in this report. Accordingly, where this report presents summary statistics from UN, NGO, or other sources, the language of the attack or military use of educational facilities, and the time period covered, are clearly specified. GCPEA was also unable to add together summary statistics to produce grand totals if their time periods overlapped even slightly, because GCPEA did not know whether the summary statistics covered the same individual incidents. Adding summary statistics in this way would have risked double-counting and thereby inflating the number of attacks on education or military use of educational facilities, and so was avoided.

Finally, GCPEA collected qualitative information on attacks on education from all data sources. This information helped to contextualize the individual incidents and summary statistics presented in the report, and to indicate the severity and impact of the attack on education or military use. Qualitative data was particularly important for understanding whether military use of educational facilities and child recruitment or sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, educational facilities, occurred in a particular country during the reporting period, given the lack of incident-level data on these violations.

Data reliability

This report draws on information that was reported but not always verified, therefore the reliability of the data included varies. For each attack and instance of military use, *Education under Attack 2020* clearly indicates the information source and whether the source had indicated that the information was verified. GCPEA sought to corroborate and triangulate the information reported as much as possible, particularly that from media sources, but was not always able to do so. For local media, GCPEA triangulated reports whenever possible and relied on local contacts and partners to assess reliability.

The reliability of the information included in this report also varies by country. The profiles rely on different information sources, which are determined in part by whether a country has any established mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on attacks on education. For example, profiles of countries in which there is no formal UN monitoring mechanism or Education Cluster, or where the Education Cluster does not systematically report attacks on education, depend more heavily on media reporting.

Data analysis

The Global Overview of *Education under Attack 2020* analyzes global trends in reports of attacks on education, the categories of attacks on education, and military use of schools and universities. The Global Overview covers countries across the world over a five-year time period from 2015 to 2019. These years overlap with the five-year time period covered in the previous 2018 edition of *Education under Attack*. The five-year period was selected to allow for a longer timeframe for analysis and to keep the timeframe analyzed consistent and comparable with those of prior editions of *Education under Attack*. Doing so required that the Global Overview include data from 2015 and 2016, which are years otherwise not covered in the present report (which covers 2017-2019). Among other things, this additional data was necessary to categorize countries' levels of severity and compare them across time.

Analyses in the Global Overview draw on a combination of summary statistics that GCPEA calculated based on individual incidents collected, summary statistics from other organizations, or on a combination of the two, taking precautions to prevent double-counting. GCPEA identified which source to use based on which statistic, or combination of statistics, was most comprehensive and reliable for a particular country.

GCPEA categorized country situations according to three levels of severity, based on either the number of discrete incidents of attacks on education *or* the number of students and education personnel harmed by such attacks in the 2015-2019 period. These inclusion criteria allowed the team to account for contexts in which many attacks on education were reported but relatively few people were harmed, and for contexts in which fewer incidents were reported but the incidents that occurred harmed many people. This either-or method of accounting for severity also addressed some of the limitations posed by gaps in information. For example, in some cases, significant information was available on the number of schools attacked, but little information existed on whether these attacks harmed students and education personnel and, if so, how many. The levels of severity were based on the same criteria used in *Education under Attack 2018*.

The three levels of severity were:

- *Very heavily affected*: 1,000 or more incidents of attacks on education or military use, OR 1,000 or more students and education personnel harmed by attacks on education or military use
- *Heavily affected:* 500 to 999 incidents of attacks on education, OR 500 to 999 students and education personnel harmed by attacks on education
- *Affected*: 499 or fewer incidents of attacks on education or military use, OR 499 or fewer students and education personnel harmed by attacks on education

Where GCPEA used information on individual incidents in its analysis of severity, the following definitions of incidents of attacks and military use, and people harmed, were used:

- Incidents of attacks and military use: the number of discrete incidents of attacks on education and military use of schools and universities reported. For military use, the highest simultaneous number recorded during the five-year period was used, meaning that this number is likely an undercount.
- Students and education personnel harmed: the total number of students and education personnel killed, injured, detained, or threatened, in any form of attack, whether it targeted the people or an institution.

In addition to the levels of severity in the Global Overview, this report also includes counts of the categories of attacks on education and military use of schools and universities in the country profiles. To produce the counts in the profiles, GCPEA summed the number of reported individual incidents that GCPEA collected within each category of attack on education, as well as military use. Where possible, GCPEA included summary statistics from other organizations in these summations, ensuring that events were not double-counted, for instance by checking for overlaps in dates and geographic areas.

For counts in the Global Overview and country profiles, GCPEA addressed several concerns. First, armed forces and armed groups use schools for varying lengths of time, from one day to several months or longer - as opposed to an attack, which generally occurs on a specific date - making an accurate count difficult to produce. The total number of institutions used for military purposes are typically reported at a particular point in time, and even when a single source provides repeated counts of military use, it is difficult to determine how much overlap in incidents there is between reports. All data sources tend to report either summary statistics of military use or anecdotal examples, making it difficult to extract individual incidents and avoid duplication. The number of cases of military use included in the total incident count is the highest total reported by a single source for a single period of time. This approach likely underrepresents the extent of military use. In the country profiles, GCPEA typically relayed it as the highest single, or simultaneous, count of military use in a country reported for a given time period or for the *Education under Attack 2020* reporting period, so as to avoid over-counting.

Next, many sources are imprecise when reporting the number of people injured or schools damaged, and they often do not disaggregate by gender. Where GCPEA analyzed reports that mentioned a certain number of people killed or injured but provided imprecise information on how many of them were students or education personnel, GCPEA made conservative estimates about the number killed or injured. For example, if it was mentioned that "students" were killed, GCPEA used the number 2; "tens" was recorded as 20; "dozens" was recorded as 24; "scores" recorded as 40; and so forth. Individual students or education staff members targeted by specific threats were included in the count. However, if no information was available on the number of individuals affected by such a threat, the threat was included as an incident of attack on education, but the number of people affected was not counted. Information was disaggregated by gender where possible, and individuals associated with female education were included in any counts of female students and educators affected when relayed in this report. For example, if the headmaster of a girls' school was killed, that individual was included in the count of affected personnel affiliated with female education, even if the person killed was male. Reports often did not disaggregate by gender, so this category likely undercounted the number of females affected.

Data limitations

Several challenges limit reporting and analysis of attacks on education and military use of schools and universities. In terms of data, the three primary limitations are: a likely undercount of attacks and military use, limited analyses due to the lack of disaggregated data, and delayed reporting due to the late release of some data. These limitations affect both the Global Overview and the profiles.

First, *Education under Attack 2020* likely underreports attacks on education and military use of schools and universities, and the extent of this under-reporting varies from country to country and even across time periods within a single country. This is a challenge for individual profiles, and comparisons between them. Although monitoring and reporting has improved in several countries, there remains no standardized mechanism or globally accepted methodology for reporting, recording, and analyzing these violations. Factors such as technical capacity, financial resources, insecurity, and freedom of the press, affect the availability of information about attacks on education. In other cases, it is impossible to determine whether schools or students were affected due to general insecurity or by attacks on education, and so these cases could not be counted.

In more detail: a country profile may contain a lower number of reported events than reflects reality. More attacks on education or military use may have occurred in a country, but they might simply have not been reported due to security conditions, capacity limitations, or other reasons and, as such, were not available for GCPEA to collect and so do not appear in the profile. While an undercount is a limitation for any one country profile, it proves even more of a challenge for comparisons between profiles. One country may appear to have a higher count of attacks

on education or military use, but that country might instead simply have stronger monitoring and reporting, and therefore capture a majority of incidents. Meanwhile, another country may appear to have experienced far fewer attacks and military use but, in fact, events are going unreported by NGOs and the press due to capacity limitations, government policies limiting freedom of expression, or a number of other reasons. The first country may then appear more heavily affected, but this may only be the result of variations in monitoring and reporting between the two countries.

In addition, apparent trends in the report may be the result of data limitations instead of actual declines or increases in attacks on education or military use. Rather than an accurate reflection of reality, the apparent decline in attacks over time experienced by certain countries in this report could also be attributed to the availability and coverage of summary data from the UN and other sources. For instance, the UN reported in 2017 that 1,500 schools were destroyed in Nigeria between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.[237] Since it is not possible to determine which attacks occurred in each year, none of the 1,500 attacks were included in the 2015-2019 analysis and other data sources from those years were used instead. Doing otherwise would have risked double-counting or falsely attributing attacks to the incorrect year. However, in some cases, incident-level data from media reports, NGOs, or other sources may not have been as complete and potentially reported fewer attacks. For this reason, some countries such as **Iraq, Nigeria, Palestine, South Sudan,** and **Syria** may appear to have a more significant decrease in attacks on education than actually occurred.

Finally, since organizations release some data annually, or sometimes less frequently, GCPEA may not have the most up-to-date information when conducting analyses. For instance, GCPEA identified new data on attacks on education that occurred during the 2013-2017 period only after the release of *Education under Attack 2018*. If this data had been available and included in *Education under Attack 2018*, certain countries may have been categorized as more heavily affected by attacks and military use. **India** and **Ethiopia**, both categorized as heavily affected in this report, would have also been classified as such in the previous reporting period, had the data been available.

A madrassa teacher arranges school chairs retrieved from her former school in Daladap, the Philippines, after classes were forced to relocate due to heavy mortar shelling and crossfire on November 21, 2019.

© 2017 Save the Children

COUNTRY PROFILES

AFGHANISTAN

Attacks on education accelerated in Afghanistan during the reporting period. In 2018, a dramatic rise in attacks on schools occurred, almost half of which were associated with the use of educational facilities for voter registration and polling; polling-related attacks also occurred throughout the 2019 presidential elections process. Threats and attacks against students and education personnel also increased, particularly in areas of the country controlled by non-state armed groups.

Context

The 2017-2019 reporting period saw increased fighting between the Afghan government, international forces, and non-state armed groups, including the Taliban and the "Islamic State of Khorasan Province" (ISKP) in Afghanistan. In 2019, multiple peace talks between the United States and the Taliban took place in Qatar amidst ongoing fighting, however no peace deal was reached during the reporting period.[238]

Fighting between armed parties, along with targeted attacks by the Taliban and "ISKP", caused substantial numbers of civilian casualties.[239] In 2019, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) recorded 3,403 civilian deaths and 6,989 civilian injuries – the lowest level of civilian casualties recorded since 2013.[240] However, significant periods of violence occurred during the year; between July and September 2019, UNAMA recorded the highest number of civilian casualties in a single quarter since 2009.[241] Violence particularly impacted young people in 2019, when the UN reported that children comprised 30 percent of all civilian causalities and 78 percent of all casualties from explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines.[242]

Rising insecurity appeared to have a negative effect on school attendance. According to Afghanistan's Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and Samuel Hall, provinces experiencing higher rates of insecurity also had higher rates of out-of-school children.[243] In 2018, the Afghanistan Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) found that 31 out of 34 provinces in Afghanistan experienced at least one school closure due to insecurity.[244] As of October 2019, the UN reported 722 schools as forcibly closed, which affected access to education for approximately 328,094 children;[245] Kandahar, Helmand, and Ghazni provinces had the highest number of closed or damaged schools, according to the Afghanistan EiEWG.[246]

Girls' education was particularly affected by the conflict, with greater numbers of girls out of school in areas of the country under the control of non-state armed groups. The UN reported in 2018 that the Ministry of Education (MoE), based on previous years' surveys, estimated that 3.7 million children were out of school in Afghanistan, with girls estimated to be 60 percent of this figure.[247] Of households surveyed in the 2019 Whole of Afghanistan assessment, approximately 18 percent of households whose girls did not attend schools reported the reason as insecurity at or on the way to or from school, whereas 32 percent reported cultural reasons as the primary obstacle.[248]

Attacks on education accelerated during the reporting period, largely related to the use of schools for election-related purposes, crossfire, intimidation, and threats. Between January and May 2018, the Ministry of Education reported 870 attacks on schools, cases of threat or intimidation targeting students, education staff, or education facilities, or fighting in the vicinity of school grounds.[249] These included 86 cases in which schools were directly targeted. UN-verified numbers of attacks on education were lower than MoE-consolidated data, but still represented a dramatic increase. In a 2019 survey, Save the Children found that of schools attacked or used by armed forces or armed groups, 58 percent reported that attacks resulted in school closures and 35 percent reported that attacks on educational facilities forced students to study in damaged schools, outdoor areas, or other temporary spaces.[250]

Attacks on schools

GCPEA collected reports of over 300 attacks on schools between 2017 and 2019, which injured or killed at least 410 students, teachers, or education personnel. Reported attacks on schools escalated during the three-year period, substantially increasing in 2018. Non-state armed groups including "ISKP" were reportedly responsible for violently targeting, and forcing the closure of, schools, particularly girls' schools, and for the majority of attacks on schools, which often included explosive weapons, arson, crossfire, and threats.[251] Afghan government forces were responsible for a minority of attacks on schools, with at least one recorded attack on a madrassa; the attack reportedly targeted the Taliban, according to Afghan officials.[252]

The UN verified 192 attacks on schools and personnel between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018, tripling from 2017 when 68 such attacks were verified; 123 of those attacks were attributed to the Taliban and another 42 to "ISKP".[253] Between January and December 2018, 1,021 schools were closed, affecting access to education for 203,000 girls and 341,000 boys.[254] According to the UN, the highest numbers of incidents resulting in school closures or damage in 2018 occurred in Faryab (11 percent), Uruzgan (11 percent), and Nangarhar (nine percent) provinces.[255] Many of these attacks occurred in the context of parliamentary elections. From January to November 2018, UNAMA identified at least 112 incidents that occurred on election days in which schools used as polling centers were either directly targeted or collaterally affected by violence in their vicinities;[256] in October 2018 alone, the UN verified 92 polling-related attacks on schools.[257] This violence damaged at least 23 school buildings.[258] According to UNAMA, more than half of the 5,000 polling centers in the 2018 elections were schools.[259]

Threats of attacks on schools used for polling purposes also led to the closure of schools in some instances. For example, on May 2, 2018, armed groups reportedly warned school teachers in Sharana district, Paktika Province, that they would target schools that were used for election purposes. All eight schools in the district reportedly closed in response.[260]

GCPEA also identified the following reported cases of attacks on schools related to elections:

- On April 17, 2018, according to UNAMA, the Taliban claimed responsibility for setting fire to a school used as a voter registration site and abducting two voter registration staff and two police officers in Chagcharan district, Ghor province.[261]

- On June 6, 2018, international and local media reported that a bomb allegedly exploded at a school used as a voter registration center in Pul-i Khumri city, Baghlan province, killing a member of the police and an election commission employee, and wounding an Afghan National Army soldier and another police person.[262]

- On October 20, 2018, two improvised explosive devices (IEDs) placed on the roof and gate of a school that was serving as a polling center in Mihtarlam city, Laghman province, were remotely detonated, injuring two children and 12 men.[263]

In addition to election-related violence, non-state armed groups reportedly targeted schools for tactical and ideological reasons, particularly in areas under their control. In 2018, GCPEA identified 65 non-polling-related attacks on schools reported through media, UN, and NGO reports.[264] Nearly half of these attacks took place in Nangarhar province, where "ISKP" controlled significant territory.[265] The UN also reported school closures arising from armed groups systematically threatening schools, and in particular "ISKP" expressly declaring its intention to attack girls' schools.[266] Reports collected by GCPEA of attacks on schools by non-state armed groups included:

- On March 18, 2018, a suicide bomber at the Kawsar school in Kabul injured 11 students when one of his hand grenades went off, killing him before he was able to detonate his suicide vest.[267]

- Similarly, on the night of April 11, 2018, armed attackers in Mohammad Agha district, Logar province, reportedly set fire to and destroyed a girls' high school, after physically assaulting the night watchpersons and locking them in a room. According to the Ministry of Education, the attack affected 981 female students enrolled in the school, and 21 teachers.[268]

- On June 3, 2018, "ISKP" issued a statement that they would target girls' schools in Nangarhar province as retribution for civilian casualties caused by airstrikes by US and Afghan forces.[269] UNAMA subsequently recorded 13 incidents targeting education, which they attributed to "ISKP," following that threat.[270] According to a media report, more than 80 girls' schools were closed following the threat, and exams were postponed.[271]

- On July 1, 2018, unidentified armed attackers in Nangarhar province reportedly set fire to a boys' school, destroying administrative offices and the school library. The attackers also beheaded three school attendants. Government officials blamed "IS" for the attack.[272] The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reported that "IS" had previously threatened to attack the school.[273]

- One of the deadliest attacks on schools reported during the three-year period took place on August 15, 2018, when a suicide bomber detonated his explosives inside a classroom at the Mowud Academy in Kabul. High school students from across the country were at the Academy studying for the national university entrance exam.[274] According to UNAMA, the attack killed 40 students and injured 67 others, both male and female.[275]

- On September 11, 2018, armed attackers carried out a double bombing outside a girls' school in Jalalabad city, Nangarhar province. The second bomb exploded as boys from a nearby school and others rushed to the scene. A 12-year old boy was killed, and several children were injured. That same morning, another school was targeted in Behsood district, also in Nangarhar province.[276]

In at least one case reported in 2018, an airstrike by Afghan government forces struck an educational institution. Human Rights Watch reported that the attack occurred on April 2, 2018, while a graduation ceremony for students was reportedly taking place at a madrassa in Dasht-e-Archi district, Kunduz province. According to Afghanistan's Ministry of Defense and provincial officials, the airstrike targeted high-ranking Taliban officials.[277] According to UNAMA, at least 36 were killed, of whom 30 were children. At least 51 children were injured.[278]

In 2019, reported attacks on schools occurred at a lower rate than in 2018. UNAMA verified 70 incidents of attacks on schools,[279] including six reported attacks on girls' schools in Farah province.[280] In 2019, GCPEA also collected over 50 reports on schools from media, NGO, and UN sources.[281] In July 2019, explosions from car bombs damaged several schools and harmed over 100 students. Examples of these reported incidents included:

- On January 20, 2019, *The New York Times* and *Tolo News* reported that unknown actors set fire to the Shaid Banafsha Girls' School, in Farah province, damaging parts of the building. This impacted approximately 1,000 girls enrolled at the institution.[282] Also, in Farah city and province, on January 30, 2019, one girls' school was reportedly destroyed by explosives, affecting the education of hundreds of girls. No group took responsibility.[283]

- *Al Jazeera* and *AFP* reported that on March 29, 2019, an explosion from a suspected mortar attack struck a school in Andar district, in eastern Ghazni province, during fighting between state security forces and the Taliban. This resulted in the death of four students and the injury of at least 15 students and two teachers.[284]

- On April 14, 2019, an unknown armed group reportedly detonated an explosive device or devices inside Benafsha Girls High School on the outskirts of Farah city. The school had reportedly been affected by an arson attack in 2018 and had received multiple threats. The school, which served 500 girls, was reported to have sustained significant damage but no casualties or injuries were reported.[285]

- International and local media reported that on April 15, 2019, another girls' school was targeted on the outskirts of Farah city. Unknown armed assailants reportedly set fire to, and detonated an explosive device within, Amir Shir Ali Khan High School. The school, which served 1,000 girls, was reportedly destroyed, including all school supplies, furniture, and records; however, no fatalities or injuries were recorded.[286]

- On July 1, 2019, the UN, Save the Children, and multiple media sources reported that at least 51 school students were injured when a car bomb detonated near a school; at least 40 civilians were also killed in the same attack.[287] Five nearby schools reportedly sustained damages, according to the Ministry of Education, as reported to *CNN*.[288]

- On July 7, 2019, international media outlets reported that a car bomb attack carried out by the Taliban injured 60 students and damaged one private school. The attack, which targeted the National Directorate of Security, located in a densely populated area of Ghazni city and province, killed at least 12 adults and wounded nearly 200.[289]

Presidential elections held on September 28, 2019, resulted in at least 23 polling-related attacks on schools, according to reports collected by GCPEA.[290] The Afghanistan EiEWG reported that over 5,700 schools served as polling centers in the presidential elections, and over 70 percent of schools in Kabul were used for this purpose.[291] In August 2019, the Taliban threatened polling centers ahead of the elections, including 4,600 schools used as polling centers, according to UNAMA.[292] Despite the government's securing of polling centers and IED defusals, UNAMA documented 12 incidents of attacks that damaged school buildings, along with 120 reported incidents of threat, intimidation and harassment, including unexploded IEDs planted at or near polling stations.[293] Examples documented by UNAMA included:

- On September 28, 2019, in Bar Kunar district, Kunar province, the Taliban claimed responsibility for attacks on two polling stations located at Paloso Naw School and Shangar Boys High School; that attack included indirect fire and small arms fire.[294]

- On September 28, 2019, the Taliban launched rockets towards a school used as a polling center in the administrative center of Sia Gird district, Parwan province. Three girls were injured and one was killed when a rocket struck a residence.[295]

- Also on the day of the election, in Fayzabad district, Jawzjan province, the Taliban fired a mortar round of mortar that struck close to the Latifa Shahid Female High School while it was in use as a polling station. The resulting impact damaged its water tank and broke the school's windows.[296]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 75 reports of attacks on students, teachers and other education personnel in Afghanistan from UN, NGO, and media sources. Much of UN-verified data did not disaggregate between attacks on schools and attacks on education personnel. Thus, to avoid any duplication, these combined numbers were reported in the previous section. However, some of the individual incidents collected by GCPEA may have been included in UN-verified counts.

In 2017, GCPEA collected information indicating that there were at least 40 attacks on students, teachers, or other education personnel, including abductions and targeted killings. These incidents led to the injury, death, or detention of at least 370 students, teachers, or other education personnel.[297] Non-state armed groups perpetrated the majority of these incidents.

In 2018, GCPEA identified 22 reported incidents of attacks targeting students, teachers, and education personnel, decreasing by half from 2017.[298] Reports indicated that at least 68 were harmed and 135 detained. According to the UN, four attacks targeting education personnel occurred between April 1 and June 30, 2018, and were related to elections.[299] Examples of attacks on education personnel included:

- UNAMA and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that on August 26, 2018, the Taliban threatened school principals in Baraki Barak district, Logar province, ordering female teachers of grades one to 12 and female students from grades seven to 12 to stop attending school. As a result, classes for girls above grade six were suspended and female teachers were replaced.[300]

- On October 23, 2018, UNAMA and OHCHR reported that the Taliban abducted 125 education personnel

in Ghazni province. The motive for this attack was that the victims had been paid their salaries via bank accounts, as opposed to manually whereby the Taliban would have profited.[301]

In addition, there was at least one significant attack targeting education officials in Nangarhar province. On July 11, 2018, armed gunmen carried out a four-hour assault on the education department office in Jalalabad city, killing ten people. According to a spokesperson for the education department, teachers were delivering exam results when the attack occurred.[302]

In 2019, GCPEA identified reports of at least 11 attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel, which injured or killed at least 30 people.[303] One example includes the reported murder of the Director of Education for Marja district, Helmand province, on March 13, 2019. *The New York Times* reported that he and his brother were allegedly killed after attending a meeting in which the Taliban had participated.[304]

Attacks also affected children on the way to or from school. For example, local and international media, including *Al Jazeera,* reported that on November 2, 2019, a roadside bomb exploded in Darqad district, Takhar province, killing nine children. The victims, aged between eight and 11 years according to sources, were walking to school when the fatal explosion occurred.[305] In a survey conducted in four provinces of Afghanistan in 2019, Save the Children found that two-thirds of parents reported that their children feared explosions, abduction, or other forms of severe violence on their way to or from school, and two-thirds of children reported feeling unsafe at school.[306]

Military use of schools and universities

According to information reported by the UN, military use of educational facilities appeared to decline during the reporting period. In 2017, the UN verified 16 incidents in which schools or hospitals were used for military purposes.[307] In 2018, the UN verified just five cases in which the Afghan National Army (4) or "ISKP" (1) used schools for military purposes.[308]

However, NGO and media sources continued to report cases of schools affected by military use throughout 2018. For example, the NRC reported that, from April until November 2018, armed forces or armed groups occupied at least ten schools in Faryab province alone. These included nine schools occupied by Afghan security forces and one school occupied by armed opposition groups. As of November 2018, most of these schools had been vacated, but NRC reported significant damages to the structures, and that children were continuing to stay home from school because of security concerns.[309]

Similarly, on March 21, 2018, Pakistan's online local-regional media site *The Frontier Post* reported cases of military checkpoints established in schools in Lashkargah and Nad Ali districts, Helmand province, Afghanistan, noting that local sources reported significant damage to the school buildings. At Nad Ali High School, a student reported that the school building was no longer functional.[310]

In 2019, the UN verified the military use of seven schools.[311] GCPEA also received reports of two schools used for military purposes.[312] For example, *The New York Times* and *The National* reported, in March and April of 2019, that Assad Suri Primary School, in Zhari district, Kandahar province had been used for ten years, most recently by government armed forces, as well as by international forces and non-state armed groups in previous years. At the time of reporting, the school partially functioned, while police used several classrooms and erected a barracks within meters of the building. Reports also suggested that the school had sustained significant damages due to attacks.[313]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

No incidents of child recruitment were reported at school or while children were en route to or from school during the reporting period. However, there was evidence that families at least perceived that recruitment was a risk for their children in and around school settings. According to OCHA, in 2018, three percent of primary school students and four percent of secondary school students were out of school because of fear of recruitment.[314]

In addition, GCPEA also received anecdotal evidence that non-state armed groups recruited children from madrassas during the reporting period.[315] GCPEA also identified evidence of this during the previous reporting period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*.[316]

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA recorded reports of 23 attacks on higher education, including seven attacks in 2017,[317] ten attacks in 2018,[318] and six in 2019,[319] which harmed over 100 students and education personnel. This rate was similar to the rate reported at the end of the 2013-2017 period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*. Many of the reported incidents involved detonation or defusal of explosive devices at or near university campuses, or attached to vehicles transporting university staff and students. In other incidents, armed actors fired ammunition at facilities or higher education students and personnel.

Attacks on higher education in 2018 included the following incidents:

- On April 15, 2018, gunmen riding a motorcycle opened fire on three guards outside Nangarhar University in Jalalabad City, Nangarhar province, killing all three of them, according to *The New York Times*.[320] A similar attack occurred at Badakhshan University in Faizabad city, Badakhshan province, on August 23, 2018, when gunmen reportedly killed two policemen guarding the university.[321]

- On July 28, 2018, armed assailants attacked a school where at least 48 female students, most 18 or 19 years old, were enrolled in a two-year midwife program in Jalalabad city, Nangarhar province.[322] The assault reportedly lasted for seven hours. According to *The New York Times,* most of the students were evacuated or barricaded in a safe room. Three of the female students were injured, two male employees were killed, and five other employees were injured. [323]

- A local media source reported that "ISKP" issued threats against institutions of higher education in Nangarhar in July 2018, leading several universities to shut down, including Nangarhar University, Nangarhar Medical University, and Nangarhar Computer Science Faculty.[324]

In 2019, incidents of attack on higher education reportedly targeted both institutional facilities and people, often through explosive devices. For example:

- European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) reported that on June 2, 2019, a magnetic IED was reportedly detonated on a school bus transporting female students of the Shaheed Prof Rabbani University in Kabul, injuring ten female students and killing one adult.[325] A second roadside explosion, reportedly targeting medical responders, injured at least seven others.

- According to Scholars at Risk, on July 19, 2019, at Kabul University, an unidentified perpetrator detonated an explosive device at the south gate of the campus, reportedly killing eight people and injuring 33.[326]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on October 8, 2019, a bomb detonated in a classroom in the Faculty of Arts at Ghazni University, Ghazni province, while classes took place. At least 20 students were injured.[327] A month earlier, a magnetic explosive device planted by an armed group reportedly detonated on a bus carrying Ghazni university students, injuring five students and killing the bus driver.[328]

On November 19, 2019, the Government of Afghanistan negotiated the release of two foreign professors from the American University of Afghanistan who were abducted by the Taliban in May 2016,[329] as reported in *Education under Attack 2018*.[330] A prisoner exchange between the Taliban and the government secured their freedom.

BURKINA FASO

The frequency of attacks on education in Burkina Faso increased during the reporting period, with a sharp rise in attacks on schools and teachers in 2019. Over 140 incidents of attack – including threats, military use of schools, and physical attacks on schools and teachers – took place within a broader climate of insecurity, leading to the closure of over 2,000 educational facilities.

Context

The violence that broke out in northern Burkina Faso in 2015, and which spread southward in subsequent years,[331] escalated during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[332]

Ansarul Islam, an armed group that also operated in Mali, perpetrated an increasing number of attacks in Soum province, in the Sahel region, throughout 2016 and 2017.[333] Other armed groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and its affiliate, Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM), as well as the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS), also committed attacks against government buildings, and civilian structures such as restaurants, schools, and churches, targeting military posts.[334] Since the spring of 2017, the government of Burkina Faso has undertaken military action against armed groups in the north, including joint operations with Malian and French forces.[335]

Data from the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) demonstrated increasing insecurity in Burkina Faso during the reporting period. Between January and September 2019, 478 security incidents reportedly occurred, more than during the entire period between 2015 and 2018 (404).[336] These incidents have extensively affected civilians. The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) estimated that between November 2018 and March 2019, reported 499 civilian fatalities from direct, targeted attacks, an increase of over 7,000 percent from the same period in the previous year.[337] As of December 2020, an estimated 560,000 Burkinabé were internally displaced.[338]

Reported attacks on schools and teachers escalated in January 2017, when teachers began receiving threats that they and their schools would be targeted if they did not teach the Quran and replace French language instruction with Arabic.[339] As a result, school closures increased during the reporting period. While over 2,000 schools were closed in conflict-affected areas in June 2019,[340] by the beginning of the school year in October 2019, the Education Ministry reported that 1,455 schools were closed, affecting some 200,000 students.[341] Compared to only one administrative region affected by school closures in 2017, seven regions were affected in 2019. By December 19, 2019, the Education Ministry reported that the number of schools closed had risen to 2,087, affecting over 300,000 students.[342] The Sahel region experienced the most closures, followed by the Nord, Est, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, and Centre-Sud regions.[343]

Conflict-related displacement has also negatively impacted access to education. According to the National Council of Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), of the 56,101 displaced children, the vast majority (46,587) were not in school, with only 9,514 enrolled as primary, post-primary, and secondary students. In addition, 96 schools were used as shelters for internally displaced persons, as of August 31, 2019.[344]

Burkina Faso was the 69th country to endorse the Safe Schools Declaration in 2017 and took action to protect students and teachers from attacks during the reporting period. For example, in 2018, in partnership with the UN and NGOs, the government supported 1,400 schools in implementing Safe School Strategies to analyze risks and develop response and mitigation plans.[345]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports of at least 120 attacks on schools in Burkina Faso. Reporting indicates that attacks on schools by armed groups through means of arson and gunfire escalated during the 2017-2019 reporting period, primarily in the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, and Est regions.

Through UN, NGO and media sources, GCPEA counted nine reported incidents of attacks on schools in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso in 2017.[346] According to the UN, between January 2017 and May 2017, 517 schools had been affected by general insecurity caused by non-state armed groups.[347]

Reports indicated that attacks on schools escalated in the second half of 2018, spreading from the Sahel region to Nord and Est regions, with a few attacks also recorded in Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Nord.[348] In 2018, non-state armed groups opened fire on, burned, or looted schools in at least 30 reported incidents compiled by GCPEA.[349] These attacks had a chilling effect on education in the North and Sahel regions, where, by May 2018, 473 out of 644 primary schools were closed, according to the UN.[350]

Examples of reports of attacks on schools identified by GCPEA in 2018 included the following:

- Human Rights Watch and a local media source reported that on January 21, 2018, unknown perpetrators set fire to and significantly damaged the school in Kacham-Ouest village in the Oudalan province near the border with Mali. The attackers allegedly opened fire on the village prior to attacking the school and abducted one person.[351]

- On April 5, 2018, armed actors reportedly opened fire on the Collège d'Enseignement Général, a secondary school in Béléhedé village in Soum, Sahel province, and proceeded to set fire to classrooms and a motorbike, according to local and regional media sources.[352]

- ICG and a local media source reported that on September 8 or 9, 2018, armed actors set fire to and destroyed three primary schools and teacher housing in Tankwarou village, Est region.[353]

- On November 22, 2018, armed actors reportedly burned the school in Sampieri, Est region, and issued threatening orders to instructors that they must teach in Arabic, according to local media sources.[354]

- On December 26, 2018, armed attackers burned textbooks, and according to some reports also burned the school, in Loroni village, Boucle de Mouhoun region, according to local and international media sources.[355]

In 2019, the number of reported on schools more than doubled from 2018. Between January and December 2019, GCPEA identified over 80 reported incidents of attacks on schools from media, UN, and NGOs.[356] These attacks, along with increasing insecurity, served as a warning and a threat to teachers in non-affected schools, contributing to further school closures in surrounding areas.[357] By mid-2019, 2,024 schools had been closed due to insecurity, according to the Ministry of Education, more than twice as many as in the previous year.[358]

Reported incidents of attacks on schools collected by GCPEA in 2019 included:

- On the morning of January 4, 2019, a local media outlet reported that armed assailants burned the supply room of the school in Petanaye village in Loroum province, Nord region.[359]

- On January 28, 2019, armed assailants reportedly opened fire on and looted teacher housing in Mougounougoboko, Yatenga province, Nord region. Pupils and teachers fled the area, according to local media sources.[360]

- On June 12, 2019, armed actors reportedly attacked a school in Bourzanga, in Bam province, Centre-Nord region, with unspecified weapons, according to local media reports. State security forces successfully responded to the attack and no casualties were reported.[361]

- In mid-July 2019, the Kinséré primary school and teachers' homes were subject to arson by armed actors in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, affecting 176 students and five teachers, according to the UN.[362]

- On or about July 8, 2019, the UN and local media reported that in the locality of Mansila, Yagha province, Sahel region, armed actors set fire to five schools and threatened to destroy the remaining ones in the area if they were reopened.[363]

- On December 11, 2019, armed actors allegedly attacked the school in Tangaye, in Yatenga province, Nord region. Local media sources reported that equipment and documents were destroyed.[364]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

GCPEA received reports indicating approximately 20 attacks on students, teachers and education personnel between 2017 and 2019. Media, NGO and UN sources found that non-state armed groups threatened, physically assaulted, killed, and abducted teachers, with the stated aim to stop their teaching, or to force them to only teach the Quran.[365] These types of attacks became more frequent throughout the reporting period and sometimes occurred in conjunction with attacks on school infrastructure.

In 2017, Human Rights Watch reported three attacks on teachers, which affected two teachers and one principal, and led to school closures.[366] These attacks escalated in 2018, when, through media and NGO reports, GCPEA documented five accounts of attacks on teachers that followed a similar trend of assaults and abductions.[367] The UN also reported that, in May 2018, targeted killings of teachers and general insecurity caused schools to close in the Mentao refugee camp and surrounding areas in the Sahel region, preventing 490 refugee boys and 237 girls from completing the school year.[368] Reported attacks in 2018 included:

- Human Rights Watch reported that on April 12, 2018, approximately five armed individuals entered the school in Nassoubou village in Soum province, Sahel region. They fired gunshots into the air, hitting a sixth-grade student. The assailants then abducted a teacher.[369]

- On May 2, 2018, unknown armed actors attacked and set fire to the school principal's house in Bafina, Centre-Nord region, according to *Le Monde* and Menastream. The assailants blindfolded the school director while committing the arson. The assailants also stole two teachers' motorbikes.[370]

- *BBC* and ICG reported that on November 12, 2018, unidentified assailants reportedly whipped five school employees in Toulfé, Nord region, while students watched. The provincial branch of the teachers' union suspended classes across Loroum province due to the violent attack, according to a local media source.[371]

In 2019, reports collected by GCPEA indicated that attacks on teachers increased from 2018. GCPEA counted at least five reported attacks on teachers and education personnel between January and December 2019.[372] Reported attacks identified by GCPEA included the following:

- The UN, *Voice of America*, and local media reported that two teachers were kidnapped in Soum province, Sahel region, on March 11, 2019 and subsequently killed, with their bodies found on March 18.[373]

- On April 26, 2019, international and local news outlets, the UN, and Plan International reported that armed actors, reported to be JNIM affiliates, shot and killed five teachers at a school in Maytagou village, Koulpélogo Province, Centre-Est Region. An international NGO reported that two of the teachers were part of non-formal program located within the government school where the other three teachers were employed.[374]

In addition to physical attacks, affiliates of different armed groups repeatedly threatened teachers across the country in several incidents between 2017 and 2019. These threats, which generally consisted of orders to stop teaching or to teach Arabic, caused a chilling effect that resulted in high numbers of school closures. GCPEA collected reports of 13 such incidents.[375] Some examples include:

- On February 1, 2018, alleged affiliates of an Islamist group reportedly visited the primary school in the village of Vini in Loroum province, Nord region, and wrote threatening messages on walls and desks demanding that teachers conduct classes in Arabic or suffer consequences.[376]

- According to ICG and local media sources, on November 5, 2018, presumed ISGS militants entered two schools in the villages of Kicki and Kletafades, Sahel region, where they threatened teachers, stole their personal items and money, and forced them to leave, resulting in the closure of the two schools.[377]

- In early December 2018, media sources reported that secondary school teachers in the Kiembara department, Boucle de Mouhoun region, stopped work after approximately 12 unidentified armed men al-

legedly visited the school and ordered them to leave; the secondary school subsequently closed for one month.[378] A month later, teachers found posters, presumably from the same suspected militants, threatening them that they would be killed if they did not close their schools, according to a local media source.[379]

- In Moaga village, Centre-Est region, two local media sources reported that on February 17, 2019, affiliates of either JNIM or ISGS entered the village waving a black flag, fired gunshots, demanded that people pray, and announced that they were targeting state representatives and teachers. State security forces were deployed to the site.[380]

Military use of schools and universities

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected several reported incidents of military use of schools.

GCPEA did not identify any reported incidents in 2017. A witness reported to Human Rights Watch that on December 20, 2018, in the town of Tin-Akoff, Oudalan province, in the Sahel region, armed actors executed a local councilor in the local school. The victim was one of four people of Bella ethnicity killed on that day in the same village.[381]

In 2019, in the Centre-Nord region, four schools were reportedly used by state armed forces: two primary schools in Barsalogho, beginning in May 2018, and two secondary schools in Dablo and Pensa, beginning in July 2019, according to the UN.[382] In 2019, Human Rights Watch also documented the military use of ten schools by state armed forces and five schools by non-state armed groups; armed actors attacked at least three schools in Centre-Nord region during or after their occupation by military troops.[383]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

While no incidents were collected during the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified qualitative evidence that suggested that teachers at a Quranic school recruited students to join non-state armed groups. During a conflict and protection analysis conducted by the Danish Refugee Council in July 2019 in Est region, displaced persons and residents reported that Quranic school masters instructed children studying under them to join armed groups.[384]

Attacks on higher education

Two attacks on higher education students reportedly occurred in 2019 at the Polytechnic University of Dori, in the Sahel region. Tensions between students and the administration heightened in late May 2019, when the institution refused to change exam dates that were scheduled during Ramadan. According to local media, on June 6, 2018, during a press conference held by students on the University of Dori campus, police, allegedly permitted on campus by the administration, reportedly used violent force including batons to disperse students, wounding five and arresting 20 others.[385] Following this, the president of the national students' union also reported that on June 11, 2019, two students were arrested and held for 24 hours in connection with their involvement in the press conference.[386]

BURUNDI

Both state forces and the Imbonerakure, the ruling party's youth league, threatened, beat, and arrested students in an enduring climate of political violence and intimidation. Attacks on students and teachers peaked in 2018 in the months leading up to a constitutional referendum.

Context

The Burundian government, dominated by the National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) party, and led by President Pierre *Nkurunziza*, continued to limit civil and political freedoms in Burundi during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[387] *Nkurunziza*'s bid for a third term in 2015 spun the country into a political crisis.[388]

Violence increased in the months leading up to the May 2018 constitutional referendum, which resulted in 80 percent of voters approving a two-term extension of presidential power.[389] Human Rights Watch reported that both state security forces and the Imbonerakure, the youth branch of the CNDD-FDD, carried out targeted attacks on members of opposition parties, such as the National Congress for Freedom (CNL, formerly the National Liberation Forces – FNL), as well as journalists and activists, in the lead-up to both the 2018 referendum[390] and the 2020 general elections.[391]

The UN Human Rights Council-mandated Commission of Inquiry on Burundi reported that state entities, including the Imbonerakure, which the Commission determined to operate under state control in specific circumstances, systemically attacked the civilian population, for reasons of real or perceived opposition to the government and the ruling party, throughout the reporting period.[392] According to the Commission, the Burundian state committed serious human rights violations with complete impunity, including executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest, sexual violence, and violations of civil liberties.[393]

The political crisis in Burundi impacted education during the reporting period. In September 2018, the UN Human Rights Council reported that the CNDD-FDD pressured teachers and students, or removed them from their schools for refusing to join the party, pay mandatory contributions for elections, or attend political meetings.[394] In August 2019, the UN Commission of Inquiry on Burundi also reported that student and teacher members of the CNDD-FDD prevented some students from attending school, sometimes with threats.[395] Although the Ministry of Education banned the barring of students from schools for reasons related to elections contributions in February 2019,[396] Human Rights Watch documented the continuation of this practice throughout 2019.[397]

Since 2017, the Burundian government's restrictions on international organizations have led to the departure or reduced aid of international NGOs, UN agencies, and bilateral partners.[398] The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights closed at the government's request in February 2019.[399] The crisis has impacted funding for education. For example, in 2018, ICG reported that following Nkurunziza's re-election, the government's education budget decreased 30 percent, leading to more crowded classrooms, higher fees, and the suspension of many school feeding programs at all levels of education.[400]

During this reporting period, freedom of the press became increasingly constrained,[401] which may have affected the availability of media reports on attacks on education during this period.

Attacks on school students, teachers, or other personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports of at least 42 incidents of attacks on students, teachers, or other personnel, which harmed over 65 people. By comparison, in the 2013-2017 period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, at least 70 students were detained, arrested, and imprisoned, and many others intimidated or threatened.[402]

Both teachers and students were targeted by state security forces and the Imbonerakure during this reporting period. Attacks were reported at a similar rate as in the *Education under Attack 2018* reporting period, 2013-2017,

when at least 70 students were detained, arrested, and imprisoned, and many others were intimidated or threatened.[403] As in the previous reporting period, beatings and detention prior to voting occurred, as well as the detention of children who defaced images of the president in textbooks. In 2017, GCPEA compiled 11 incidents of attacks on school students and personnel, which harmed around 15 people.[404] All of these 2017 attacks were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*.

In 2018, GCPEA compiled at least 15 reports of attacks on school students and staff that led to the injury or death of at least 18, and the arrest or detention of at least ten.[405] Many attacks occurred in the months preceding the May 2018 constitutional referendum, when teachers who supported, or were suspected of supporting, opposition parties, were frequently beaten and detained by Imbonerakure members. Examples of reports included:

- SOS-Torture/Burundi reported that on January 10, 2018, Imbonerakure members allegedly arrested a teacher and supporter of the opposition FNL party, while at work in Busoni, Kirundo province.[406] The teacher was detained and beaten, according to local media, for advising people to vote against the constitutional referendum.[407]

- On April 2, 2018, local police reportedly assaulted the dean of Bweru Communal High School in a pub in Bweru town, Ruyigi province, for not mobilizing the local population for the CNDD-FDD.[408]

- Between April 22 and April 28, 2018, Imbonerakure students at Musema High School in Kayanza province reportedly beat their classmates while forcibly collecting money for election contributions.[409]

- On the evening of May 5, 2018, the Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH) reported that a local Imbonerakure representative arrested a teacher at Lycée Musemam in Butaganzwa, Kayanza province. The teacher, a member of the then-FNL opposition party, was reportedly arrested at school and secretly kept in detention for at least one week, allegedly for campaigning against the referendum.[410]

- On December 28, 2018, the exiled civil society organization Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT Burundi) reported that a secondary school teacher and member of an opposition group was reportedly detained or forcibly disappeared by state intelligence agents, in Mabayi, Cibitoke province, allegedly for his association with an opposition party. At the time of the incident report, the teacher's location remained unknown.[411]

In addition, GCPEA identified one incident of police and members of the Imbonerakure repressing a student protest. On November 26, 2018, students of the Fundamental School in Mpanda Commune, Bubanza province, reportedly protested against the arrest of a teacher by police and the Imbonerakure, resulting in a clash between the two groups, according to a local source.[412]

In 2019, reporting suggested that state security forces and Imbonerakure members arrested, threatened, or physically harmed students and teachers at a similar rate to previous years. GCPEA collected 15 reports of such incidents from local and international media, and local human rights observatories.[413]

The most publicized case occurred in early March 2019, when state security forces arrested seven school students between the ages of 13 and 17, including one boy, in Kirundo province, for insulting the president by allegedly defacing his image in school textbooks. While one thirteen-year-old boy who was below the age of criminal responsibility was immediately released, the six girls were held at the police station in Kirundo. Three of the girls were released after two days, while three others were transferred to the female prison in Ngozi for prosecution. The children were eventually released after advocacy on the ground and mounting pressure, including an online social media campaign entitled #freeourgirls, though the charges were not dropped.[414] GCPEA reported that at least 70 students were detained and 11 arrested in 2016 for defacing pictures of the president in textbooks.[415]

In addition, GCPEA collected reports of attacks by the Imbonerakure or unidentified armed groups against students, teachers and staff in 2019, examples of which included:

- Human rights organization League Iteka reported that, on January 12, 2019, in Kavumu hill, Kayanza province, a student in year nine at Ruganza School was beaten by two Imbonerakure members while on the way to school. The student was allegedly in a coma for days and had broken ribs following the attack. The attackers were reportedly arrested and detained at the police commissariat in Kayanza.[416]

- Local media reported that, on the night of August 18, 2019 in Rushubije, Ntenga commune, Kirundo province, six alleged Imbonerakure members killed a teacher who was affiliated with an opposition party.[417]

- League Iteka reported that, on September 30, 2019, at Kinvyovu School in Nyamurenza commune, Ngozi province, a member of the Imbonerakure removed three male students from their school in front of school administrators and held them at the district's administration building. The Imbonerakure member allegedly accused the three students of disrupting the paramilitary group's activities in the area. The students were released the same day.[418]

- On October 3, 2019, Imbonerakure reportedly assaulted a secondary school student on his way home from class in Nyamurenza commune, Ngozi province, according to local media sources.[419]

Military use of schools and universities
Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified two reported incidents of military use of school. In the period covered *in Education under Attack 2018*, at least 21 schools were reportedly used as police or military posts in 2015 and 2016.[420]

In 2018, APRODH reported two cases of the Imbonerakure using primary schools. On June 23, 2018, the Imbonerakure reportedly used the playground of Kiranda Primary school, in Bugenyuzi commune, Karuzi province, to conduct trainings.[421] On September 25, 82018, 12 Imbonerakure members reportedly stopped two male members of the FNL party and brought them to Buhoro II Primary school where they were detained overnight, after which they were allegedly taken to a police station in Gashikanwa district.[422]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school or university
GCPEA received one report of a case of children being forcibly associated with the Imbonerakure at a school between 2017 and 2019; no incidents were reported in the 2013-2017 period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*.. APRODH reported that, in January 2018, the Imbonerakure forcibly engaged students in grade six from a primary school in Bugabira district, Kirundo province. The Imbonerakure forced these students to participate in paramilitary training at school and in the surrounding community, particularly on Friday and Saturday night, and allegedly severely punished students who did not participate.[423]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university
During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA received two reports of sexual violence by armed parties targeting students at, or on the way to or from, school. The first case occurred in 2017 but was collected by GCPEA in 2018. On January 24, 2017, in Cibitoke province, a member of the Imbonerakure allegedly raped a 14 year-old schoolgirl as she returned home from school.[424] The second case occurred on January 15, 2019, in Muramvya province when League Iteka reported that a police officer raped a 16-year-old girl on the grounds of a secondary school. The perpetrator was apprehended and arrested.[425]

Rape and sexual violence committed by the Imbonerakure and state security forces have been documented by the Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detained People (APRODH), as well as the UN Commission of Inquiry.[426]

Attacks on higher education
Attacks on higher education occurred sporadically between 2017 and 2019, similar to the rate reported in *Edu-cation under Attack 2018*. Between 2013-2017, GCPEA documented three incidents of attacks on higher education, two of which occurred in 2017.[427] One incident from 2017 was not reported in *Education under Attack 2018*. On or around August 18, 2017, Imbonerakure members reportedly beat a Tutsi student with clubs and forced him to walk on his knees across the Mutanga campus of the University of Burundi in Bujumbura.[428]

Two incidents of attacks on university students were reported in 2018. On July 9, 2018, opposition students at the Mutanga campus of the University of Burundi, Bujumbura were threatened when flyers appeared which threatened students who did not adhere to the government ideology, saying that the government would authorize violence against such students. *Iwacu* and APRODH reported that the flyers likely came after protests following the arrests of three students earlier in the week.[429] Separate reports from local NGOs APRODH and SOS Médias Burundi confirmed that on the night of July 2, 2018, Imbonerakure members and police arrested three students from their rooms on the same campus after arbitrarily searching their rooms. Two students were reportedly released from jail on July 12, 2018.[430]

CAMEROON

While reports of attacks on schools, students, and school personnel, by Boko Haram in the Far North decreased in 2018 and 2019, an upsurge in reported attacks on school and university students, personnel, and educational infrastructure in North-West and South-West regions was recorded during the 2017-2019 reporting period, leading to the injury, death, or detention of at least 560 school and university students and teachers across the country.

Context

Attacks on education in Cameroon during the 2017-2019 reporting period occurred in relation to two ongoing crises. The first was the insurgency by Boko Haram, an armed group of Nigerian origin, which became active in late 2014 in Cameroon's Far North region. The second involved armed violence between the state and secessionist groups in the North-West and South-West regions, which erupted in late 2016.

In the Far North region, Boko Haram continued to carry out attacks on schools and civilians, similar to its actions across the Lake Chad Basin.[431] The UN reported a sharp increase in the number of suicide attacks in November and December 2018.[432] This trend continued in 2019, when the Institute for Security Studies reported that attacks in Far North region occurred on a nearly daily basis.[433] IOM reported 270,870 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 110,574 returnees, and 46,845 out-of-camp refugees in Far North region in August 2019.[434]

In the North-West and South-West regions, insecurity worsened during the 2017-2019 reporting period, due to the intensification of violence by several separatist armed groups, which began to emerge in 2017. At the end of 2019, the UN reported that Cameroon was faced parallel humanitarian crises and estimated that 3.9 million people, many of whom were in the North-West and South-West regions, were in need of vital assistance.**[435]** OCHA also reported that, at the end of 2019, UNHCR estimated that over 679,000 people were internally displaced as a result of the crisis and over 50,000 had fled to Nigeria by late December 2019.[436] Over 1,800 people were killed between 2017 and early 2019 in the two regions.[437]

Both Boko Haram and Anglophone separatist armed groups explicitly targeted education, impeding the right to education in Cameroon. In 2018, OCHA estimated that 398 schools were closed, 68 in Far North region, 144 in North-West region, and 186 in South-West region.[438] In the North-West and South-West regions, separatists enforced boycotts of schools, a practice which entered its fourth academic year in September 2019.[439] In September 2019, regional basic education delegates reported an attendance rate of four percent in primary schools, meaning that only 12,200 children out of 321,900 enrolled children were actually in school. As of November 2019, OCHA reported that 90 percent of public primary schools and 77 percent of secondary schools in the North-West and South-West regions were closed or non-operational, and that 91 percent of school-aged children remained out of school.[440] Anecdotal evidence also suggested that school closures led to overcrowded classrooms in non-conflict zones due to displacement.[441]

However, in the Far North region, increased security for students and educational personnel allowed for the re-opening of 23 schools in the 2018-2019 school year, and four schools in the 2019-2020 school year, which increased attendance by both Cameroonian and Nigerian refugee children in the region.[442] However, in the Far North region, attacks by Boko Haram caused population displacements and school closures, according to multisectoral evaluations conducted in mid-2019.[443]

In September 2018, Cameroon became the 81st country to sign the Safe Schools Declaration.

Attacks on schools

For the period of 2017-2019, GCPEA collected reports from different sources indicating almost 60 attacks on schools in Cameroon.

Attacks decreased in the Far North and escalated in the North-West and South-West regions, in comparison to the 2013-2017 reporting period. Boko Haram, reportedly responsible for the damage or destruction of hundreds of schools and classrooms in the 2013-2017 reporting period,[444] had only sporadically attacked schools at the time of writing. In 2017, there were four reports of least four schools affected by arson or bombing in the Far North region, according to media sources identified by GCPEA.[445] In 2018, GCPEA documented only one media report of arson at a school in Virkaza, Far North region, on February 23, 2018.[446]

The majority of attacks on schools between 2017 and 2019 occurred in the North-West and South-West regions, where armed separatist groups perpetrated attacks on education as part of a broader campaign to obtain greater political recognition. Attacks in these regions increased in comparison to the 2013-2017 reporting period. In 2018, the UN reported that 54 schools had been attacked and 4,437 closed in the North-West and South-West regions as a result of conflict.[447] Similarly, Amnesty International reported that, from 2016 to mid-2018, armed separatists burned 42 schools and targeted teachers who did not participate in a boycott against the government, which included schools.[448]

In 2018, GCPEA compiled reports from media and NGO sources of 11 attacks on schools in the South-West and North-West regions, which primarily involved arson and gunfire.[449] Separatists, though often suspected, rarely claimed responsibility for these events; in addition, some attacks on schools were allegedly attributed to state armed forces. Examples include the following:

- Human Rights Watch reported that armed separatists attacked a high school dormitory in Widikum, North-West region on March 26, 2018, shooting one student. The separatists had previously instructed the school to close.[450]

- In Kumbo, North-West region, approximately a dozen individuals reportedly raided the Melim High School and vandalized offices, according to *All Africa*, causing teachers and students to flee on September 4, 2018.[451]

- On December 3, 2018, Human Rights Watch reported that state security forces set fire to a vocational training center and the house of a teacher, along with other homes, after fighting with armed separatists in Kumbo, North-West region.[452]

In addition, armed separatists carried out at least one other attack in bordering Littoral region. On October 29, 2018, suspected Ambazonian separatists allegedly burned student uniforms, bags and other school items at a government bilingual school in the Littoral region, according to *Journal du Cameroun*.[453]

In 2019, there were three reports of attacks on schools compiled by GCPEA at the time of writing. One of these attacks occurred in the neighboring West region. These attacks all involved arson.

- *Journal du Cameroun* reported that on January 19, 2019, unknown armed actors suspected of being members of an armed group set fire to the administrative block of the Government Technical High School, in Mbengwi, Momo Division, North-West region. The school had reportedly closed several months earlier due to clashes between armed separatists and state security forces.[454]

- *Agence de Presse Africaine* and *Journal du Cameroun* reported that on February 5, 2019, in Babadjou, West region, separatists set fire to Savion Bilingual High School, as well as the principal's car, and then looted school facilities.[455]

- A school in Muyaka, Fako district, South-West region, was reportedly burned to the ground by unknown actors on an unspecified date in April 2019, according to a local media source.[456]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected reports from different sources indicating at least 115 attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and educational personnel constituted the most common form of attack

on education in Cameroon during this reporting period. UN media website *The New Humanitarian* reported that while statistical information was not available, at least 100 incidents of school abductions by presumed separatist groups allegedly occurred between late 2017 and December 2018 in the South-West and North-West regions, and particularly in the regional capitals of Buea and Bamenda.[457]

In 2017, GCPEA identified four media and NGO reports of attacks on students and teachers, though none of these consisted of abductions.[458] In contrast, through media and NGO and UN sources, GCPEA documented approximately 35 cases of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel, which affected at least 535 people between January 2018 and December 2019, 20 of which occurred in 2019.[459] An Education Cluster Needs assessment carried out between March and June 2019 also found that attacks on students, teachers, and education personnel frequently occurred during this period.[460]

Two of the most notable cases of abductions in this reporting period were mass abductions. The most prominent occurred on February 16, 2019, when an unidentified armed party abducted 170 students, one teacher and two students from a Catholic school in Kumbo town, North-West region. To negotiate the hostages' release, church officials closed the school.[461] In another notable case, suspected armed separatists abducted at least 78 students and three school staff, including the principal, from a secondary school in Bamenda, on November 5, 2018. All the students were released the following day and the perpetrators also released a video of the abducted students, as a warning against attending schools, in which the perpetrators self-identified as "Amba boys" (Ambazonian separatists). [462]

Other reported abductions in 2018 and 2019 include the following:

- On May 25, 2018, Human Rights Watch reported that two female principals were abducted in different locations in South-West region, on the eve of national examinations and were severely warned to cancel exams. The abductions were linked to armed separatist groups. Both principals were eventually released.[463]

- According to *Voice of America* (*VOA*), suspected separatists allegedly kidnapped six students in Bamenda on September 3, 2018, the first day of the school year.[464]

- International media, the UN, Human Rights Watch, and ICG reported that in Kumba, South-West region, armed gunmen reportedly abducted at least nine students and one teacher on November 20, 2018. Military forces fought the gunmen, who were suspected Ambazonian separatists, in order to secure the victims' release. The teacher was wounded during this process.[465]

- *Xinhua* reported that on January 24, 2019, armed men kidnapped five students on their way to school in Buea, the capital of the South-West region.[466]

- In mid-June 2019, suspected separatists abducted the proprietor of a high school in Limbe, South-West region, according to the UN.[467]

- In mid-September 2019, three female students were reportedly abducted by unknown armed assailants while on the way to a Catholic school in Ngomgham in Bamenda district, North-West region, as reported by the UN.[468]

Reports of at least three cases of killings of teachers and principals were documented in 2018 and 2019, all in the Anglophone regions. These examples are as follows:

- The head teacher of a government primary school in the town of Etam, South-West region, was decapitated on February 20, 2018, as reported by *Journal du Cameroun*. Local sources claimed that separatist fighters targeted him after he gave a "defiant radio interview."[469]

- *Journal du Cameroun* reported that on November 21, 2018, members of a separatist armed group reportedly killed the vice principal of a government bilingual high school in Belo town and Subdivision, Boyo division, North-West region.[470]

- On December 10, 2018, a staff member of the Government Technical High School in Njinikejem, Belo subdivision, North-West region, was killed by armed assailants, according to *Journal du Cameroun*.[471]

In addition, one account of state suppression of a teachers' protest occurred. On March 1, 2018, over 200 teachers were detained in Cameroon's capital city of Yaoundé, Center Region, where teachers had planned a protest to demand better working conditions and months of backpay.[472]

In addition to staff and students, high-ranking civil servants working in the education sector have also been explicitly targeted. In 2018 and 2019, two such cases were documented in South-West region:

- *VOA* reported that on March 17, 2018, the newly appointed chair of Cameroon's Anglophone educational board was abducted and released a few days later.[473]

- The car of the Regional Delegate for Secondary Education for South-West region was set on fire by suspected Ambazonian separatists on February 4, 2019 in the town of Buea, according to *Journal du Cameroun*.[474]

Military use of schools and universities

For the period of 2017-2019, GCPEA collected reports from different sources indicating as many as 40 incidents of military use of schools.

In 2017, national forces reportedly occupied at least 15 schools in Far North region, denying some 8,000 children access to education.[475] In 2018, GCPEA identified one reported incident of military use that led to an attack on a school in South-West region. On September 16, 2018, media sources and Amnesty International reported that armed men attacked St. Joseph's College, a high school in Sasse, Buea, in South-West region, wounding more than 20 people with machetes and guns.[476] Amnesty International reported that separatists had attacked soldiers stationed near the school.[477] Following the incident, at least six schools in and around Buea asked parents to keep their children at home.[478]

In 2019, according to Regional Education authorities, state military forces used a total of 18 schools in Logone and Chari (9), Mayo-Sava (8) and Mayo-Tsanaga (1) divisions. Of these, 16 remained functional and two were closed. In eight schools, military both resided and taught, in two schools military personnel taught but did not inhabit the building, and in another seven cases the state used the school as lodging but did not teach. According to UN sources, the military presence was partly due to a lack of teachers in insecure areas. Reports also suggested that military continued to wear uniforms and carry weapons while on school premises, although the Ministry of Education and non-governmental organizations had advocated for adherence to the Safe School Declaration principles.[479]

In 2019 in North-West region, GCPEA also identified two reported incidents of military use:

- On January 3, 2019, state armed forces burned a school that was allegedly being used by armed separatists in Eka village, Widikum division, North-West region, according to sources on Twitter. Researchers at the Human Rights Center of the University of California, Berkeley, verified the burning of the school by the Cameroonian military but did not verify the use of the school by an armed group.[480]

- In May 2019, Human Rights Watch and a local media source also reported that armed separatists used an abandoned school in Bali, Mezam division, North-West region to torture a civilian, using fire, machetes, and sticks. The incident, recorded on film, was verified by at least 12 sources, five of whom recognized the school.[481]

Attacks on higher education

As in the previous reporting period, attacks on higher education students and staff occurred sporadically between 2017 and 2019, in North-West and South-West regions, with at least 13 reported attacks perpetrated by both state security forces and non-state armed groups. In 2017, GCPEA documented three attacks on higher education in

the two regions, which included detention and raids.[482] Two of these attacks occurred in response to anti-government protests and strikes beginning in late 2016, and the third related to repression of secessionist students.

Tensions in Cameroonian universities continued in 2018, due to ongoing conflict related to separatist groups in South-West and North-West regions. In 2018, GPCEA identified four attacks on higher education students and staff. As with other attacks on education, armed separatists targeted universities because they viewed them as an apparatus of the central government.[483] Examples included the following:

- A professor and a staff member were abducted on November 10, 2018, from the University of Buea, South-West region, which is an important center for English language education in the country, according to *Agence France Presse*.[484]
- Unidentified armed men abducted at least 12 students from the University of Bamenda, North-West region on December 8, 2018, releasing them two days later. The abductors later released a video of the students and discouraged others from attending school.[485]

Also in 2018, university students and faculty who voiced support for pro-Anglophone, secessionist causes were targeted by state forces. Human Rights Watch documented the case of an attack targeting a third-year university student who was suspected of supporting secessionist causes. The victim, a 22-year old, was beaten to death by security forces while on a trip home to visit his family.[486]

In 2019, at least five attacks on higher education students and one attack on a higher education facility were reported by media, the UN, and NGOs.[487] As in 2018, when attacks occurred at a similar rate, the majority of incidents were attributed to armed separatist groups, though one incident also involved state armed forces. Students were often targeted at university residences on or near campus. Examples included:

- On February 9, 2019, *VOA* reported that the Cameroonian military forcibly removed hundreds of students from their dormitories at the University of Buea, South-West region. The state security forces reportedly detained the students for several hours before releasing them and urging them to continue their academic activities. A student reported to *VOA* that students had stopped attending classes because of threats made by separatists.[488]
- On March 20, 2019, OCHA and media outlets reported that 20 students were abducted from the University of Buea, South-West region. The students, all members of the football team who were training when the event occurred, were released after three days and were reportedly tortured by the abductors, according to *CNN* and *VOA*.[489]
- On June 13, 2019, OCHA and *Xinhua* reported that unknown armed assailants abducted three students from a hostel at a Teachers Training College in Bambilim, Bamenda division, North-West region.[490]
- According to local media, on November 10, 2019, alleged armed separatists reportedly kidnapped eight students and killed one student who resisted being removed from a hostel at the University of Bamenda, North-West region.[491]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In Central African Republic, attacks on education increased between 2017 and 2018, and decreased between 2018 and 2019, marking an overall decline as compared to the 2013-2017 reporting period. The military use of schools by non-state armed groups persisted, with many groups establishing checkpoints near school grounds.

Context

After a period of relative calm following the 2012-2015 crisis, violence escalated again in 2017 and 2018 in Ouaka, Haute-Kotto prefectures and Nana-Grébizi prefectures of the Central African Republic (CAR).[492] Armed groups, which controlled over half of the country in 2018, continually fragmented and proliferated, often capitalizing on interreligious and intercommunal tensions for their own benefit.[493] Fighting between ex-Séléka and anti-balaka factions continued to spark retaliatory killings between ethnic and religious communities across the country.[494]

In 2018, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International reported that armed groups continued to target civilians and humanitarian aid workers and that both UN peacekeepers, national security forces and armed groups committed acts of sexual violence against women and girls, as well as boys and men.[495] These abuses were consistent with the mapping of human rights violations from 2003-2015 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which also highlighted the arson of schools.[496]

On February 6, 2019, the CAR government and representatives of 14 armed groups signed the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation, in Bangui, after 18 months of negotiations.[497] In this agreement, as well as action plans between the UN and three ex-Séléka factions, armed groups committed to ending grave violations against children, including attacks on schools.[498] In August 2019, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) reported that incidents of abuse and human rights violations declined in the first half of 2019 as compared to the same period in 2018, from 1,674 to 565 incidents, the vast majority of which were committed by non-state armed groups.[499]

Conflict deeply impacted civilians between 2017 and 2019. In 2019, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that one out of every four Central Africans was either displaced or a refugee, with the numbers of asylum seekers in neighboring countries increasing by approximately six percent annually during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[500] The CAR Protection Cluster documented more than 1,000 protection incidents per month in 2018.[501]

Save the Children classified CAR as one of the ten worst countries for children impacted by conflict in 2019.[502] The UN found that the rate of child recruitment by state forces and non-state armed groups quadrupled in 2017 as compared to 2016, with 196 boys and 103 girls affected.[503] Some success occurred in 2018, when the United Nations reported assisting in the release of 913 children, including 242 girls, from armed groups.[504]

Education was explicitly targeted in the conflict, or affected by insecurity. In October 2018, the UN reported that 340 schools were non-functional and 28 of those were occupied by internally displaced persons (IDPs) or armed groups.[505] The violence took a toll on educational achievement: in 2017, CAR had a primary school completion rate of only 49 percent.[506] Insecurity also prevented teachers from deploying to regional schools;[507] as a result, maître-parents, or parents who took on teaching roles without formal qualifications, made up over 50 percent of teachers in CAR in 2017, according to the Ministry of Education.[508]

Attacks on schools

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports documenting at least 97 attacks on schools. This was fewer reported incidents as compared to the period between 2013 and 2017, when over 100 attacks on schools were reported.[509] Also, in comparison to the previous reporting period, arson remained one of the most commonly reported forms of attacks on schools, whereas reports of pillaging decreased. The UN reported that

the majority of verified attacks on schools were perpetrated by ex-Séléka factions.[510]

In 2017, the CAR Education Cluster reported attacks on more than 60 schools, affecting the education of at least 150,000 children.[511] During that same period, the UN verified 28 attacks against schools; anti-balaka, Popular Front for the Renaissance in the Central African Republic (FPRC), and Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UPC) figured among the groups responsible.[512] In addition, at the end of 2017, insecurity forced the closure of 500 schools, with particularly dire situations in Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou prefectures.[513]

In 2018, the UN verified 34 attacks on schools in CAR, marking a 21 percent increase in the number of verified incidents compared with 2017.[514] The total number of incidents collected by the Education Cluster was not available for comparison. At the time of writing, GCPEA had collected media, UN, and NGO reports of 21 attacks on school in 2018.[515] Of these schools, fourteen were alternative education spaces financed through international donors that were reportedly destroyed or burned, although details on the perpetrating parties and dates of attacks remained unconfirmed.[516] Due to constrained access to UN data, it remained unclear how many reports collected by GCPEA were also included in UN-verified counts.

Other reported attacks on public or community primary schools included the following:

- On an unspecified date in early January 2018, Latiou Primary School, Haute-Kotto prefecture was burned by members of an unknown armed group, destroying the roof and desks. The school subsequently closed for an unspecified amount of time.[517]

- During retaliatory fighting between FPRC and MPC elements on an unspecified date in the first half of 2018, the directors' offices of Maraomba and Blagadja primary schools near Mbrès town, Nana-Grébizi prefecture, were reportedly damaged, and teaching materials were found scattered outside the buildings.[518]

- During the abovementioned fighting between FPRC and the Central African Patriotic Movement (MPC) near Mbrès, the Maraomba pre-school was reportedly burned, which destroyed teaching supplies.[519]

- In March 2018, an explosion reportedly destroyed the public primary school of Andjou, Ouaka prefecture, killing and injuring civilians, though the number of injuries or deaths of students or teachers is unknown.[520]

In the first quarter of 2019, the UN verified four attacks on schools, an 88 percent reduction from the UN's collection of verified data for 2019.[521]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

Over the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports documenting a total of 13 attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel,[522] occurring occasionally as observed between 2013 and 2016.[523]

After the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, GCPEA identified one report of an attack on a school teacher in 2017, wherein suspected ex-Séléka assailants abducted a school director in Pombolo, Mbomou prefecture, on an unspecified day in December 2017.[524] In comparison, GCPEA identified seven reported attacks on school students and personnel in 2018, and five in 2019, detailed below.

In 2018 and 2019, GCPEA received at least three reports of abductions of maître-parents. In all three cases, the maîtres-parents worked in alternative education centers funded by international organizations within IDP sites. In two cases that reportedly occurred on February 11 and 12, 2019, in PK3 IDP site near Bria town, Haute-Kotto prefecture, and Ndoubou IDP site in Batangafo, Ouham prefecture, respectively, the maître-parents were on their way to or returning from trainings provided by national partners.[525] In the third case, in early November in PK3, Bria town, the maître-parent was reportedly abducted by anti-balaka forces whilst farming. Association with humanitarian organizations was known to increase the risk of kidnapping for ransom in CAR.[526]

Other reported attacks on teachers in 2018 included:

- On January 18, 2018, members of an ex-Séléka faction killed the principal of Yengue school, in Mbomou prefecture, amid ongoing violence that had broken out in December 2017.[527]

- On February 25, 2018, unidentified armed attackers killed five humanitarian education workers and a UN consultant who were traveling to deliver a teacher training in Markounda, Northwestern prefecture. The UN Security Council later condemned the attack.[528]

- In early March 2018, a primary school teacher was reportedly killed near a school in Goubali, Ouaka prefecture while schoolchildren were present; the school was also reportedly damaged as a result of the attack by unknown armed assailants.[529]

- On March 17, 2018, anti-balaka forces reportedly abducted an education counsellor in Bangassou town, Mbomou prefecture, after finding suspected "Muslim" names in his cellphone, the Central African Network of Human Rights Journalists (Réseau des journalistes pour les droits de l'homme) reported. The perpetrators allegedly demanded a ransom for his release.[530]

In addition, one incident of threats to school children was recorded on November 19, 2018, when members of an unspecified armed group reportedly set up barriers to prevent children from entering Maidou school in Bambari, Ouaka prefecture. According to an international NGO, the school welcomed both Muslim and Christian students. The armed men reportedly threatened to abduct the children.[531]

In 2019, attacks on education personnel appeared to marginally decline as compared to the previous year, with GCPEA collecting two reports of killings of educational personnel, as well as the abduction of a maître-parent detailed above. These included:

- On January 19, 2019, UPC forces allegedly killed a humanitarian worker and a teacher in Bambari, Ouaka prefecture, according to *Radio Ndeke Luka* and the Aid Worker Security Database.[532]

- Local media and the Education Cluster reported that on July 20, 2019, the principal of a private Catholic school in Niem-Yelewa, Nana-Mambéré prefecture, was murdered by unknown assailants.[533]

- On May 26, 2019, unidentified armed assailants killed the head of the Education Sector and his driver, on the road from Kabo to Moyen Sido, Ouham prefecture. The victims were returning from collecting data for the education statistical yearbook.[534]

- On an unspecified date in August 2019, unidentified armed men reportedly robbed eight teachers returning from a training workshop held by an international NGO.[535]

Military use of schools and universities

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA documented at least 32 reports of military use of schools, including checkpoints, camps, and bases. Military use during the period occurred at a similar rate as during the 2013-2017 reporting period, when dozens of schools were under use by armed forces or armed groups, some for extended periods of time.[536] Military use occurred in Haute-Kotto, Nana-Grébizi, Mambéré-Kadéï, Ouham-Pendé, and Ouaka prefectures, and was perpetrated by armed groups and state security forces. At least three schools were under use by armed groups in 2017, and the UN reported that 12 schools were damaged in this period due to long-term military use.[537] During 2017, GCPEA identified reports of at least 16 counts of military use of schools, primarily in Ouaka prefecture.[538]

For 2018, GCPEA collected 13 reports of military use of schools and educational facilities occurring.[539] Armed groups were responsible for all but one reported use, which in many cases also led to the destruction of school furniture and infrastructure, and to school closures in surrounding areas. During this same period, the UN verified the military use of seven schools, four of which were attributed to FPRC, two to 3R, and one to anti-balaka forces.[540]

Some instances of military use included:

- On January 10, 2018, UN sources reported the continued presence of a military base in front of a school

in Kombélé, Ouaka prefecture, in place since at least November 8, 2017.[541]

–   From mid-February 2018 until at least June 2018, four schools in Bria town, Haute-Kotto, were occupied by armed groups and, during this time, were completely destroyed and pillaged by anti-balaka and ex-Séléka elements during recurrent fighting. The UN also verified damage to school buildings and furniture.[542]

–   In late March 2018, members of the 3R armed group reportedly occupied the Sub-Prefectural Primary School in Koui, Ouham-Pendé prefecture, while their leader resided in front of the school. The school reportedly remained operational during the occupation.[543]

–   On April 25, 2018, the Education Cluster reported that FPRC used two schools near Kaga-Bandoro, Nana-Grébizi prefecture. The Cluster noted that 33 out of 77 schools in the prefecture closed after the FPRC's presence in the area, affecting the education of 21,665 students, including 9,870 girls.[544]

–   The UN Department of Safety and Security reported that on December 4, 2018, 120 3R elements were camped in Dilapoko school in Mambéré-Kadéï prefecture. The men were reportedly heavily armed.[545]

–   In the town of Digui, Ouaka prefecture, armed groups allegedly used a school on multiple occasions, intimidating staff and students and demanding to use the mobile phone network, according to a report by an international organization in December 2018. This led to the closure of the school and interrupted the education of approximately 200 students.[546]

The establishment of checkpoints at or near schools also remained a common form of military use in 2018. On November 6, 2018, an international organization reported an FPRC military checkpoint in front of Piango School in Bria; the group was also reportedly using the Ministry of Education office located in front of the school.[547] Another international organization reported that the checkpoint was still in existence on January 25, 2019 and that armed groups, on two occasions, had approached ministry officials to inquire about the identities of individuals who had requested that the checkpoint be removed; ministry officials perceived this as a threat.[548] On November 19, 2018, armed groups stationed themselves near Maidou school in Bambari, Ouaka prefecture where they set up a checkpoint and occupied surrounding houses.[549]

In 2019, military use of schools, both by state and non-state armed parties, occurred less frequently than in the previous year. The UN verified six incidents of use of schools by armed forces or armed groups;[550] these included violations by UPC, 3R, and MPC armed groups in Ouaka, Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto, Ouham-Pendé, and Haute-Mbomou prefectures.[551] GCPEA also received two reports of incidents of military use at the time of writing:

–   On January 25, 2019, an international organization reported that the Ministry of Education office in Bria, Haute-Kotto prefecture, continued to be under use by FPRC.[552] The office was located near the Piango School in Bria, where the checkpoint reported in November 2018 was also observed at the time of this report.[553]

–   In Alindao, Basse-Kotto prefecture, UPC used a preschool in late May 2019. The report also indicated that the group had set up a checkpoint only 20 meters from the school.[554] The armed group vacated the school in July 2019.[555]

CHINA

Over 200 university professors, students, and leadership were allegedly arrested and detained between 2017 and 2019. In Hong Kong, police reportedly used excessive force against students and professors on university campuses in 2019. Across China, student activists organizing in support of labor unions were also reportedly arrested, detained, or disappeared. Ethnic minority academics and students were allegedly arrested or detained in "re-education" camps throughout the reporting period.

Context

UN member states and human rights groups have accused the Chinese government of repression and human rights abuses during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[556]

Between June and December 2019, a series of pro-democracy protests occurred in Hong Kong, stemming from opposition to a controversial Extradition Bill. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, *The New York Times*, and others alleged that police used excessive force against protesters, including through the excessive use of teargas, batons, rubber bullets, and water cannons, and detained over 1,000 protesters. In some cases, protesters clashed with police and threw petrol bombs.[557] Schools and universities shut in November 2019, when violence intensified between police and protesters, many of whom were school and university students.[558]

During the reporting period, in semi-autonomous minority regions, the Chinese government described its attempts to combat so-called 'violent extremism' by establishing vocational and education training centers.[559] International organizations and journalists have reported a crackdown on Muslim minorities in those regions, and that numerous human rights abuses have occurred in the facilities since 2017.[560] In 2018, members of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) noted the mass detentions of ethnic Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslim minorities, reporting estimates that more than one million were being held in so-called counter-extremism centers, and another two million forcibly placed in "re-education camps" in Xinjian Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).[561] School and university students and personnel were amongst those detained in camps, according to academic freedom and human rights organizations.[562]

Scholars at Risk reported that, between 2017 and June 2019, the Chinese government restricted academic freedoms in universities in mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau, and semi-autonomous minority regions, as well as Chinese students and faculty in foreign universities.[563] For example, Scholars and Risk, Human Rights Watch, and *The New York Times* alleged that the Chinese government penalized professors, including foreign professors, who criticized the government, some of whom lost their positions, were suspended, or banned from travel.[564]

Since China was not included in *Education under Attack 2018*, no comparisons can be made to the previous reporting period.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

GCPEA identified four alleged incidents of attacks on school teachers or education personnel during the 2017-2019 reporting period. Three senior Uyghur education officials were reportedly detained in early 2017 for distributing educational materials written in Uyghur and Kazakh languages, according to Human Rights Watch, *Sing Tao Daily,* and *Radio Free Asia*.[565] In addition, *Radio Free Asia* reported allegations that a Uyghur educator who taught Mandarin died in mid-August while in a camp in XUAR. The circumstances of his death and detention remained unknown.[566] In addition, GCPEA identified unverified reports that dozens of Uyghur high school or middle school teachers were disappeared, interned, or detained between January 2018 and April 2019.[567]

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, human rights monitoring projects representing Uyghur interests reported that at least 27 Uyghur high school or middle school instructors were forcibly disappeared, interned, or detained between January 2017 and April 2019.

In addition, according to the *South China Morning Post*, Hong Kong's Secretary for Education reported that be-

tween June and November 2019, police arrested over 2,000 students and 80 teachers and teaching assistants during protests.[568] At the time of writing, GCPEA had not identified incident-level details to determine whether detentions occurred during protests at educational facilities. However, *The New York Times* and *South China Morning Post* noted that both schools and universities became central to the protest movement during that period.[569]

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA collected reports of over 200 university students, professors, and education personnel being arrested, detained, imprisoned, or forcibly disappeared during the 2017-2019 period. Some were severely injured or died in detention. These attacks affected higher education students and faculty in XUAR, Hong Kong, Beijing, and other cities in mainland China.[570] Human Rights Watch also reported that Chinese authorities ordered students studying abroad to be forcibly repatriated in 2017; in total, 20 Uyghur students were returned to Xinjiang by September 2017, where some were detained.[571]

In 2017 and 2018, GCPEA identified nine alleged reports of detention of Uyghur or Turkic minority university students, scholars, and leadership.[572] Examples included:

- Scholars at Risk reported allegations that a Chinese-Uyghur theological scholar was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison in May 2017. The scholar had reportedly been detained two months prior, after having been ordered in July 2016 to return to Xinjiang from Egypt, where he had completed his PhD. He was detained when he arrived in China and allegedly interrogated about teaching religion to Uyghur students in Egypt without permission from the Chinese authorities, attending a religious conference in Saudi Arabia, without permission from the Chinese authorities, and writing about Uyghur cultural achievements in his dissertation.[573]

- In December 2017, a Uyghur anthropologist who wrote and taught about Uyghur folklore and traditions was forcibly disappeared. Her family and friends suspected that she had been sent to a "re-education" camp.[574] As of late 2019, she was still missing.[575]

- In January 2018, *Radio Free Asia* reported allegations that a Uyghur Islamic scholar had died in police custody, about 40 days after he and other family members were detained.[576]

- According to Scholars at Risk, in late November 2018, Chinese authorities allegedly arrested a historian at the Academy of Social Sciences of Xinjiang. The historian, a member of the Kyrgyz ethnic group, specializes in the ethnic history of the XUAR.[577]

- In October 2018, reports surfaced that authorities had allegedly sentenced a former Xinjiang University president to death. Although the timeline was not confirmed, he was allegedly convicted and sentenced in 2017, with a two-year reprieve, according to Scholars at Risk and Amnesty International. Authorities reportedly arrested the scholar in a Beijing airport in May 2017 while he was en route to Germany.

According to reported allegations compiled by GCPEA from international human rights organizations and media in 2018 and 2019, around 70 students at universities, primarily in Beijing city and Guangdong province, were arrested and detained in connection with their academic activity or activism connected to student unions or campus-related organizations.[578] During this period, Marxist student unions and study groups were also restricted in major universities across the country, according to *Radio Free Asia*.[579] For example:

- In August 2018, Chinese authorities allegedly raided a student apartment in Huizhou, Guangdong province where students were organizing in support of factory workers. Around 50 students disappeared following the raid. The students were allegedly part of a student-led initiative called the Jasic Workers Support Group (JSWG), according to Scholars at Risk.[580]

- A student activist at Peking University, who was the head of the Peking University Marxist Society, was reportedly detained on December 26, 2018, the day of a memorial he had organized to commemorate

the 125th anniversary of Mao Zedong's birthday. Police reportedly released the student the following day.[581]

- According to Scholars at Risk, on December 28, 2018, security guards at Peking University reportedly used force to disperse students who had gathered to peacefully to protest the university's decision to replace the leadership of a Marxist Society operating on campus; some students were pushed to the ground, and several were arrested.[582]

- On April 30, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that five Peking University students allegedly went missing and were suspected of being held by state authorities. The students were former members of the university's Marxist Society, dismantled by the government in December 2018, and had been planning International Labor Day activities for May 1, 2019.[583]

Between September and November 2019, GCPEA also identified six reported incidents of attacks on higher education in Hong Kong that led to the injury or arrest of several students.[584] Although GCPEA could not determine the total number of students affected, reports alleged that students made up a significant proportion of protesters on campus at the time of arrests.[585] While many school and university students took part in antigovernment protests that emerged in Hong Kong in June 2019, protests, and clashes between demonstrators and police, began to occur at or around university campuses in November 2019.[586] Protests had reportedly intensified after a student from Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) died as a result of injuries sustained during clashes between protesters and police.[587] In at least four universities, police allegedly used excessive force against students or detained students during this period. For example:

- According to Scholars at Risk and the *Asia Times*, on October 6, 2019, up to 40 riot police officers entered the Chinese University of Hong Kong campus to allegedly search for suspects involved in vandalism at a neighboring subway station. Police reportedly arrested five students who had been hanging posters about protests on campus. Authorities released the students the same day and police did not publish any evidence relating the students to the alleged vandalism.[588]

- Scholars at Risk and *The New York Times* reported that, on November 11, 2019, police raided Chinese University of Hong Kong, the University of Hong Kong, and Hong Kong Polytechnic University, after students and other protesters retreated to campuses. Clashes between police and demonstrators continued through the following day. Reports alleged that police launched hundreds of sponge grenades and fired teargas and hundreds of rounds of rubber bullets in an apparent effort to force the students' exit from campuses. Protesters reportedly attempted to block police from entering, in some cases allegedly burning materials and firing flaming arrows, petrol bombs and bricks at police in order to defend themselves from the police's use of force.[589]

- According to Scholars at Risk and *The New York Times,* violent clashes between police and protesters occurred throughout the day of November 17, 2019 at Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Police were allegedly attempting to remove protesters who had remained on campus following incidents that occurred on November 11. Reports alleged that police used armored vans, rubber bullets, teargas, and water cannons to overpass barricades set up at the entries of the university. Protesters reportedly launched petrol bombs at police to prevent them from entering the campus. By the morning of November 18, police had allegedly arrested over 1,000 people on campus, though their status as students was not reported.

COLOMBIA

Despite the government reaching a peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army in 2016, attacks on schools, education personnel, and higher education remained at a level similar to the 2013-2017 reporting period. In the most affected departments, violence and landmines around schools also prevented thousands of students from attending classes.

Context

The Colombian government's 52-year armed conflict with the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army) (FARC-EP) officially ended in 2016 when the two sides signed a peace agreement.[590] However, violence continued and even intensified in some areas in subsequent years as other armed groups fought for control over natural resources and drug trafficking routes in areas formerly controlled by the FARC-EP.[591] The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported 36 massacres in 2019, the highest number reported since 2014; OHCHR also documented 115 and 108 killings of human rights defenders in 2018 and 2019 respectively, including those defending Afro-Colombian and indigenous rights.[592] Non-governmental organizations recorded yet higher numbers of assassinations of human rights defenders and social leaders in 2018 and 2019.[593]

Non-state armed groups continued to pose a risk for children, as evidenced by incidents of killing and maiming of children, as well as their recruitment and use by such groups in 2018[594] and 2019.[595] These groups included the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army) (ELN), the Ejército Popular de Liberación (People's Liberation Army) (EPL), groups that emerged from the demobilized FARC-EP, known as "FARC-EP dissident groups," and successor groups to the paramilitaries that demobilized in the early 2000s, such as the Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia (Gaitanist Self-Defense Forces of Colombia) (AGC). After the bilateral ceasefire between the ELN and the government came to an end, the ELN bombed a police academy in Bogotá on January 17, 2019, killing 21 police cadets, and leading President Iván Duque Márquez to end peace talks with the armed group.[596]

Between January and December 2018, conflict and violence displaced 145,000 Colombians, an increase over past years; the Colombian government estimates the total number of people displaced due to conflict since 1985 as nearly eight million.[597] Sexual violence and the sexual exploitation of women and children was also present in the conflict during the reporting period;[598] in 2018, the Alliance for Colombian Childhood, of which Save the Children is a member, found that Afro-Colombian and indigenous children were disproportionately affected, as were migrant children from Venezuela.[599] The UN verified nine incidents of sexual violence against girls, perpetrated by FARC-EP dissidents and the AGC, in 2018.[600]

The crisis in neighboring Venezuela also affected education in Colombia. Nearly 770,000 Venezuelans entered Colombia in 2018, approximately 20 percent of whom were under the age of 18.[601] The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reported that schools along the Venezuelan border in areas such as Cúcuta experienced a 50 percent increase in students arriving from Venezuela between 2018 and 2019, causing significant strain on existing capacity.[602] Meanwhile, Human Rights Watch found that out-of-school Venezuelan children living in Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander department, were at a heightened risk of recruitment into armed groups.[603]

In late 2018, university students and staff, as well as primary and secondary school teachers and their supporters, went on strike to demand education budget reforms and government actions against armed groups that targeted teachers and social leaders. Strikes led to the closure of 32 universities.[604] University students also protested in 2019, on certain campuses, over corruption, perceived unmet promises for increasing the education budget, and alleged abuses by the police against education-related protesters.[605]

Attacks on schools

Over the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports of at least 40 attacks on schools, primarily in rural areas. After a slight rise in reported incidents from 2017 to 2018, reports of attacks on schools appeared to decline in 2019.

The UN verified 21 attacks against schools from July 2016 to June 2019;[606] it remained unclear how many of those attacks overlapped with reports of attacks collected by GCPEA. Where attribution was possible, the UN attributed the attacks against schools to the AGC, FARC-EP dissidents, the ELN, and national armed forces.[607] The UN also reported that confrontations between armed groups and explosives placed in the vicinity of schools led to the suspension of classes in ten departments, affecting over 52,000 students between July 2016 and June 2019.[608]

In *Education under Attack 2018*, which covered 2013-2017, GCPEA collected 31 reports of attacks on schools.[609] In 2017, GCPEA collected at least 15 reports of attacks on schools; these included four attacks covered in *Education under Attack 2018*,[610] as well as reported attacks identified after publication.[611] Examples of newly identified attacks included:

– In April 2017, students were reportedly caught in crossfire between state armed forces and the ELN while attending classes in Monte Tarra, Norte de Santander department, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). No injuries or deaths among the students were reported; however, teachers suspended classes and 49 families, including 26 girls and 29 boys, fled the area.[612]

– In confrontations near a school in Vallenato, Nariño department, armed groups reportedly destroyed the boat designated for student transport to and from school, in late August 2017, according to OCHA. As a result, the Municipal Secretary of Education announced the suspension of classes as a protection measure, affecting approximately 250 students.[613]

– On September 20, 2017, the National Army reportedly located and deactivated an anti-personnel mine located five meters from a sports field and 100 meters from the Florida School in Orito, Putumayo department. According to local media, 15 students attended the rural school.[614]

In 2018, GCPEA collected 20 reports of attacks on schools.[615] This was a slight increase compared with attacks reported for 2017.

The Coalition Against the Involvement of Children and Youth in Armed Conflict in Colombia (COALICO) documented 21 attacks on, or occupations of, schools, in 2018, 13 of which occurred in Norte de Santander department, two each in Nariño and Valle del Cauca departments, and one each in Cauca, Chocó, Huila, and Putumayo departments; COALICO noted that this constituted an increase compared to 2017, when 16 events were recorded.[616] In 2018, the UN verified 13 attacks on schools and personnel in Arauca, Chocó, Nariño, Norte de Santander and Valle del Cauca departments, perpetrated by FARC-EP dissidents and unidentified non-state armed groups.[617] NRC also reported that 26 landmines and explosive remnants were located near schools, which left 3,459 children unable to attend classes.[618] Attacks and a general climate of insecurity also caused at least 80 educational facilities to close in Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander department, out of fear of violence,[619] and forced 44,829 students and 2,285 teachers nationwide to suspend classes during the first semester of 2018.[620] It remains unclear whether any of the incidents reported by COALICO, the UN, or NRC overlap with the incidents GCPEA compiled for 2018.

The reports GCPEA compiled for 2018 included 13 instances of explosives at or near schools, three clashes between armed groups near schools, and five cases of vandalism, examples of which were:

– On February 1, 2018, National Army troops reportedly deactivated an improvised explosive device (IED) planted in front of a school in Santa Rita Iró, Chocó department, according to local media.[621] Confrontations between the ELN and the AGC had recently occurred in the region.

– On February 1 and 2, 2018, NRC reported that in El Tarra, Norte de Santander department, crossfire occurred over a school while children were in the building.[622]

– On July 27, 2018, a grenade detonated in a classroom of a primary school in the port city of Tumaco, Nariño department, according to Human Rights Watch. The explosion damaged part of the roof and door,

though children were not present at the time of the attack; after the attack, Human Rights Watch documented that some students were temporarily attending another institution.[623]

- In San Andrés de Cuerquia, Antioquia department, FARC-EP dissidents reportedly painted the group's name on the outside walls of schools, on April 25, 2018, according to El Colombiano.[624]

- The mayor of Hacarí, Norte de Santander department, told a local media source that the placement of anti-personnel mines near schools and on roads close to schools had interrupted classes four times in the first half of 2018. Local media reported that the mines were likely put in place during confrontations between the EPL and the ELN.[625]

- NRC reported that on July 4, 2018, an armed attack led to the serious damage of La Pacheca primary school in Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander department.[626]

During 2019, in Cauca[627] and Norte de Santander[628] departments, confrontations between armed groups forced families to flee and schools to close, according to OCHA. That same year in Norte de Santander[629] and Antioquia[630] departments, landmines near schools prevented children from attending classes.

GCPEA documented at least nine reported attacks on schools in 2019.[631] Reports included four instances of explosive devices, two clashes between armed groups near or in schools, and one instance of vandalism. Examples included:

- On February 5, 2019, a primary school teacher stepped on an anti-personnel mine while retrieving a soccer ball his students had kicked off the school grounds in Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander department. Human Rights Watch reported that the teacher was hospitalized and lost his foot.[632]

- Local media reported that, in May 2019, FARC-EP dissidents allegedly painted the group's name on a school bus in Panamá de Arauca, Arauca department, preventing students from attending school, as reported by local media.[633]

- On July 9, 2019, during confrontations between the National Army and FARC-EP dissidents, a school was reportedly shot at in Morales, Cauca department, resulting in the closure of several area schools and affecting 270 children, according to local media.[634]

- The National Army found 111 explosive devices near the La Selva school, in Cajibío, Cauca department, in April 2019. The devices, which were safely defused, had placed 60 schoolchildren at risk. At the time of reports from local media, authorities had not identified the party responsible for the attack.[635]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA compiled at least 51 reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel, although this may be an undercount since attacks on students and educators are often underreported. As in the previous reporting period, non-state armed groups killed and threatened teachers for their involvement in teachers' unions, protests against the underfunding of education, and their social activism.[636] Anti-personnel mines on school routes also placed teachers' and students' lives at risk.[637]

In Education under Attack 2018, which covers 2013 to 2017, there were 16 reported incidents of attacks on students and education personnel, five of those attacks on teachers in 2017.[638] GCPEA identified new reports of such attacks in 2017, increasing the number for that year to at least 19.[639] Examples of the newly identified reports included:

- In April 2017, three flyers were slipped under the main door at Benjamín Herrera high school, in Bogotá, threatening 24 teachers for their presumed involvement in the peace process, according to El Tiempo. The flyers were allegedly signed by people who called themselves "Águilas Negras" (Black Eagles). The Secretary of Education was reportedly considering transferring the teachers to other schools as a result.[640]

- In La Italia, Chocó department, a teacher reportedly received a package bomb, allegedly left at her front door by the ELN, on September 17, 2017. The teacher, who had received death threats in the past, remained unharmed, according to local media. Members of the National Army's anti-explosives group, Manejo de Artefactos Explosivos (MARTE), reportedly conducted a controlled detonation of the explosive.[641]

GCPEA collected reports of 24 attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel in 2018.[642] For example:

- An Afro-Colombian teacher in El Palmar, Valle del Cauca department, was allegedly murdered for his work to prevent drug sales to students, on May 31, 2018, according to the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) and local media sources. The teacher was reportedly shot multiple times on his way home from school by assailants on a motorcycle.[643]

- COALICO reported that early in the morning of June 8, 2018, members of an armed group shot two bullets at an indigenous teacher's residence, in Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca department, though the teacher escaped unharmed.[644]

- Local media sources reported that on June 12, 2018, gunmen shot and killed an indigenous leader and teacher, while on the way to the school where he worked in La Vega, Cauca department.[645]

- On July 4, 2018, BBC reported that a female teacher in Bolivar, Valle de Cauca department, received death threats from a member of AGC.[646]

- Local media reported that on July 17, 2018, armed men kidnapped an Afro-Colombian teacher, in Gauchené, Cauca department, but he was quickly rescued by a local security patrol. The kidnappers were suspected FARC-EP dissidents.[647]

- A flyer reportedly circulated on or around May 7, 2018, threatening social leaders and teachers in Morales, Cauca department. While the flyer was allegedly signed by a FARC-EP dissident group, no party had claimed responsibility for the threat at the time of writing.[648]

In 2019, GCPEA collected nine reports of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel.[649] These included:

- In Turquestan, Huila department, the Battalion of Humanitarian Demining Engineers reportedly found and defused an explosive device on or around May 17, 2019, according to local media. Approximately 35 families walked along the path near where the explosive device was found on a daily basis, including children on their way to and from school.[650]

- On July 28, 2019, several teachers in the port city of Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca department, received letters threatening their death if they did not leave their jobs, according to local media.[651]

- In El Hobo, Bolivar department, 42 teachers reportedly stopped classes on August 22, 2019, after a flyer was circulated threatening the death of teachers in the area for indoctrinating students with leftist politics. The flyer was allegedly signed by people who called themselves "Águilas Negras" (Black Eagles), according to El Universal.[652]

Military use of schools and universities

Over the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports documenting at least seven incidents of military use of schools and universities, three occurring in 2017.[653] Reports indicated military use of schools occurred sporadically during this reporting period, as it did in the previous period. The UN verified seven incidents of military use between July 2016 and June 2019, attributing these to the national armed forces, AGC, ELN, and an unidentified armed element.[654] It remained unclear whether these incidents overlap with the reports collected by GCPEA.

In 2018, COALICO identified 21 cases of armed forces or groups occupying or attacking educational institutions, an increase of five from 2017; 13 of these occurred in Norte de Santander department, while the rest took place in Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cauca, Huila, and Putumayo departments.[655] From January to June 2019, COAL-ICO identified ten instances of occupation of, and attack on, educational institutions, across Antioquia, Norte de Santander, Chocó, Córdoba, Cauca, Meta, Santander, and Valle del Cauca departments.[656] However, it is unclear how many of these instances were military use of schools, rather than attacks on schools, and whether any overlap exists with instances compiled by GCPEA.

In 2018, GCPEA identified at least two reports of schools used for military purposes:[657]

- On June 18, 2018, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia and the Indigenous People's Commission on Human Rights reported that a National Army battalion set up base in the Pianlupí School in the Piguambí Palangala Reservation in Tumaco, Nariño department, where they spent the night and launched military operations.[658] The UN documented an instance of the national armed forces using a school for six days in Nariño department, also in June 2018.[659] It remains unclear whether these are these are the same incident of military use.

- On August 1, 2018, the AGC reportedly occupied a school in Riosucio, Chocó department, preventing 250 students from accessing education.[660]

GCPEA identified two reported instances of military use in 2019:

- On February 4, 2019, the AGC reportedly took refuge in a school in Ituango, Antioquia department, while engaging with the National Army. The ensuing shootout between the AGC and armed forces placed 17 children who were in the school at the time at risk and left bullet holes in the walls of the school, according to local media outlet *Caracol Radio*.[661]

- FARC-EP dissidents reportedly used a school as a defensive position during a confrontation with the National Army in a rural area of Corinto municipality, Cauca department, as reported by *W Radio*.[662]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

Over the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA compiled seven reports of child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school, although this is likely an undercount since school-related recruitment is often underreported. These reported incidents occurred in Arauca, Guaviare, Norte de Santander, and Putumayo departments. *Education under Attack 2018* included no reported instances in 2017;[663] however, three reports of child recruitment at or en route to or from school in 2017 were identified after publication. According to local media, in November 2017, the Ombudsman of Guaviare department was aware of three cases of recruitment by FARC-EP dissidents in rural schools of that department.[664]

According to the UN, the FARC-EP stopped recruiting children after transforming into a political party, and has released 144 children since September 2016.[665] Among the 124 of those children who joined a reintegration program, more than half were girls.[666]

During this reporting period, armed groups in Colombia sometimes offered schoolchildren small sums of money and promised them monthly pay for joining, according to the Office of the Ombudsman and media reports. In some cases, children already recruited by armed groups who knew, or were friends with, schoolchildren were told to promise money, protection for families, or other benefits if the children joined the armed groups.[667]

In 2018, GCPEA compiled at least one reported incident of forced recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school. Local news sources reported that on or about April 20, 2018, presumed FARC-EP dissidents recruited four students between the ages of 13 and 15 from a school in Puerto Asís, Putumayo department.[668]

In 2019, GCPEA collected four reported instances of school-related forced recruitment:

- Local media reported that in the first months of 2019 FARC-EP dissidents visited rural schools in San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá department, to recruit children; media outlets cited the mayor's office for the information.[669]

- Human Rights Watch reported that the ELN visited schools in rural Catatumbo region, Norte de Santander department, in March 2019, in an attempt to recruit children.[670]

- In April 2019, members of the ELN reportedly recruited two 15-year-old girls in a rural area of Arauca department, after the bus dropped them off on their way home from school. According to Human Rights Watch, the ELN recruited the girls with the aim of using them as fighters. One of the girls was released after her mother intervened with the armed group; mother and daughter reportedly then fled the department.[671]

- On November 12, 2019, local media reported that a 14-year-old boy was forcibly recruited from a public school by an armed group in Putumayo department.[672]

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA collected at least 48 reports of attacks on higher education during the 2017-2019 reporting period, with most of those occurring in 2018 and 2019. Such attacks appear to have increased; in *Education under Attack 2018*, which covered 2013-2017, GCPEA reported fewer than five attacks per year.[673]

In 2017, GCPEA collected four reports of attacks on higher education. These instances were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, which included no attacks on higher education in 2017.[674] Examples included:

- In early April 2017, in Ibagué, Tolima department, a pamphlet was reportedly circulated at the University of Tolima threatening approximately seven students with having promoted paramilitary politics. Local media reported that the document was allegedly attributed to FARC-EP dissidents.[675]

- According to local media, on August 24, 2017, in Riohacha, Guajira department, an explosive device went off near the home of an academic at the University of La Guajira and former education official. The academic's house was reportedly damaged in the explosion, but he was not hurt. News reports named no suspects.[676]

Reports of attacks on higher education escalated at the end of 2018, when massive waves of student protests occurred around the country to demand reforms to the national budget, including more funding for education.[677] While the majority of demonstrations occurred peacefully, students blocked traffic and threw rocks at police in some cases, and police fired teargas into crowds, used force to break up protests, and detained students.[678] Many university students returned to classes during the first months of 2019; however, by the end of that year, other students had walked out of classes, in response to alleged corruption and misspending by a director at District University of Bogotá, and perceived government incompliance with earlier funding promises for higher education.[679] University students also demonstrated for the dissolution of the Mobile Anti-Riot Squadron (ESMAD) after its alleged violent repression of protests.[680]

In addition to violence by police forces, local media also reported that non-state armed groups made threats against university students, professors, and other members of the academic community in 2018 and 2019. Non-state armed groups allegedly made some of these threats as retaliation for comments academics made against these groups, or for their teachings and organizing.[681]

GCPEA collected 14 reports of attacks on higher education in 2018.[682] Examples of repression of education-related protests during 2018 included:

- On November 11, 2018, officers in riot gear reportedly arrested students during an education march in Bogotá; allegations of plainclothes police officers inciting violence with students were reportedly confirmed through video footage, according to the *Associated Press*.[683]

- On November 28, 2018, *El Tiempo* reported clashes between ESMAD and students of the Industrial University of Santander in Bucaramanga, during which authorities fired teargas and stun grenades into the crowds.[684]

– On December 13, 2018, ESMAD used violence to repress student protests in the city of Popayán at the University of Cauca, according to local media sources. Reports suggested that ESMAD used teargas, stun grenades, and baton attacks. Dozens were reportedly injured and eight were in serious condition, with one student reported to have lost an eye; several students were reportedly injured while seeking shelter in buildings across campus.[685]

Examples of reported threats against university students, professors, and staff in 2018 included:

– On October 27, 2018, two administrators at the National University in Medellín received death threats via telephone, according to *El Tiempo*.[686]

– In November 2018, a professor of political science and international relations at the University of the North, in Barranquilla, received threats due to an interview he gave to the press. During the interview, the professor discussed non-state armed groups and drug trafficking in Barranquilla, as well as armed conflict in Colombia more broadly, as part of his academic research. According to local media, the academic fled the country.[687]

In 2019, GCPEA recorded 31 reported attacks on higher education students, personnel, and facilities.[688] Instances of reported repression at education-related protests or excessive use of force on university campuses in 2019 included:

– According to media reports, on May 9, 2019, armored police vehicles used water cannons to disperse students from the National Pedagogic University in Bogotá, during protests over cuts to the education budget proposed by President Iván Duque's administration. The students allegedly threw rocks and Molotov cocktails at the riot police.[689]

– On November 6, 2019, ESMAD agents reportedly surrounded District University of Bogotá, firing stun grenades at peaceful protesters inside the university. During the protests, District University students announced their indefinite strike in response to alleged corruption and misspending by a former director at the university and other complaints against the administration, according to local media.[690]

– ESMAD agents reportedly entered Atlantic University in Baranquilla on October 24, 2019, where they fired teargas and made arrests in response to vandalism in classrooms during student protests, according to *Semana*. Another local source reported that 27 students were arrested.[691]

Examples of reported threats against and attacks on professors and university students for their perceived political leanings and organizing, alongside other reasons, in 2019, included:

– On January 23, 2019, two threatening posters against the academic community of the University of Antioquia, Medellín, were found, from a group called Brigade 18, according to local media sources. The threats came after the ELN bombing of a police academy in Bogotá in January 2019 and subsequent statements by the governor of Antioquia requesting the dean of the university to verify the presence of ELN guerillas in the institution.[692]

– An explosive device was reportedly discovered in a bathroom at the north campus of the University of the Atlantic in Barranquilla on July 8, 2019. After evacuating students, authorities defused the device, according to local media. A flyer near the device reportedly threatened communist students at the university.[693]

– Local media reported that at the main gate of the University of Antioquia in Medellín an unidentified man on a motorcycle handed a student leader a threatening letter in August 2019. The letter was allegedly signed by people who called themselves "Águilas Negras" (Black Eagles).[694]

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Intercommunal violence and clashes between non-state armed groups and the military resulted in attacks on schools, students, and education personnel in the Democratic Republic of Congo, both in historically affected areas and new areas, such as Mai-Ndombe province. Attacks on higher education in the form of repression and excessive use of force by law enforcement also occurred during this period.

Context

Between 2017 and 2019, central and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continued to witness conflict between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC) and non-state armed groups, which Human Rights Watch estimated to number over 140 in 2018.[695]

ACLED observed a sharp upswing in political violence in 2018, in part due to presidential elections and the Ebola outbreak, calling the year one of the most violent in recent history.[696] Violent events continued to increase in the first half of 2019, according to ACLED.[697] Between June 2017 and June 2019, the Kivu Security Tracker recorded 3,015 violent incidents that harmed or killed over 6,500 civilians in North and South Kivu provinces (collectively referred to as 'the Kivus').[698] While the Greater Kasai region saw a significant decrease in conflict from late 2017 through 2018, the Kivus, Ituri, and Tanganyika provinces remained particularly volatile.[699] In the Kivus and Ituri, conflict developed into a complex emergency with the outbreak of the Ebola virus in 2018; the Ministry of Health had confirmed 3,253 cases as of December 25, 2019.[700]

The UN estimated that there were over five million internally displaced people in DRC in 2019, making it the country with the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Africa. According to the UN, 15.6 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in 2019, 59 percent of whom were children.[701] In 2019, renewed violence in Ituri province caused the displacement of over 360,000 people in June,[702] and in Masisi, North Kivu province, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) reported that over 265,000 were newly displaced in August due to conflict.[703]

In 2018, the UN Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) reported that 1,053 human rights violations occurred, with 53 percent perpetrated by the FARDC and 47 percent by other armed groups.[704] Non-state armed groups, FARDC, and the national police force systematically used sexual violence as a weapon of war, particularly in conflicts in North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Ituri provinces, and the Greater Kasai region, according to the UN Security Council.[705] With regard to child recruitment, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster identified at least 7,200 children associated with armed groups in 2018.[706]

The conflict in DRC impacted heavily on education. The UN estimated that violence prevented at least 150,000 children in the Greater Kasai region from attending school in 2017, and damaged over 600 school buildings.[707] In October 2019, conflict-related destruction or occupation of schools or child protection facilities affected over 19,600 students in Ituri province.[708] According to the DRC Education Cluster, only 36 percent of displaced children were enrolled in school in 2018, as compared to the national average of 78 percent.[709]

Attacks on schools

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected over 1,000 reported attacks on schools in DRC. In 2016 and 2017, a significant spike in attacks on schools in DRC occurred, primarily due to the outbreak of conflict in the Greater Kasai region in late 2016. In 2016 and 2017, 639 verified and unverified attacks on schools were reported in the region,[710] and 100 schools were totally destroyed.[711]

Nationally, the UN verified 396 attacks on schools in 2017 from 1,000 reports.[712] Additionally, GCPEA research found that, from January to October 2017, almost 100 attacks on schools occurred in the east of the country.[713] Education authorities in Tanganyika province estimated that at least 350 schools were destroyed as a result of

armed conflict between March 2017 and March 2019, primarily in Kalemie, Moba, and Nyunzu territories.[714]

Between January and June 2018, UNJHRO recorded 144 attacks on schools, most committed by unidentified actors during conflict in Djugu district, Ituri.[715] During the same year, the UN verified 87 attacks on schools, which consisted primarily of burning or looting.[716] In addition to these, GCPEA compiled the following reports of attacks on schools in 2018:

- In January 2018, UNJHRO reported that five schools were attacked or destroyed in North Kivu, South Kivu and Kasai provinces. The perpetrators include Mayi-Mayi Mazembe and Rayia Mutomboki combatants and FARDC soldiers.[717]

- A Rapid Evaluation Report produced by the Norwegian Refugee Council noted that six classrooms and two offices had been pillaged and destroyed in Lwama and Mariba villages in the Masisi area of North Kivu province, most likely in September or October 2018.[718]

- From December 16 to December 18, 2018, violence erupted between the Batende and Bununu communities in the Yumbi district of Mai-Ndombe province, a previously peaceful area. A UN report documented the destruction of 17 of the 100 schools in the Yumbi province, along with almost 1,000 houses, 14 churches, and five health centers.[719] A media source quoted a local civil society leader, who stated that students risked not completing the school year.[720]

In 2019, attacks on schools continued to occur frequently in conflict-affected areas of eastern and central DRC, and typically involved raids, gunfire, or arson. In May 2019, the UN reported that conflict related to the Kamuina Nsapu insurgency led to the looting of 653 schools during that month, primarily in Kasai province, though the actors responsible for the looting were not specified.[721] In June 2019, an upswing in intercommunal armed conflict in Djugu territory, Ituri, led to the reported vandalism and destruction of 89 schools, according to the UN.[722] In September 2019, a further 98 attacks on schools were recorded in Ituri by the UN.[723] The UN also verified 22 attacks on schools in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika provinces, and in the Greater Kasai region.[724] GCPEA documented nine reported incidents of attacks on schools from media, UN, and NGO sources.[725] These included:

- On February 1, 2019, the Mayi-Mayi Apa Na Pale armed group was reported to have attacked a school in Kisengo village, Nyunzu territory, Tanganyika, according to UNJHRO. The incident affected 300 students.[726]
- The Kivu Security Tracker reported that the Raia Mutomboki Musumbu armed group burned a primary school office in Lusenge, Shabunda territory, South Kivu.[727]
- UNJHRO verified an attack on a school by FARDC soldiers in Kasai province. The soldiers indiscriminately fired gunshots inside the school premises and made threats to teachers.[728]
- On an unspecified date in mid-June 2019, *Reuters* reported that FARDC forces raided and looted a school in Kafwaya, Kolwezi territory, Lualaba, during a crackdown on illegal mining.[729]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified around 15 reported attacks targeting or directly harming students, teachers, and education personnel. The FARDC and non-state armed groups were responsible for committing such attacks, primarily in eastern DRC and in the Greater Kasai region.

GCPEA recorded eight incidents of attacks on students, teachers and education personnel in 2017, affecting 14 teachers, personnel, and students; seven of those incidents occurred in Kasai-Central province.[730]

In 2018, GCPEA identified three media reports of attacks on two school students and one education official.

- On May 26, 2018, a student in Busanza, North Kivu province, was kidnapped on his way to school and a ransom was demanded for release; media sources reported that the FDLR-Rudi armed group was sus-

pected of committing the crime.[731] During this reporting period, armed groups in DRC commonly abducted civilians for ransom as a tactic for financial gain.[732]

- On September 12, 2018, members of an armed group allegedly shot and killed a 16-year old female student on her way home from school in Walendu Bindi, Irumu territory, Ituri province. The girl was reportedly wearing a school uniform at the time of the incident.[733]

- On December 13, 2018, two armed men attacked the home of the provincial Minister of Education in Goma, North Kivu province, in the lead up to the presidential elections. One of the attackers was killed by an armed police guard.[734]

In 2019, GCPEA compiled five reported attacks on school students or personnel, which included abduction and use of force by state security against student protests:

- Local media reported that on April 7, 2019, an unidentified armed group reportedly abducted a student from Goma, North Kivu province, and demanded a ransom of $6,000.[735]

- On May 16, 2019, in Kiwanja, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province, students protested against the growing number of kidnappings and murders occurring at schools in their area. Police allegedly attempted to disperse student protesters with teargas, after which students threw rocks at police officers.[736]

- On June 5, 2019, two local media sources reported that an unknown armed group kidnapped a teacher in Rutshuru, North Kivu province.[737]

- Local media reported that on October 1, 2019, armed assailants attacked school children en route to school and tortured them, in Limbeke-Mamove, Beni territory, North Kivu province.[738]

- On October 22, 2019, unidentified armed assailants abducted six students from a dormitory at the Medical Technical Institute in Mweso, Masisi territory, North Kivu province. Three students were released but the other three remained missing at the time of reporting. The perpetrators also looted school property. The school suspended classes following the event.[739]

Military use of schools and universities

Military use of schools appeared to decrease during the 2017-2019 reporting period. During the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, military use of schools occurred between 12 and 25 times per year, between 2013 and 2016.[740] UN-verified data indicated that at least 23 schools were used for military purposes by FARDC and non-state armed groups in 2017.[741] Such occurrences decreased after the de-escalation of conflict in Kasai province. In 2018, the UN verified the military use of three schools, which were later vacated.[742]

In 2019, GCPEA compiled reporting by UN and media of four incidents of military use by both state and non-state actors:

- FARDC reportedly occupied a school for 14 days in Kioko village, Tanganyika province, in January 2019.[743]

- On or before February 13, 2019, disarmed Kamuina Nsapu militia members reportedly occupied a primary school in Kamako, Kamonia territory, Kasai province, according to local media; the militia members allegedly collected taxes and arrested civilians while occupying the school.[744]

- In March 2019, UNJHRO reported that a school in South Kivu province was occupied by Rayia Mutomboki Ngubito fighters during the group's process of disarmament.[745]

- In July 2019, local news reported that FARDC forces had erected a base in the yard of a primary school in Mboko, Fizi territory, South Kivu province.[746]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

During the period covered in *Education under Attack 2020*, GCPEA identified reports of sexual violence, primarily

by non-state armed groups. In 2017, the Education Cluster reported three incidents of sexual violence by armed groups against female school students in Tanganyika province.[747]

A study conducted by GCPEA found a number of students and school personnel, some as young as 11 years old, reported having been raped, or knowing of others who had experienced sexual violence, during and after militia attacks on schools in the greater Kasai region in 2016 and 2017. For example, in March 2017, Kamuina Nsapu militia members reportedly raped ten female students and a female administrator at a post-secondary institute in Luiza territory.[748] In April 2017, a high school teacher also reported that militia members raped five girls in a classroom during an attack on a high school.[749] In 2017, in Demba, Dibaya, and Dimbelenge territories, teachers and students reported that school girls experienced sexual violence while fleeing attacks on schools in at least four incidents.[750] In other cases, girls were abducted, either to be recruited into armed groups or forced into marriages with militia members, many of whom were subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence.[751]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least 24 reports of attacks on higher education students and staff, and two attacks on higher education facilities. Attacks on higher education occurred at a higher rate than during the previous reporting period, when GCPEA collected at least seven reports of attacks on higher education between 2013 and 2016.

GCPEA counted media reports of at least eight attacks on higher education staff and students in 2017, affecting 52, either by physical injury or arrest.[752] These forms of attack were primarily related to protest and were perpetrated by police or other state security forces. In several instances, security forces used teargas or opened fire on crowds of demonstrators.

GCPEA counted 11 reported attacks on higher education students and personnel in 2018, involving both the charging and arresting of academics, and excessive violence towards, and arrests of students.[753] Student protests relating to a range of issues incited excessive use of force, at universities across the country. Examples of these include the following:

- On February 7, 2018, Scholars at Risk reported that a professor at the University of Kisangani was charged with defamation over refusal to grant a student, who was also a military general, a passing grade. The charge against the scholar was still pending.[754]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on October 7, 2018, National Intelligence Agency authorities summoned and arrested a professor at the Catholic University of Graben (UCG), for remarks made at a UCG conference for mass killings by armed groups. In addition to voicing criticism of the government's defense strategy, the professor was reportedly arrested for interviewing family members and victims of attacks as part of his academic work. He was later granted a provisional release.[755]

- According to Scholars at Risk, on November 12, 2018, police opened fire on a peaceful student protest regarding a faculty strike at the University of Kinshasa. Police fired teargas and shot students, eventually killing one graduate student, and arresting several others.[756]

- In response to the death of a student at the November 12 protest, a further two protests occurred in mid-November at the University of Kinshasa, leading to one student death, student injuries, and police using teargas and opening fire on demonstrators.[757]

In 2019, attacks on students continued to occur at a similar rate as in 2018, with six events occurring at the time of writing.[758] In addition, GCPEA identified two reported attacks on higher education facilities. These incidents include the following:

- *Deutsche Welle*, Scholars at Risk, and local media reported that three students at the University of Lubumbashi were killed on January 27, 2019, during a protest against raising tuition and utility shut-offs on campus. Police opened fire on demonstrators after students had barricaded a road to block access to the university and burned tires and vehicles. One police officer also died during this incident.[759] UNJHRO later reported that the Military Court of Lubumbashi convicted 11 police officers, including a senior officer, to sentences ranging 12 months in prison to the death penalty for murder, attempted murder, dissipation of ammunition, and violation of instructions, for killing three students and injuring four others. The court reportedly allocated damages to civil parties.[760]

- On February 12, 2019, *University World News* reported that staff and students of the National Pedagogical University of Kinshasa protested to remove the university management board. Students threw stones at police when they attempted to disperse them, leading police to fire teargas. Staff and students were reportedly injured, though cause of injuries was not specified.[761]

- On April 18, 2019, a group of armed men with knives were reported to have forcibly entered the Catholic University of Graben in Butembo, North Kivu province, and broken windows of a residence where priests who worked at the university resided. Local media reported that the reason for the raid was to threaten the priests for allowing an Ebola treatment center on the university campus.[762] Local media reported that in a separate event the next day, a doctor at the university's clinic was allegedly killed by Mayi-Mayi militiamen.[763] Butembo is a city at the center of the Ebola epidemic in North Kivu province, where attacks on healthcare workers and facilities have occurred since the outbreak.[764]

EGYPT

Attacks on education slowed from 2017 to 2019, with around one dozen reported. These included occasional attacks on school and university facilities, as well as incidents targeting higher education students and faculty, in apparent connection to their academic work. In addition, teachers were reportedly targeted in half a dozen incidents that occurred in 2017 in North Sinai governorate.

Context

Security in Egypt remained fragile between 2017 and 2019. In Sinai, an Islamic State ("IS") affiliated group, the Sinai Province, claimed responsibility for attacks against civilians, including Christians and Muslims who engaged in Sufi practices.[765] During the reporting period, Human Rights Watch also documented that hostilities involving state security forces, pro-government militias, and Sinai Province militants led to the injury, death, or detention of civilians.[766]

In addition, the Egyptian government continued to place restrictions on civil society, including NGO staff, journalists, and human rights defenders.[767] The government consolidated its power through a set of constitutional reforms approved in a referendum in April 2019. Human Rights Watch reported that after anti-government protests on September 20, 2019, Egyptian authorities arrested over 4,400 people. [768] Observers, including the International Crisis Group, reported that the Egyptian government tended to classify opposition groups as 'terrorists' and impose severe consequences on critics during this reporting period.[769]

Despite this context, attacks on education declined from 2017 to 2019. This trend continued the pattern reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, which found that attacks on education peaked from 2013 to 2014, coinciding with widespread student protests that took place after General Abdel Fattah El-Sisi became president. Attacks on education subsided as student protests became less common. During the 2017-2019 reporting period covered in this report, attacks on educational facilities, students, and education personnel occurred sporadically.

Attacks on schools

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected at least three reported incidents attacks on schools. Attacks on schools were less commonly reported than in *Education under Attack 2018*, which identified at least 20 attacks on schools from 2013 to 2016.[770] From 2017 to early 2019, GCPEA identified reports of three attacks on schools, two of which occurred in 2017 and one in 2019:

- As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, local media reported that Sinai Province fighters remotely detonated explosives at a state-run school in Rafah, North Sinai governorate, on February 3, 2017. According to *Daily News Egypt* and *Anadolu News Agency*, the armed group was seeking to prevent Egyptian security forces from using the roof of the school for surveillance.[771]

- On March 25, 2017, unknown armed actors allegedly used improvised explosive devices to target Al-Azhar educational building in Al Arish, North Sinai governorate, according to *Daily News Egypt*. The report alleged that an armed group attacked the school due to its use by police and the army; however, GCPEA was unable to confirm whether the school was in use at the time of attack.[772]

- On March 3, 2019, local media *FJ Portal* reported allegations that gunfire from military forces struck a school bus, killing one student and injuring another.[773]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified at least ten reports of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel. Reports of attacks on teachers spiked in 2017, in comparison to previous years and compared to 2018. In 2017, GCPEA identified media reports of six attacks on teachers, compared with no reports in 2016 and just one reported incident in 2015.[774] Nearly all reported attacks took place in North Sinai governorate, where

the Sinai Province of "IS" was active. GCPEA found no reports of attacks on students, teachers, or other education personnel in 2018.

Cases of attacks on teachers in 2017 not reported in *Education under Attack 2018* included:

- On February 26, 2017, according to a media report identified by the Global Terrorism Database, the Sinai Province of "IS" claimed responsibility for stopping a bus that was transporting female teachers in Rafah, North Sinai governorate, to warn the teachers to wear veils and travel with male guardians in accordance with Islamic law.[775]

- Unidentified individuals reportedly abducted a primary school principal, in Arish, North Sinai governorate, on September 4, 2017, releasing him ten days later, according to media reports.[776]

- Unidentified armed actors reportedly opened fire on a bus that was transporting teachers to their schools in North Sinai governorate on December 17, 2017. According to reports from local media *Madamasr*, at least one teacher was killed and another injured.[777]

In May 2019, local and international media outlets reported that police forces harmed or detained secondary school students while they were protesting a new electronic exams system in cities across the country.[778] According to media sources, police also peacefully dispersed protesters in several cities.[779] These events occurred in response to technical failures in the exam system which occurred during the final exam period.[780] Several photos and videos were published on social media that documented the arrest of or use of force against students, many of whom were female, and some as young as 15 years old.[781] *BBC* reported that dozens of students were released from police custody on May 23, 2019, after official orders from the Minister of Education.[782] Three incidents of attacks on school students were compiled by GCPEA:

- On May 21, 2019, or an earlier date, local media reported that female secondary students in Kafr az Zayit, Gharbia governorate, protested against the new electronic exams system, the technical problems of which caused disruptions to end-of-year exams. Police forces allegedly interfered and arrested several girls.[783]

- Local media also reported that, on May 21, 2019, students in Ismailia governorate protested against the new electronic exam system and that police reportedly intervened and arrested several protesters.[784]

- In an incident unrelated to the exams system, according to an NGO respondent, on July 7, 2019, police detained at least eight staff members from Arabeya Language Institute, an Arabic language school in Mohandiseen, Cairo, following a raid on the school. Security forces interrogated staff and students in the school for several hours, then released the students, but detained the teachers incommunicado for several days. An opposition media outlet later alleged that authorities had charged six of the teachers with joining a "terrorist organization."[785]

Attacks on higher education

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified at least five reported attacks on higher education. Attacks on university students, personnel, and facilities continued to slow during the reporting period. In 2017, one explosive attack by suspected members of the Sinai Province militant group reportedly targeted Al-Azhar University, and Egyptian security forces detained dozens of Chinese Uyghur students, whom China sought to forcibly repatriate, as described in *Education under Attack 2018* and in the current chapter on China.[786]

In 2018, GCPEA found one reported attack on a university student. On May 24, 2018, according to Scholars at Risk, Egyptian authorities detained a University of Washington doctoral student, apparently because of his academic research. The student was reportedly arrested after carrying out an interview with a law professor on judicial independence. Egyptian authorities charged him with spreading false news and with joining a 'terrorist' organization and detained him for four days without access to a lawyer. At the time of writing, the student was being prosecuted along with several journalists and activists.[787]

At the time of writing, GCPEA identified two reports of attacks on university professors in 2019:

- On March 25, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that a professor of Islamic law was arrested for making posts about an alleged rape and death of a student on the Al-Azhar University Campus in Cairo. Student protests about the university's response to the rape and murder occurred on March 24, 2019, during which police intervened and blocked students from leaving campus, however the report did not indicate any use of force.[788]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on September 24, 2019, authorities detained a professor of economics, for giving interviews on political affairs to journalists, as well as posting a critical commentary on social media. Egypt's Supreme Court charged him with a range of offenses including participating in a 'terrorist' group. After an initial sentence of 15 days, the professor's detention was extended with the addition of other charges related to terrorism.[789]

ETHIOPIA

Attacks on education continued during the 2017-2019 reporting period. At least ten schools were reportedly damaged or closed due to conflict in Oromia region. In addition, attacks on higher education increased, primarily due to reported arrests and violent repression of students by police and military forces on university campuses.

Context

In April 2018, Abiy Ahmed Ali was elected prime minister of Ethiopia. Prime Minister Abiy's government sought to reduce hostilities by releasing thousands of political prisoners, allowing exiled political dissidents to return, enacting legislative reforms, removing a ban on three opposition groups, and signing a long-anticipated peace agreement with Eritrea.[790]

The ICG reported that two main armed opposition groups, the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), signed agreements with the government and took concrete steps to disarmament and reintegration, which led to reduced fighting in Oromia and Somali regions.[791]

Despite political reforms, a sharp increase in ethnic and communal violence occurred in 2018.[792] In June 2018, more than 800,000 people were displaced due to violence that erupted in the Gedeo zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) region and West Guji zone, Oromia region, during ethnic and land conflicts.[793] Following the return of formerly exiled OLF leaders in September 2018, demonstrations took place in Addis Ababa over dissatisfaction with the government's responses to ethnic violence and forced displacement, during which police shot and killed five people and arrested over 1,000 others.[794]

Violence also increased in Somali region in 2018, particularly near the border of Oromia.[795] In August 2018, riots and inter-communal violence broke out in Jijiga, Somali region, reportedly leaving at least 15 dead and hundreds of people displaced.[796] In December 2018, renewed conflict at the border of the Oromia and Somali regions killed 21 people and injured at least 61 others, according to *Al Jazeera*.[797]

In February 2019, OCHA reported 3.19 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP returnees in Ethiopia; 82 percent of whose displacement was related to conflict.[798] Moreover, Ethiopia hosted the second largest refugee population in Africa in 2019, with more than seven hundred thousand refugees registered in December 2019.[799] Schools inside refugee camps were damaged during this reporting period in the context of protests and violence between groups of refugees. For instance, in Tongo refugee camp, in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, humanitarian actors reported that on December 13, 2018, four pre-school centers were vandalized and looted, with three of them completely destroyed, during a violent protest by camp refugees.[800]

Conflict and insecurity affected access to education, at all levels, during this reporting period. A UN assessment in November and December 2018 found that 414 schools were closed, more than half of which were located in Somali region, and that 260 of those schools were destroyed due to conflict, floods, drought and other emergencies.[801] The UN also found that 2.7 million children had their education impacted by protracted displacement and damaged schools resulting from conflict and natural disasters, as of December 2019.[802] Ethnic and communal violence was present on 22 of the country's 45 public university campuses in late 2019, leading thousands of students to leave campus; in response, federal police were deployed to all 45 universities in December of that year.[803]

The government also declared a state of emergency from February to June 2018, which curtailed constitutional rights such as assembly and communication. In addition, the declaration allowed security forces to detain individuals indefinitely and without a warrant, and to enter schools and university campuses to "arrest and stop mobs."[804]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 15 reports of attacks on schools. In 2017, GCPEA identified one report, in which a grenade was thrown into a school, injuring four students on September 6, in Harar, eastern Ethiopia.[805]

In 2018, the UN reported that 16 schools were partially or completely damaged as a result of conflict in Oromia region.[806] In addition, 27 schools were damaged in West Guji and Gedeo zones in the context of conflict, as reported by the UN in August 2018;[807] however, whether damage occurred due to armed conflict, other violence, or presence of IDPs in schools was not clear. A report in October 2018 noted that ten schools were still occupied by IDPs, 12 schools remained partially damaged, and five schools required total rehabilitation, in West Guji and Gedeo zones.[808] Occupation of schools by IDPs occurred frequently during this reporting period, according to news, NGO, and UN reports.[809]

In 2019, 16 primary schools were closed in Metekel zone, Benishangul-Gumuz region, due to conflict and displacement, which impacted access to education for nearly 1,000 schoolchildren, as the UN reported in November of that year.[810]

Military use of schools and universities

Military use of schools and universities occurred sporadically between 2017 and 2019, as in the previous reporting period. In 2017, four instances of military presence at universities were reported in Oromia and Gambella regions,[811] one of which was covered in *Education under Attack 2018*.[812] In December 2017, the government announced it would deploy federal security forces to universities around the country.[813]

On April 26, 2018, local media outlet *ESAT News* reported that students at Ambo University, in Ambo, Oromia region, protested the presence of security forces on the campus.[814]

In early November 2019, the *Associated Press* reported that security forces entered campuses in the Amhara and Oromia regions after the death of three university students during inter-communal conflicts.[815] For instance, on November 12, 2019, fighting broke out between students at Bule Hora university, in West Guji zone, Oromia region, injuring at least ten students. In response, federal army troops were deployed inside the campus, according to *Addis Standard*.[816]

Attacks on higher education

Attacks on higher education continued during the 2017-2019 reporting period, increasing in 2018 and 2019, primarily in relation to protest repression on university campuses. In 2017, GCPEA collected three cases of attacks on students at Ethiopian universities, involving the injury, killing, or detention, of at least 50 university students in Oromia and Amhara regions.[817] These reported incidents were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018* and include, for instance:

- On November 15, 2017, the military reportedly entered Haramaya University, in Haramaya, Oromia region, and beat students, according to *ESAT News*. Students at the university had been protesting government intervention in academic life, including alleged spying on students on campus.[818]

- *ESAT News* reported that, on an unspecified date in December 2017, security forces and inter-communal conflict killed four students at Wollega University, in Nekemte, Oromia region, and Debre Tabor University, in Debre Tabor, Amhara region.[819]

In 2018, GCPEA recorded at least four incidents of attacks on higher education, including the injury and arrest of university students and the arrest of a professor.[820] For instance:

- On January 2, 2018, 18 students were arrested from Adama University, in Adama, Oromia region.[821]

- At Ambo University, in Ambo, Oromia region, students reportedly protested for the release of detained classmates and for the military to vacate campuses, on April 26, 2018. *Addis Standard* reported that po-

lice used teargas to disperse the student protestors.[822]

- On June 9, 2018, an unidentified perpetrator threw a bomb into a library in Dilla University in SNNP state, injuring at least nine students, according to Scholars at Risk and media sources.[823] The sources noted that Dilla University was a politically tense campus.[824] In 2015, GCPEA recorded a similar event at Dilla University involving a hand grenade which killed two students and injured six others.[825]

GCPEA identified at least six reports of attacks on higher education in 2019, primarily involving the use of excessive force against university students during education-related protests or protests on campus. The arrest of a university lecturer and the abduction of university students were also identified.[826] For instance:

- On April 1, 2019, media sources reported that ethnic Oromo students at Haramaya University, in Haramaya, Oromia region, led a protest on campus in support of the ethnic and regional status of Addis Ababa as part of Oromia. In clashes with the police, more than ten students were reportedly injured and hospitalized. Classes were suspended after the event due to security concerns.[827]

- On April 17, 2019, medical students and interns at Arsi University, in Assela, Oromia region, held a protest over their learning and internship conditions, according to *Addis Standard*. Police reportedly responded with excessive force, injuring both male and female students, some of whom were admitted for medical treatment for bone fractures.[828]

- A lecturer at Rift Valley University, in Jimma, Oromia region, was arrested and charged under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation on August 17, 2019, according to Amnesty International and other rights organizations. The lecturer was accused of writing a book critical of the government, and was released three months later.[829]

- On December 4, 2019, at least 12 students were abducted outside Gambella city while returning home from Dembi Dolo University, in Oromia region.[830] While the exact number of persons is uncertain, local and international media report that 13 or 14 female and four male students were abducted.[831] The students were returning home after violent clashes between Amhara and Oromo students on campus the day before, when their bus was stopped by an unidentified group of individuals. No group had claimed responsibility for the abduction at the time of writing, although regional officials alleged that the non-state armed group Oromo Liberation Army perpetrated the attack. The armed group, in turn, claimed that the government was responsible for the abduction. At the time of writing, the students had reportedly not been released.[832]

GUINEA

Beginning in February 2017, two national teachers' unions held recurrent strikes in opposition to education sector reforms, which in turn provoked student protests demanding an end to interruptions in teaching. Police reportedly used excessive and sometimes lethal force against both student and teacher protesters at least 20 times between February 2017 and December 2020. Police repression of higher education protests also occurred sporadically during the reporting period.

Context

In Guinea, education sector reforms caused a series of teachers' strikes, beginning in early 2017. A devastating outbreak of the Ebola virus in 2014 weakened an already fragile economy which slowed real economic growth to zero percent in 2015 according to the Guinean government,[833] and partly led to budget cuts affecting teacher salaries and the size of the teaching force.[834]

According to Human Rights Watch, police frequently deterred or repressed anti-government protests during this period, killing at least 12 people in 2018.[835] In July 2019, the national parliament adopted a law that allowed soldiers to shoot at sight of any obstacle or imminent threat, which the *BBC* reported could allow security forces to kill opposition members with impunity.[836]

Two national teachers' unions began striking on February 1, 2017, in opposition to policies that reduced junior teachers' pay and halted the hiring of contractual teachers.[837] After losing weeks of class, students led protest marches, some of which turned violent, demanding that the government negotiate with teachers and that teachers resume service;[838] police responded to protesters by using excessive force.[839] Though the government closed all public schools and universities to prevent further demonstrations, protests continued.[840] Security forces reportedly killed five people in a protest on February 20, 2017, although their status as student or education personnel was not confirmed.[841]

Throughout 2018 and 2019, a similar pattern of strikes and student protests occurred, with one teachers' strike lasting over two months, from October to mid-December 2018, in several administrative regions.[842] The Free Union of Teachers and Researchers (SLECG) teachers' union estimated that 90 percent of teachers respected the strike.[843] The same union also went on strike for a month between February and March, 2018, ending after extensive negotiations to ensure a 40 percent pay increase and immunity for teachers engaging in the protest.[844]

The teachers' strikes caused months of interruption to student learning in the country during the reporting period, raising concerns about students' ability to pass the necessary exams to continue their education.[845] A government spokesperson also noted that not all teachers adhered to the strike, causing inequity of provision, as some students continued classes and others could not.[846]

Guinea was not profiled in previous *Education under Attack* editions, thus no comparisons can be made with the previous reporting period.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collated at least 20 reported attacks on school students and teachers in Guinea; over 50 teachers and students were detained and dozens were injured or killed. In the majority of incidents, students protesting for the resumption of classes were met with excessive force in Conakry, the capital city, as well as in other cities across the country. The government had mandated that all primary and secondary schools and universities suspend classes until the completion of negotiations with teachers' unions in February 2017.[847] While strikes and protests occurred in early 2017 and early 2018, police repression of both groups escalated at the end of 2018.

In 2017, GCPEA collected four reports of attacks on both teachers and students during protests against school closures and education sector reforms, which led to the arrest of at least 35 and the injury or death of at least 30 students. These included:

- On February 13 and 14, 2017, *Radio France Internationale* (RFI) and local media reported that students protesting the teachers' strike and the suspension of classes set up barricades along a busy thoroughfare in the capital city of Conakry, allegedly burning tires and throwing rocks at security forces, who responded with teargas, according to local media reports.[848]

- On February 20, 2017, local and international media reported that students and security forces clashed across Conakry, with protests extending from the central Hamdallaye-Cosa intersection to five communes of the city. Students erected barricades, burned tires, and threw rocks at police, while police fired teargas at protesters and used force. During the protests, 31 students were reportedly arrested, and five people were killed and 30 injured, though their status as students or teachers was not reported.[849]

- On November 20, 2017, Garda World and *RFI* reported that police forces fired live ammunition at school students who were protesting a teachers' strike in Conakry. Two students were reported killed and others injured.[850]

Police met student and teacher protests with excessive force in 2018, as negotiations between teachers and the government continued. Reported incidents peaked in October and December, during a two-month strike. GCPEA collected 12 media reports which documented the use of force against, and arrest of, protesters in Conakry, N'zérékoré and Labé cities in 2018,[851] which included the following:

- On February 13, 2018, teacher strikes caused students in Conakry to demonstrate. Police and students violently clashed, allegedly leading to the death of two students, according to *RFI* and *Aminata*.[852]

- On Oct 29, 2018, in Kaloum area of Conakry, students protested, calling for an end to the teachers' strike; police allegedly responded by firing gunshots and teargas into the crowds, as well as engaging in running battles to break up the crowds, as reported in local media.[853]

- On November 22, 2018, dozens of schoolteachers reportedly held a sit-in at the Ministry of Education in Kaloum area of Conakry, before marching to the office of the Prime Minister. Police reportedly dispersed protesters with teargas, allegedly injuring three teachers, according to *Aminata*. *Guinée News* reported that police arrested six teachers who, on November 26, were sentenced with unlawful assembly. [854]

- On November 26, 2018, students from Kaloum area of Conakry held protests to demand the reopening of schools, which remained closed since the beginning of October. Police used teargas to break up the protest, according to local media.[855]

- Local media reported that on November 26, 2018, teachers from the SLECG union held a second day of sit-in protest in front of the Prime Minister's office in Kaloum area, Conakry. Police allegedly used teargas to disperse protesters, who were demanding renewed negotiations with the government and the payment of their salaries, which had been unpaid since the beginning of the strike in October.[856]

In 2019, reported attacks on school students and teachers decreased as compared to previous years. GCPEA collected three reported incidents, which included:

- On January 7, 2019, *Guinée News* reported that police used teargas to disperse a teacher protest led by SLECG in Conakry. Police allegedly arrested five teachers who were on strike.[857]

- On January 21, 2019, in Mamou city and region, students at Cabral High School protested against the cancellation of classes, and reportedly disrupted other high schools in the area. *Africa Guinée* reported that police fired teargas, causing minor injuries and unspecified material damage.[858]

- Local media source *Kaba Bachir* reported that students in Conakry protested against the teachers' strike on April 10, 2019, blockading some streets. Police used teargas to disperse the demonstration.[859]

Attacks on higher education

Attacks on higher education students occurred at least three times between 2017 and 2019. In some cases, such as student protests on February 13 and 14, 2017, university students reportedly demonstrated alongside high school students and were met with excessive force.[860] In addition, GCPEA found one media report of a 23-year-old medical student of Ivoirian origin, who was shot and killed by police during a student protest in Conakry, on December 5, 2017. Police reportedly fired at a student residence from a vehicle during these protests, according to international media sources.[861]

GCPEA did not identify any attacks on higher education in 2018. In 2019, media sources reported two attacks on university students when security forces dispersed student protests at universities:

- – On May 30, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that police used violent and lethal force to disperse a peaceful student protest at the University of Labé, located in Labé city and region. Students were protesting against the campus administration's decision to require two hospitalized students to sit exams. Police, allegedly called by the administration, clashed with students, killing at least one and injuring others.[862]

- – On July 5, 2019, students at the University of Kankan, in Kankan city and region, allegedly demonstrated against the institution's failure to distribute student loans that had been due three months earlier. According to *Guinée Matin* and *Kaba Bachir*, police reportedly used teargas to disperse protesters, and injured one journalist.[863]

INDIA

Attacks on education continued during this reporting period in conflict-affected areas of the country, such as Jammu and Kashmir and areas where Naxalite opposition groups operated. While reported attacks on schools decreased, reported attacks on school and higher education students and personnel increased in 2018 and 2019, in part due to excessive use of force and the detention or arrest of over one thousand teachers and university students and staff. Reports of military use of schools decreased between 2017 and 2019, occurring only sporadically.

Context

In May 2019, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won the elections with a majority and Prime Minister Narendra Modi remained for a second term.[864] Violence between BJP supporters and opposition parties occurred in 2018 and 2019.[865] The government also enforced sedition and defamation laws during this period.[866]

Relations between India and Pakistan degraded during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[867] In August 2019, the Indian government revoked the special constitutional status of Jammu and Kashmir, splitting the state into two separate federally governed Union Territories. Before announcing the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, the government blocked communications and imposed a lockdown, including the closure of schools.[868] Armed conflict between Indian security forces and Pakistan-based militant groups, such as Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM),[869] over control of the long-disputed Kashmir border territory, intensified in 2019, resulting in the killing and displacement of civilians,[870] despite the cease-fire agreement signed by India and Pakistan in May 2018.[871]

As in the previous reporting period, separatist movements in Manipur state as well as Naxalite opposition groups, operating primarily in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Bihar states, also affected education.[872] These groups targeted schools functioning as polling stations during elections in 2019.[873]

Children from socially and economically marginalized communities remained at risk of labor, trafficking, and reduced access to education during the reporting period.[874] Women and girls with disabilities were also subjected to a heightened risk of abuse, according to Human Rights Watch.[875]

In Jammu and Kashmir, unrest, protest, and strikes reportedly forced school closures in 2017, according to the UN.[876] One analysis, conducted by media outlet *India Spend*, revealed that schools and colleges in Kashmir were closed for nearly 60 percent of working days between July 2016 and May 2017, due to violent protests and the use of force by security forces.[877] Additionally, in 2019, after the attack on a convoy of vehicles carrying Indian paramilitary police in Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir, schools in the districts along the Line of Control, meaning those within a five-kilometer range of the international border, were closed by government order in late February.[878] Schools were also closed after August 5, 2019, in Jammu and Kashmir, after the abrogation of Article 370, which bifurcated the state into two Union Territories.[879] Even though the government ordered schools to reopen on August 19, 2019, few children reportedly returned to class in Kashmir due to continued tensions.[880]

Police employing excessive force and arresting university students during demonstrations also impacted education. Students held on-campus protests during the reporting period, and led off-campus, education-related demonstrations, including against the force used by police when entering university campuses.[881]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 43 reports of attacks on schools. The rate of reported attacks declined in comparison to the last reporting period. In 2013, GCPEA collected more than 25 reported attacks on schools, followed by a decline during 2014 and 2015, then a sharp increase in 2016 when GCPEA collated over 50 reported attacks on schools, primarily in Jammu and Kashmir.[882]

In 2017, GCPEA documented 12 reported attacks on schools, which included explosive devices and arson, perpetrated by unknown parties and non-state armed groups in Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh,

and Uttar Pradesh states, as well as crossfire between Indian and Pakistani forces in Jammu and Kashmir.[883]

In 2018, local media sources reported at least four attacks on schools, a decrease from the previous year.[884] Reported attacks included the planting of explosive devices at or near schools in Bihar state and Jammu and Kashmir:

- On an unspecified date in early February 2018, an alleged Naxalite opposition group reportedly planted two explosives, one of which was a "can bomb," at the gate of a government middle school in Manjhar village, Bihar state; media reported that this incident was the second such case in 20 days.[885]

- On February 19, 2018, local media reported that two bombs were allegedly found at the gate of a government school in Paraiya, Bihar state; the same school affected by the aforementioned attack earlier in February.[886]

- On June 27, 2018, alleged Naxalites reportedly triggered an improvised explosive device (IED) near a school in Garwha district, Jharkhand state, according to local media.[887]

- Local media reported that on August 6, 2018, an explosive device reportedly detonated in a school, in Shiva village, Jammu and Kashmir, injuring the principal and another staff member and igniting a small fire.[888]

In 2019, the UN verified nine attacks on schools in Jammu and Kashmir.[889]

GCPEA collected at least 26 reports of attacks on schools in 2019.[890] This marked an increase in comparison to 2018 that could be partly attributed to non-state armed groups and unidentified parties attacking schools used as polling stations during elections. India held elections in phases from April 11 to May 19, 2019, for the Lok Sabha, or lower house of parliament, and some State Assembly seats.[891] Human Rights Watch documented a similar trend during 2009 and 2014 election cycles.[892] As in previous years, armed groups used explosives and arson to damage schools and school supplies, primarily in Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar state. Examples of attacks on schools reportedly related to elections included:

- Human Rights Watch and local media reported that in Bihar state, Naxalite opposition groups torched a tent and a generator found at Sondaha primary school on March 15, 2019, allegedly because the police planned to stay at the school during the upcoming national elections.[893]

- On April 10, 2019, an alleged Naxalite opposition group planted a fake bomb at the gate of a school, in Dumaria Imamganj, Gaya district, Bihar state. *The Times of India* reported that a handwritten note found near the fake device called for a boycott of the polls.[894]

- According to a local media report, on April 17, 2019, unidentified persons attacked two schools hosting polling booths in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. Assailants set fire to Kawmohalla Khanyar Government Boys High School and threw IEDs and stones at Gurgari Mohalla Government Higher Secondary School.[895]

- On May 6, 2019, alleged militants reportedly threw a grenade at a polling station located in Girls Middle School Rahmoo, in Pulwama, Jammu and Kashmir, during parliamentary elections, according to local media sources.[896]

- According to *The Times of India*, an unidentified armed group set a government secondary school on fire, in Nehama, Kashmir, on October 23, 2019. The school was to serve as a polling station for the block development council the next day, as reported in the same news outlet.[897]

Other examples of attacks on schools in 2019 included:

- On February 13, 2019, an IED exploded in a school in Jammu and Kashmir, injuring 28 students.[898]

- According to local media reports, on April 19, 2019, police defused a bomb at the New Primary School in Dhirajganj, Jharkhand state. *The Avenue Mail* reported that police presumed the bomb was left in the school to generate fear among teachers and students.[899]

- On April 22, 2019, local media sources reported that two hand grenades were planted in front of Little Flower School in Imphal, Manipur state, which a bomb squad later defused. The Kangleipak Communist Party-Military Council (KCP-MC) claimed responsibility for the incident, planting the explosive devices as a warning to school administration, according to *The Indian Express*. An IED was also allegedly found at the same school's entrance gate in February.[900]

- Local media reported that a bomb detonated near the boundary wall of the Bright Future School, in Bangaon village, Uttar Pradesh state, leaving a hole in the wall but no injuries, on July 21, 2019. The bomb, which allegedly relied on a remote-control detonation system, was left by an individual with suspected ties to a non-state armed group, and for whom a warrant had been issued, according to *The Times of India*.[901]

- An unidentified armed group reportedly set fire to a government high school in Watoo, Jammu and Kashmir, on October 22, 2019. Local media reported that after the abrogation of Article 370 bifurcating the state into two Union Territories, non-state armed groups allegedly threatened residents to not cooperate with the administration.[902]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 52 reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel. Such attacks occurred at a higher rate between 2017 and 2019, as compared to the previous reporting period. After four reported attacks on students and education personnel in 2013, GCPEA collected between five and ten reports of such attacks for the following three years.[903] Abductions, abuse, and killings, perpetrated by non-state armed groups continued in conflict-affected areas during this reporting period; meanwhile, police used excessive force against and detained student, teacher, and parent protesters, in education-related demonstrations across the country.

In 2017, GCPEA compiled 11 reports of attacks on school students, parents, and personnel that affected at least 180 people.[904]

In 2018, teachers in several states protested against the government's policy on contractual teachers, also called para-teachers, and other education-related issues. Police used excessive force, including smoke bombs, lathi (martial-arts stick) charges, water cannons, and teargas to disperse teacher and student protests, and arrested at least 125 students, teachers, and personnel. Of the 15 reported attacks on school students and personnel in 2018, most occurred in the context of protest repression, while only a few involved abductions, assault, or targeted violence against students and education staff.[905] Examples of attacks on school students and teachers in 2018 include the following:

- On September 20, 2018, students protested against the alleged recruitment of Urdu and Sanskrit teachers at Daribhita High School, in Islampur, West Bengal state. Police reportedly clashed with protesters, killing two students, according to *The Times of India* and other sources.[906]

- On November 11 or 12, 2018, teachers associated with Sanjha Adhypak Morcha, an umbrella organization of teachers' unions, held a protest near a minister's residence in Patiala district, Punjab state, in response to the government's new plan to regularize teachers and teacher transfer policies. Police reportedly used force to disperse protesters, according to local media.[907]

- On November 15, 2018, thousands of para-teachers reportedly organized a demonstration in Morhabadi Ground, Ranchi, Jharkhand state, to demand their regularization and a salary increase. *The Times of India* reported that police forces arrested and removed more than 2,000 para-teachers from Ranchi before the protest began. The protesters threw stones at police officers, who responded with batons and teargas, reportedly injuring several demonstrators, and several female para-teachers were reported injured. According to district reports, police detained 800 people at the protest.[908] Jharkhand state employs at least 57,000 para-teachers.[909]

- *The Hindu* reported that on November 26, 2018, teachers associated with the Tamil Nadu Primary School Teachers' Federation held a protest against Government Orders 234 and 303, on changing salaries, in Villupuram town, Tamil Nadu state; the police reportedly arrested 85 teachers.[910]

In 2019, reported attacks on school students and teachers rose in comparison to 2018. GCPEA compiled 26 reports of attacks on students and teachers in 2019,[911] the majority of which comprised protest repression:

- Local news outlets reported that on February 10, 2019, in Patiala city, Punjab state, police used water cannons on teachers from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan schools, during their protests against a policy requiring them to work for three years before receiving formal contracts; over 12 teachers were reportedly injured.[912]
- *The Hindustan Times* reported that on February 22, 2019, members of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), a student organization aligned with the Hindu nationalist Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), blocked the entrance to the residence of the School and Mass Education Minister in Bhubaneswar, Odisha state. Police arrested at least 50 students, according to local news sources.[913]
- *The Times of India* and *The Telegraph* reported that on April 2, 2019, police allegedly clashed with teachers in Kolkata, West Bengal state, during a protest over salaries for computer teachers; several people, including policewomen, were injured, and at least one was hospitalized, during the protest.[914]
- In Patna, Bihar state, police used teargas and charged at contract teachers with lathis to prevent them from protesting on July 20, 2019. As reported in *The Times of India*, police arrested five teachers, while 35 teachers were allegedly injured in the lathi charge, as relayed by the Teachers' Association in an interview with the news outlet. The contract teachers reportedly protested for equal pay and improved working conditions.[915]
- On November 6, 2019, primary school teachers blocked a road during their protests for a pay increase, in Kolkata, West Bengal state, as reported by local media. The police allegedly detained several protesters, releasing them on bail shortly after.[916]
- Computer teachers attempted to block traffic during their protest in Panchkula, Haryana state, on September 17, 2019, according to local media. Police reportedly responded with water cannon and lathi charge. Approximately 140 teachers participated in the protest; they reportedly had long-standing demands for salary increases and permanent contracts.[917]

In addition to excessive force, GCPEA identified reported attacks on students and education personnel involving abductions, bombs, killings, and assaults in 2019, for instance:

- On March 10, 2019, Naxalites reportedly killed a teacher at the Jawaharlal Nehru Municipal School in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra state. After the incident, the Naxalites issued an apology, claiming that they had wrongly identified the teacher as a policeman, as reported in *India Today*.[918]
- While returning home from primary school, three girl students reportedly saw a bag on the road, which exploded once it was picked up, near Banghusra village, Uttar Pradesh state, on July 6, 2019. According to local media, the explosion injured all three girls, who were admitted to the district hospital; no details were reported on the perpetrator.[919]

Military use of schools and universities

Military use of schools occurred at a similar rate during the 2017-2019 reporting period as compared to the previous period, which covered 2013-2017. In the prior period, GCPEA collected between one and four isolated reports of military use each year, from 2013 to 2015, in Jharkhand, Bihar, and West Bengal, states and Jammu and Kashmir. In 2016, the number spiked, when 20 schools were used by paramilitary forces during unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.[920]

In April 2017, the UN reported that the Central Reserve Police Force occupied over 20 schools in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.[921] In addition, GCPEA found one local media report of state security forces using two schools in Imphal, Manipur state.[922]

A Naxalite opposition group reportedly attacked and significantly damaged a government school in Latehar district, Jharkhand state, on July 18, 2018, in response to state security personnel using the school as a bunker; the attack destroyed three of the six classrooms, according to local media.[923]

In 2019, GCPEA collected two reports of military use of schools. An unidentified non-state armed group reportedly fired gunshots at the 72nd Battalion Central Reserve Police Force mobile bunker, in Drabgam, Jammu and Kashmir, on October 29, 2019. According to some local media sources, the bunker was allegedly stationed at a school during the attack, where students were taking exams; however, *The Hindu* reported that while the shooting occurred near the school, the education facility was not the target. No casualties were reported.[924] Additionally, in Selda village, Khunti district, Jharkhand state, police allegedly camped in one or more schools in the last months of 2019, as reported in *United News of India* and other local media outlets.[925]

Military use of schools and the proximity of police and armed forces to education facilities continued to provoke attacks on schools during this reporting period, as in the previous period.[926] These incidents continued despite the repeated decisions from India's Supreme Court ordering the government to ensure that school buildings would not be used by security forces for any purpose.[927]

Attacks on higher education

Higher education students and personnel were subject to attacks, imprisonment, and prosecution in connection with their nonviolent expression and academic conduct between 2017-2019. Across this reporting period and last, the use of explosives in attacks on higher education decreased, while protest repression increased. During the 2013-2017 period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, reported attacks on higher education involving explosives occurred at a rate of between approximately two and five per year, from 2013 through 2016. However, beginning in 2017, the rate of reported attacks involving explosives declined to approximately zero or one each year. Instead, between 2017-2019, the rates of reported protest repression, and detention of higher education students and personnel, rose starkly, peaking in the last months of 2019. In 2017, GCPEA collected 12 reports from Scholars at Risk and local and international media sources of attacks on higher education.[928] These reports included clashes between university students and police, as well as protest repression and arrests, in Jammu and Kashmir, and Chandigarh and Uttar Pradesh states.

In 2018, 16 reports of attacks were collected in both conflict-affected and non-conflict-affected states.[929] All of these incidents involved the use of excessive force to disperse protests, or the detention of students or academics, and included the following examples:

- At Rajasthan University, in Jaipur, Rajasthan state, on January 9, 2018, students and police reportedly clashed during a student protest by ABVP during which over 200 students gathered to demonstrate against university policies. Campus and other police used batons to disperse the students, injuring six and detaining 30 others, of which ten were arrested, according to Scholars at Risk.[930]
- In Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh state, student activists from two conservative Hindu student groups violently clashed with students at Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) over a portrait in AMU's student union of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, on May 2, 2018.[931] Afterwards, while AMU students were en route to file a complaint with the authorities, police allegedly caned and used teargas on them, injuring a dozen, as reported in local media.[932]
- On September 20, 2018, police reportedly entered a student residence at Manipur University, in Imphal, Manipur state, and detained 90 students and five faculty members, after clashes between students and state police over protests concerning university administration, as reported in local media.[933]

- On October 10, 2018, students and police clashed again at Manipur University, in Imphal, Manipur state, while marching towards the university's administrative building to protest the detention of students and professors from earlier demonstrations. Police reportedly fired teargas, launched mock bombs, and arrested as many as 17 students from various unions, according to Scholars at Risk and local media sources.[934]

In 2019, GCPEA collected at least 48 reports of attacks on higher education,[935] the majority of which involved the police using excessive force against student and faculty protesters, and detaining academics and students. Such attacks peaked in the last months of 2019, and involved the reported injury or killing of at least 150 higher education students and personnel, as well as the alleged detention of over 780 students and staff. Examples included:

- In New Delhi, authorities reportedly detained hundreds of academic personnel from the All India Research Scholars Association on January 16, 2019, during a peaceful protest demanding an increase in research scholars' stipends in front of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, according to Scholars at Risk.[936]

- Local media sources reported that on March 26, 2019, police used teargas to disperse students of the Islamic University of Science and Technology in Awantipora town, Jammu and Kashmir, during a protest against the death of a schoolteacher during detention.[937]

- On March 28, 2019, authorities reportedly arrested a visiting professor at Ranchi University, in Garhwa, Jharkhand state, according to Scholars at Risk. The academic had reportedly spoken at a meeting on the "Right to Food" movement before the incident. Police allegedly used the "Model Code of Conduct" law to detain him and claimed that the gathering required a permit.[938]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on July 22, 2019, students and police clashed during a protest at the University of Kerala, in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala state, leading to the injury of at least 13 and the detention of six student demonstrators. Students were reportedly demanding a government investigation into the stabbing of a student that had occurred earlier that month. While students allegedly threw objects at police, police used teargas, smoke bombs, water cannons, and physical force against the students.[939]

- Police reportedly used water cannons and batons to clear Jawaharlal Nehru University students who were causing traffic jams, near the All India Council for Technical Education auditorium in New Delhi, while protesting fee increases for residence halls, on November 11, 2019. Hundreds of students marched, as reported by local media and Scholars at Risk, and police allegedly detained several protesters.[940]

In December 2019, university students held on-campus protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act passed by parliament that month, which police repressed using teargas, arrests, and other means of excessive force. Students from universities across India also marched on and off campus against the excessive force police used when entering higher education campuses, to which the police responded with yet further repression and arrests.[941] Examples of violent repression related to higher education demonstrations included:

- On December 15, 2019, Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) University students protested the Citizenship Amendment Act by marching in neighborhoods around campus. Police allegedly used teargas to disperse students as they approached a barricade; police then entered the JMI campus, where they allegedly made at least 50 arrests, injured students and staff, and fired teargas canisters into the library, as reported by Scholars at Risk.[942]

- That same day, AMU students reportedly protested against the Citizenship Amendment Act, as well as the violence police used earlier that day against JMI students, first on campus, then towards a monument outside the University's main gate. Police then allegedly used teargas, rubber bullets, and batons, on the protesters, before entering the campus; some students reportedly threw stones at the police. *The Hindu* quotes sources from a nearby medical college as saying that at least 60 students were taken there

with injuries, while Scholars at Risk reported an estimate of over 100 people injured during the protest repression. The university stated it would remain closed until January 6, 2020.[943]

- On December 17, 2019, students at the Islamia College of Science and Commerce, in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, reportedly organized to show their solidarity with JMI and AMU students. As the Islamia College students attempted to leave campus, police and the Central Reserve Police Force used teargas and batons to contain the students, many of whom were women, according to *The Hindu*.[944]

- As reported in Scholars at Risk, police allegedly detained a few protesters from the University of Madras, in Chennai, Tamil Nadu state, on December 18, 2019, after they participated in a sit-in against the Citizenship Amendment Act and police violence at other universities.[945]

In addition, GCPEA collected reports of several conflict-related attacks on higher education in 2019. In one incident, a grenade reportedly exploded outside the main gate of the University of Kashmir, in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, on November 26, 2019. Four people were injured in the blast, although it is unclear whether any were students; about a month and a half later, the police arrested the suspected perpetrators, who were allegedly linked to Pakistan-based militant group JeM, according to *India Today*.[946]

IRAN

GCPEA documented attacks on higher education students and faculty throughout the reporting period. Security forces and paramilitary groups reportedly arrested students in December 2017 and January 2018 for participating in protests, with courts subsequently charging many and sentencing them to prison. Academics were also reportedly detained and sentenced for reasons related to their research. School teachers participating in strikes and protests, many of whom were members of a teachers' union, were also affected.

Context

In December 2017, a movement of protests spread across Iran, initially in response to rising costs of living, and later addressing general grievances with both foreign and domestic policy.[947] In some cases, the protests provoked violent responses from state security forces.[948] Paramilitary groups also supported security forces in dispersing protests, including campus-based student groups[949]

According to Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, the repression of protests in 2017 and 2018 circumscribed the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, and heavily affected students, academics, and human rights defenders, amongst others.[950] More than 1,000 people were allegedly detained and 22 were killed in the first week of protests.[951] On January 5, 2018, the UN Human Rights Council issued a statement urging the Iranian government to respect the rights to life, freedom of expression and assembly and to ensure these and other fundamental rights were not met with violence, to avoid any further casualties.[952]

Amnesty International reported that many student activists continued to be barred from higher education between 2017 and 2019.[953] The government of Iran also acknowledged barring student activists from continuing their higher education through a system of marking names with stars in official documents. For example, in December 2017, authorities said they blocked 27 students from enrolling in graduate programs for reasons related to political expression.[954] On April 21, 2019, the Supreme Cultural Revolution Council's Committee for the Islamization of Universities passed an amendment allowing university students to be punished for their online activity, such as posting on social media.[955]

In addition, universities have systematically expelled Baha'i students and prevented them from enrolling, according to Human Rights Watch and other human rights monitors.[956] According to Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and media sources, during the reporting period, school teachers, coordinated through national teachers unions, went on strike or participated in demonstrations related to salary and contract issues, and the jailing of teachers' rights activists, which disrupted teaching and learning.[957]

During this period, the Iranian government also made positive strides to expand access to education at all levels. After a 2015 decree ensuring access to public education for all, the number of refugee children attending public schools in Iran increased from 361,571 in 2015 to 474,651 in 2018.[958] According to UNESCO, Iran had a net enrolment rate of 99.7 percent in primary education and had reached gender parity in gross enrolment rates.[959]

In the previous reporting period, GCPEA collected isolated reports of attacks on education in Iran but did not profile the country,[960] thus no comparisons can be made to *Education under Attack 2018*.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA documented 12 allegations of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel, which led to the arrest or conviction of at least 50 teachers and two students. In the majority of incidents reported by international NGOs and media, police and the Basij militia, a pro-government paramilitary group, reportedly used excessive force against teachers participating in strikes or protests relating to teacher salaries, contracts, and previous imprisonment of teachers. Branches of the Iranian Teachers Trade Association (ITTA) coordinated several of the strike actions during this period, which peaked in 2018.

In 2017, GCPEA collected two reports of attacks on schoolteachers. In one case, alleged Baluchi nationalists reportedly shot and killed a teacher and injured his two children in Jalayi Kalag, Sistan and Baluchestan province.[961] Also in 2017, authorities detained two leaders of the teacher's union who had been arrested and sentenced for their involvement in a teachers' protest at the Parliament building in 2016. Human Rights Watch reported that authorities had previously released both men on bail, but they were summoned to serve their prison sentences.[962]

In 2018, Amnesty International documented the alleged arrest of at least 23 teachers by authorities following participation in strike action in October and November. Eight of the arrested teachers received sentences, ranging from nine months to over ten years in prison, 74 lashes, or other punishments.[963] During strikes and protests, teachers demanded better working conditions and improvements to the education system, as well as drawing attention to teachers jailed as a result of previous strikes. In the same year GCPEA collected eight allegations of incidents of attacks on school students and teachers, five of which took place in October and November 2018.[964] These attacks included arrest, excessive use of force, and protest repression, such as in the following:

- On May 10, 2018, in Tehran, state security forces reportedly used excessive force to disperse a teacher protest. At least seven teachers were allegedly arrested, and others injured.[965]
- Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International reported that in late May 2018 in Tehran, authorities arrested teacher a during a peaceful protest held by ITTA.[966]
- During a nationwide teachers' strike on October 14 and 15, 2018, police reportedly arrested two prominent members of the national teachers' union, according to Education International and a human rights monitor. Teachers were reportedly striking over low salaries, the declining quality of the education system, and the ongoing arresting of teachers. [967]
- On November 12, 2018, Amnesty International and another human rights monitor reported that authorities arrested another teacher for his involvement in a national teacher strike planned for November 13 and 14, 2018. According to Amnesty International, a Revolutionary Court in Sanandaj, Kurdistan province, sentenced the teacher to a year in prison in February 2019.[968]

Police also reportedly used excessive force against school teachers and students during three education-related protests in 2019:

- Local sources alleged that on February 7, 2019, in Isfahan city, police fired teargas at teachers protesting a range of issues, including for the government to release detained teachers.[969]
- On May 2, 2019, the Teachers' Coordinating Council of Iran reported that teachers and retired teachers demonstrated in front of the Ministry of Education in Tehran to demand increases to salaries and pensions. Police allegedly dispersed the protest and arrested nine teachers. Two of the detained were allegedly board members of ITTA.[970]
- According to local media sources, on June 8, 2019, police reportedly arrested two high school students who participated in a protest about the dates of university entrance exams, in front of the National Organization of Educational Testing.[971]

Attacks on higher education

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least 20 reported incidents of attacks on higher education students and personnel, leading to the detention of at least 150. The alleged attacks primarily involved the violent repression of student protests or the detention of academics and students in relation to their academic work or their involvement in protests related to education or that occurred on campus.[972] Iran was not profiled in the previous reporting period, but GCPEA received reports of attacks on higher education between 2013-2017 that occurred on average one to two times per year.[973]

On December 27, 2017, student protests, as part of a wider protest movement against government policies, erupted and continued throughout January 2018. According to the New York-based Center for Human Rights in Iran, the Intelligence Ministry arrested at least 90 university students on or around December 28, 2017.[974] Human

Rights Watch and members of the Iranian Parliament estimated that the government's Ministry of Intelligence arrested 150 university students during and after the December 2017-January 2018 protests.[975] The UK-based media group *The Telegraph* published an open letter alleging rights violations by state authorities against protesting students, including descriptions of physical and psychological violence while in detention including threatening female student with forced virginity tests.[976]

In April 2019, Scholars at Risk submitted to the UN Human Rights Council's Third Cycle of Universal Periodic Review of the Islamic Republic of Iran 16 reports of imprisonment and/or prosecution, three reports of violence, and seven reports of higher education institutions' retaliation against academics and students between 2014-2019.[977] This submission also included cases in which authorities convicted and sentenced two Baha'i professors to prison for reasons related to their educational work.[978]

In 2018, GCPEA compiled 18 reported incidents of attacks on university students and scholars, of which three involved university-based Basij branches or security forces allegedly using excessive force to disperse student protesters, and 15 reported arrests or detentions of scholars and university students.[979] In 2018, Scholars at Risk reported that several students and professors arrested for their involvement in the 2017-2018 protests were sentenced to long prison for sentences between one and eight years.[980] Examples included:

- According to Scholars at Risk, on January 1, 2018, state security forces detained four members of a student union in Tehran while they were attempting to secure the release of fellow students arrested during a campus protest on December 30, 2017. The students were allegedly arrested following a meeting with the University of Tehran's chancellor. [981]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on January 24, 2018, Iranian authorities allegedly arrested a professor at Imam Sadiq University, on charges of espionage related to his academic work on environmental projects. The professor died in detention on or before February 10, 2018, allegedly under "suspicious circumstances".[982]

- According to Scholars at Risk and a monitor, in late February 2018, authorities arrested a photography student for her participation in student protests in late December 2017. Following her release on bail in March, in August 2018, Branch 26 of Tehran's Revolutionary Court sentenced the student to seven years in prison, 74 lashes, a two-year ban on travel, and a ban from political and social activities. She was tried on charges of assembling and collusion, propaganda against the regime, and disturbing public order.[983]

- Scholars at Risk and *The Guardian* reported that on March 12, 2018, a political science professor at the University of Tehran was sentenced to 18 months in prison on charges of "propaganda against the state" for discussing 2017-2018 protests and civil unrest in Iran – a topic directly related to his scholarship - with an international publication.

- Amsterdam-based Iranian media *Radio Zamaneh* reported that on April 12, 2018, students of Amir Kabir University in Tehran organized a demonstration on campus in support of teachers and workers. Basij forces attempted to disperse the gathering, leading to violence and the injury of at least one student.[984]

- Scholars at Risk and international media reported that Iranian authorities arrested two professors of demography of the University of Melbourne and the University of Tehran respectively, on December 1, 2018. The state charged both academics, whose research focused on Iran's fertility rates, with espionage and accused the academics of manipulating state demographic statistics in their work.[985] Since 2014, the Iranian government has promoted policies to raise the fertility rate, a reverse from decades of family planning policies to lower the birth rate.[986] As reported by *The Sydney Morning Herald*, one scholar, a dual Australian-Iranian citizen, was released from prison in Iran in January 2019.[987]

Amnesty International reported in a September 3, 2018 news release that in 2018, authorities targeted and arrested women graduate students for their academic work and activism on advancing women's rights in Iran.

These arrests occurred within a broader crackdown by authorities on human rights and women's rights activists, which occurred between August 31 and September 3, 2018.[988] Two documented instances, included in the total of 17 arrests reported above, include:

- A monitor reported that on September 1, 2018, that a female student was arrested days prior to hosting a workshop on Iran's marriage laws. On November 6, 2018, authorities released her on bail until trial.[989]

- According to the International Federation for Human Rights and other sources, on September 3, 2018, authorities arrested a graduate student and gender activist, holding her at Evin prison until October 20, 2018 when she was released on bail. The first hearing of her case occurred on February 17, 2019, in Tehran, on the charge of "assembly and collusion against national security by seeking to normalize homosexual relations"; the court denied her or her legal representatives from attending the hearing or reading her file. The student's academic research and conference attendances were reportedly used against her in trial.[990]

According to Scholars at Risk and other rights-based reporting, in 2019, branches of the Basij paramilitary forces continued to use excessive force against academics and students, as well as arresting and detaining them in relation to their scholarship. However, the frequency of these attacks decreased as compared to 2018. An independent rights monitor observed that 104 students were arrested and one student received a courts summons in 2019, indicating a six percent decline in comparison to 2018, though the alleged arrests may not have met GCPEA's definitions of attacks on education.[991] GCPEA compiled four reports of arrest from NGOs, media, and human rights groups in 2019:

- On May 13, 2019, Scholars at Risk and local and international media outlets reported clashes surrounding a student protest at the University of Tehran on the university's hijab requirement, and the increased presence of security forces and "guidance units" to monitor hijab wearing during Ramadan. A local source reported that Basij militia members, many of whom could be students, and plain-clothed vigilantes violently attacked the student protesters, beginning outside of the Faculty of Fine Arts and continuing inside a main auditorium.[992] Scholars at Risk and *France 24* noted that university officials denied the presence of state security forces on campus to monitor hijabs and described the violence on campus as occurring between two student groups.[993]

- On an unspecified date in early June 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that Iranian authorities arrested a French-Iranian scholar and director for the Center for International Studies at an unknown location. The academic, whose scholarship related to the Iranian post-revolution era, was reportedly detained on espionage-related charges.[994]

- On August 11, 2019, Scholars at Risk and *The Guardian* reported that Iranian intelligence agents arrested a British-Iranian scholar at his residence in Tehran and detained him at Evin prison. He had published academic work on controversial topics such as female genital mutilation and child marriage.[995]

- On November 18, 2019, Scholars at Risk, *The New York Times*, and human rights organizations reported allegations by a student union that plainclothes Basij paramilitaries entered the University of Tehran campus to prevent a demonstration of students on campus. Misusing medical neutrality, the paramilitary forces reportedly entered campus in ambulances, arrested at least 50 students, and transported them to Evin Prison and Greater Tehran Penitentiary.[996]

IRAQ

Attacks on education slowed during the 2017-2019 reporting period, as active conflict abated in Iraq. Explosive remnants of war constituted one of the main threats to schools, students, and teachers. Dozens of schools were used for military purposes, but the number declined towards the end of the reporting period.

Context

Active fighting slowed in Iraq between 2017 and 2019. While 2017 saw large, multinational military operations of Iraqi forces, Popular Mobilization Forces (PMFs, also known as Popular Mobilization Units), and international forces fighting against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant ("ISIL") in Mosul and Tal Afar, by 2018, "ISIL" retained control only in some rural areas.[997] Iraq's Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi declared the fight against "ISIL" won at the end of 2017.[998] However, Iraq's state, and particularly its security, remained fragmented. In addition to military support from Iran, Turkey, and an international coalition led by the US, Iraqi paramilitary groups were also empowered to fight against "ISIL."

Between October and December 2019, anti-government protests took place in Baghdad and cities across the south of Iraq. The UN's Special Envoy to Iraq reported that police used excessive and, in some cases, lethal force, against demonstrators, leading to the deaths of at least 400 and injuries of over 19,000 people by the end of December.[999] From late October 2019, school and university students, as well as school teachers, participated in protests and strikes to support the demands of the demonstrators.[1000]

At the end of 2019, approximately 1.4 million Iraqis remained displaced,[1001] and the UN noted significant challenges, including continued insecurity, trauma, lack of social cohesion, lack of livelihoods, damaged or destroyed housing and civilian infrastructure, and the prevalence of unexploded ordnances.[1002] Over four million people continued to be in need of humanitarian assistance,[1003] a significant decrease compared to the 6.7 million in need the previous year.[1004] Children in Iraq suffered the worst consequences of conflict. For example, Human Rights Watch reported that Iraqi and Kurdish Regional Government authorities arrested, tortured, and prosecuted children with perceived affiliations to "ISIL" throughout the reporting period.[1005]

At the beginning of 2019, over half of the schools located in formerly conflict-affected Iraqi governorates required rehabilitation. Shortages of adequate learning facilities affected both access to and the quality of education, leading to double and triple shifting.[1006] For example, REACH found that, while most schools in Tal Afar, Nineveh governorate, (controlled by "ISIL" from 2014 to 2017) were functioning in September 2018, some were partially damaged, classrooms were overcrowded, and most schools did not have sufficient numbers of teachers. In areas of Tal Afar where schools were destroyed, students had to travel to other neighborhoods, sometimes at long distances, to learn.[1007]

Attacks on education slowed in Iraq during the reporting period. In 2017, the majority of attacks were attacks on schools, including by airstrikes and mortars.[1008] In contrast, in 2018, explosives left in educational facilities constituted one of the biggest threats, and cases of attacks on education occurred only sporadically, including occasional targeted attacks on schools, students, teachers, and professors.

Attacks on schools

Over the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA collected over 160 reports of attacks on schools, although attacks declined during the reporting period. In 2018, one of the most pressing threats to schools were unexploded ordnances (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) that remained in schools following the fighting.[1009]

In 2017, the UN verified 151 incidents of attacks on schools, many of which occurred in previous years.[1010] These included two schools destroyed by airstrikes and eight schools struck by mortars, as well as five schools where explosives were discovered, and were believed to have been planted by "ISIL."[1011] In 2016 and 2017, the UN ver-

ified that 21 schools, mostly in Kirkuk governorate, had been damaged by crossfire between "ISIL" and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF); these attacks were verified in 2018 when access to the affected areas was possible.[1012] Moreover, UN sources found UXOs or ERWs in two-thirds of these schools.[1013] In June 2017, UN sources also verified that 24 schools were damaged in Nineveh governorate while the area was under "ISIL" control.[1014]

In 2018, the UN verified incidents that had occurred in 2016 and 2017, as described in the previous paragraph, but did not verify any new incidents. Information GCPEA collated from media sources indicated that attacks on schools became markedly less common in 2018, with occasional attacks on schools, apparently both targeted and collateral. Examples from various reporting sources included:

- On February 7, 2018, a reportedly female attacker wearing a body-borne explosive device hid in a school north of Baghdad. The belt reportedly detonated after security forces shot at her, killing her.[1015]
- *Iraq News Gazette* reported that, on March 25, 2018, two mortar shells struck near an educational institution in Khurana area, Baquba district, Diyala governorate. No casualties were reported.[1016]
- On March 31, 2018, *Al Ghad Press* reported that unidentified actors thwarted an attack by "ISIL" on a police checkpoint near a school in Abu Karmah, on the outskirts of Nahiyat Abi Saidah, Diyala governorate. The school was allegedly used as a polling station.[1017]
- On June 8, 2018, ACLED and the *Straits Times* reported that an unidentified shell allegedly targeted a school that was located near the Turkmen Front headquarters in Kirkuk.[1018]
- On October 16, 2018, unidentified shooters reportedly opened fire at a school, damaging the building, in Amara city, Maysan governorate.[1019]
- On November 4, 2018, local media reported that an explosive allegedly planted by "ISIL" on a civilian car detonated near a school in Shirqat city, Salah al-Din governorate, allegedly injuring at least two pupils.[1020]

In addition, in at least five cases, ERW were found in schools.[1021] In one case, teams funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) found 13 explosives at a school in Fallujah, which "ISIL" had previously controlled.[1022]

In 2019, the UN verified one incident of attack on a school.[1023] GCPEA did not identify any media reports of attacks on schools during the year.

Attacks on students, teachers, and other educational personnel

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports documenting at least 12 attacks on school students, teachers, and other personnel. This form of attack occurred sporadically throughout this period. In 2017, GCPEA collected reports of at least six cases in which teachers and other educational personnel were killed or abducted.[1024]

In 2018, GCPEA collected reports of six attacks on students, teachers and other educational personnel, by non-state armed actors, including five by unidentified perpetrators and one by Iraqi Kurdish police and security forces.[1025] These included:

- According to Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, Iraqi Kurdish forces reportedly detained and were responsible for injuring several teachers protesting against delays in salary payments and salary cuts, in Akre, Dohuk, and Erbil, between March 25 and March 28, 2018.[1026]
- On April 12, 2018, a teacher at a school in Nahiyat Kanan, Diyala governorate, was killed when an explosive allegedly planted in his car by "ISIL" detonated.[1027]
- On November 22, 2018, four school students were killed, and several others injured, when the truck taking them to school in al-Shoura subdistrict, near Mosul city, Nineveh governorate, was attacked. The children were between the ages of 12 and 17 and were secondary school students. The details of the attack were verified by the UN.[1028]

- In December 2018, a Ministry of Education employee was injured by members of an armed group who opened fire on him in Muqdadiyah district, Diyala governorate.[1029]

In November 2019, GCPEA also identified one threat against school personnel. *Al Jazeera* reported that the army threatened to detain school administrators who continued to keep schools closed during the wave of anti-government protests that was taking place.[1030]

Military use of schools and universities

Information verified by the UN indicated that armed forces and armed groups used dozens of schools to store weapons and explosives, as firing positions, or as military bases or training centers, in 2017 and 2018.

UN sources verified that 79 schools in Kirkuk governorate had been used for military purposes between 2015 and 2017; most of these cases were attributed to "ISIL." Similarly, UN sources verified that six schools had been used by "ISIL" as military positions in Mosul, until the city was re-taken in 2017. Local police used one school and PMF used two other schools as bases after re-taking control of Mosul.[1031]

Cases of military use of schools appeared to decline in frequency during the reporting period. In 2017, the UN verified 21 cases in which schools were used for military purposes in Nineveh, Kirkuk, and Erbil governorates; "ISIL" was responsible for over half of these cases.[1032] In 2018, GCPEA received reports of four incidents of military use of schools across the country by ISF, PMF, or non-state armed groups.[1033] For example, a school in Nineveh governorate was used for military purposes for an unspecified period of time between January 17, 2018 and April 17, 2018.[1034] The UN also noted that before and during elections in Iraq in 2018, members of ISF were temporarily present in schools, as security to the Independent High Electoral Commission, in Nineveh, Salah al-Din, and Diyala governorates.[1035]

In 2019, military use of schools continued to take place, though at a less frequent rate than in previous years. The UN verified four incidents of military use of schools;[1036] for example, the UN verified one incident of military use of a high school in Salah al-Din governorate by a group affiliated with PMF while the group vacated the site.[1037] In January and February 2019, CDF found that two schools in the al-Makrama area of Najaf district and governorate were used to store explosive weapons; the perpetrator was unknown.[1038] In July 2019, Human Rights Watch reported that state security forces used a school in the Hamman al-Alil camp for displaced people in Nineveh governorate, to screen residents.[1039]

GCPEA also received anecdotal evidence that as IDP camps closed and consolidated, authorities reportedly used several schools to screen residents; however, security forces reportedly vacated schools after humanitarian actors intervened.[1040]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least seven reported incidents of attacks on higher education. Reported attacks slowed significantly during the reporting period.

In 2017, two reported cases of attacks on higher education facilities and two reports of attacks on higher education faculty were reported in UN and media sources.[1041] In one incident identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, an explosive device left in Mosul University, Nineveh governorate, detonated on April 6, 2017, while a group of students was cleaning in the building, according to UNAMI and OHCHR. The blast killed one student and wounded four.[1042] GCPEA did not identify any cases of attack on higher education facilities, students, or personnel in 2018.

In 2019, GCPEA collected three accounts of attacks on higher education students. In October 2019, *France24* and the Iraqi Civil Society Solidarity Initiative reported that the Higher Education Minister urged university students not to engage in anti-government protests that had erupted in cities across southern Iraq.[1043] While most demonstrations involving students took place off campus, in some instances, students also began protests in or around universities.[1044] In two reported cases, police used excessive force against student demonstrators on university

campuses, and in one other reported incident during the year, students were arrested:

- On April 1, 2019, students from Sulaymaniyah University staged a protest to demand that the university disburse student grants that had not been released in over three years. Police reportedly arrested three students near the main gate of the university and confiscated students' tents.[1045]

- On October 28, 2019, riot police allegedly used sound bombs to disperse student protesters at Tigris University in Baghdad, according to local media sources.[1046]

- Also, on October 28, 2019, police reportedly used sound bombs to disperse student protesters at al-Farahidi University in Baghdad, according to local media sources.[1047]

KENYA

Attacks on schools and school students and personnel decreased during this reporting period. However, the killing of two schoolteachers in Wajir county in February 2018 led to the closure of at least 200 schools. In addition, attacks on higher education, primarily involving arrests and excessive use of force to disperse student protests, occurred at a higher rate than in the previous reporting period.

Context

Al-Shabaab, a Somalia-based armed group that the Kenyan government has engaged in conflict both at home and in Somalia since 2011, continued to carry out attacks in Wajir, Mandera, and Garissa counties, and in the capital, Nairobi, between 2017 and 2019. In 2018, ACLED listed 45 reports of violent events involving al-Shabaab in Kenya.[1048] The International Crisis Group (ICG) reported that the threat of attacks remained high, despite government efforts to conduct community outreach with at-risk youth and improve intelligence gathering.[1049]

Al-Shabaab continued to target civilians in Kenya and Somalia at a similar rate as in previous years, while also engaging in armed conflicts with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), a peacekeeping force to which Kenya contributes troops.[1050] For example, on January 15, 2019, al-Shabaab led an 18-hour siege on a Nairobi hotel, killing 21 people.[1051] Local and international media outlets also reported that in April 2019, two Cuban doctors were abducted by suspected al-Shabaab members in Mandera county near the Somalia border.[1052] ACLED also collected reports that al-Shabaab increased cross-border attacks and threats in April and May, 2019.[1053]

Inter-ethnic conflict, as well as inter-communal conflict among pastoral communities, and between pastoral communities and the police, occurred throughout the reporting period in several counties, including Isiolo, Laikipia, and Marsabit.[1054] Severe drought increased cattle raiding and forcibly displaced pastoral communities onto land used by other ethnic groups, increasing inter-communal tensions.[1055] In September 2018, ICG noted that political instability and ethnic tensions posed a greater threat to security than al-Shabaab, whose influence in Kenya had reportedly waned since 2015.[1056]

In addition, the government limited freedom of the press and freedom of expression during this reporting period.[1057] Human Rights Watch reported that in 2018 a lack of accountability for human rights violations endured, including for sexual violence and killing of opposition protesters by the police.[1058] Human Rights Watch also documented abuse, harassment and arbitrary arrests of journalists and environmental rights activists by police and the military in 2018 and 2019.[1059]

Al-Shabaab's targeting of schools affected education. After an attack on a school in Wajir county in February 2018, the Teachers Service Commission – the national regulatory body of teachers – transferred over 1,120 teachers, 900 from Wajir county alone, forcing hundreds of schools to close or to remain only with a headteacher.[1060] Following the abduction of two Cuban doctors in April 2019, the Teacher Service Commission reportedly removed several teachers from Mandera county.[1061] In addition, since 2017, school closures due to pastoral inter-communal violence in West Pokot and Baringo counties have reportedly prevented thousands of children from attending school.[1062]

In June 2019, a Nairobi court convicted three members of al-Shabaab for their involvement in the attack on Garissa University on April 2, 2015, which killed 148 people.[1063] In July, the court sentenced one attacker to life in prison and the remaining two to 41 years in prison.[1064] The attack was covered in *Education under Attack 2018*.[1065]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected eight reports of attacks on schools. During the previous period, which covered 2013-2017, reported incidents peaked in 2013 and 2014, including reported improvised explosive device (IED) detonations at or near schools, before attacks declined in 2015 and 2016.[1066]

In 2017, GCPEA collected approximately seven reported attacks on schools, several allegedly carried out by al-

Shabaab.[1067] Among these attacks were several incidents identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. In one such incident, individuals armed with knives reportedly entered Hola Secondary School, used at the time as a vote tallying center, on August 9, 2017, in Hola, Tana River county. According to *Reuters*, an election official was killed in the attack; the police reportedly shot dead the assailants.[1068]

In 2018, one attack on a school was reported. On February 16, 2018, al-Shabaab allegedly attacked Qarsa Primary School, in Wajir county. Two teachers were killed in the attack, according to media reports; *Daily Nation* also reported that the militants planted an explosive device en route to the school.[1069] The teachers who died were reportedly not from the area, causing hundreds of non-local teachers to flee or be transferred, and at least 250 schools to close.[1070] In April 2019, ICG reported that nearly 100 schools in Garissa, Mandera, and Wajir counties remained without full teaching staffs.[1071]

In addition, the global children's non-profit organization Theirworld reported that bandit attacks and flooding led to the closure of over 30 schools in Baringo county, preventing more than 5,000 children from attending school.[1072] An earlier local media report from February 2017 also noted that 30 schools had been closed due to insecurity in Baringo county.[1073]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected 11 reports of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel. Students and teachers continued to be targeted and killed by unidentified assailants and armed group al-Shabaab at a similar rate, as compared to the previous reporting period, which covered 2013-2017, when 11 reported attacks affected more than 120 students.[1074]

In 2017, seven attacks on school students and personnel occurred.[1075] GCPEA identified four of these reports after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. For instance:

- On February 15, 2017, unidentified assailants reportedly shot and killed a primary school teacher while the teacher and students walked home after class, in Chepkesin, Baringo county, according to local media outlet *Daily Nation*. Three nearby primary schools closed following the attack, as parents and students reportedly left the area.[1076]

- *The Telegraph* reported that police used teargas when entering a nursery school in Nyalenda, Kisumu city, on October 13, 2017. Several schoolchildren were reportedly taken to hospital as a result. The reported incident occurred in the context of protests over rerun elections scheduled for the end of the month.[1077] One and a half weeks earlier, police reportedly used teargas at another nursery school in the same part of Kisumu city, on October 3, 2017.[1078]

GCPEA compiled two reports of killing and injury of students and education personnel in 2018, in violent attacks related both to al-Shabaab and pastoralist conflicts:

- According to the NGO Theirworld, on May 8, 2018, unidentified assailants shot and killed three students traveling in a car en route to school in Kapedo, Baringo county. The area is reported to have experienced inter-communal violence for the past several years.[1079]

- *Associated Press* reported that suspected armed group al-Shabaab, targeting non-Muslim teachers, threw an explosive device at a house within a school compound in Mandera county, killing two teachers, on October 10, 2018. The armed group took responsibility for the attack and for killing non-Muslim teachers.[1080]

In addition, one reported instance of repression of protesting schoolteachers by police occurred in 2018. On October 23, 2018, in Litein, Kericho county, high school teachers, led by officials from the Kenya Union of Post-Primary Education, reportedly protested against a stalled police investigation into the murder of a teacher and his wife that occurred months earlier. Police forcefully dispersed the protesters using teargas and shooting bullets in the air after the demonstration turned violent, according to local media sources.[1081]

GCPEA identified one reported attack in 2019. Local news outlet *Standard Media* reported allegations of the police using excessive force against students at Mathemba Secondary School, in Mathemba, Makueni county on September 12, 2019. The police reportedly entered the school to prevent a student strike over dormitory quality and the administration's use of student fees. Police allegedly beat students, reportedly leaving three girls and eight boys with injuries.[1082]

Attacks on higher education

Attacks on higher education increased during this reporting period as compared to 2013-2017, when they occurred at a rate of between one and three per year.[1083] As in previous years, reported attacks on higher education primarily related to repression of student protests by police.

In 2017, GCPEA documented two reported attacks on higher education, one of which was identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*.[1084] In the newly identified incident, police reportedly used batons against protesting students at the University of Nairobi, in Nairobi, at the end of September 2017, according to Scholars at Risk and the NGO Article 19.[1085] At least 25 students were reportedly injured during the incident.[1086]

In comparison, GCPEA compiled 13 reported attacks on higher education in 2018 and 2019 from NGO reports and media sources.[1087] Of these 13, 12 incidents involved the police arresting students or using excessive force during protests, including the following:

- On February 27, 2018, police dispersed a student protest at Meru University of Science and Technology, in Meru county, during which they reportedly shot and killed a prominent student protest leader.[1088] Human Rights Watch reported that a police officer was charged with his murder in July 2018 but, as of January 2019, was awaiting trial.[1089]

- On April 11, 2018, police reportedly used teargas to disperse student protesters at Daystar University in Nairobi who were demonstrating against the institution's administration, according to local media; no injuries were reported.[1090]

- Between September 24 and 26, 2018, students at the University of Machakos, in Machakos county, protested against increased tuition fees. On September 24, police reportedly used teargas to disperse students, and on the following day arrested a student leader.[1091] In a separate incident on September 26, police again dispersed protesters, although the report does not indicate whether excessive force was used. The university closed for three weeks following the incidents.[1092]

- On November 3, 2018, police reportedly detained two students from Maseno University, Kisumu county, who had attempted to file a report at the Maseno police station following an attack on fellow students in the context of growing insecurity on the campus. On November 4, students protested their detention; no excessive force by police was reported in *Daily Nation*.[1093]

- On December 3, 2018, police reportedly fired live ammunition into the air to disperse student protesters who were demonstrating off-campus against restrictions enacted by the Technical University of Mombasa, in Mombasa city and county, according to local outlet *Daily Nation*. The students had allegedly blockaded a road and thrown stones at police; 20 students were arrested.[1094]

- On March 22 and 23, 2019, students at Kibabi University, Bungoma county, held demonstrations after a car accident on campus injured a student; police reportedly used teargas to break up the protest, as reported in local media outlet *The Star*.[1095]

- On December 4, 2019, at Egerton University in Njoro, Nakuru county, students protested over increased fees and the regulation that students could not take exams if their university fees were in arrears; students reportedly destroyed university property during the demonstrations. In response, the police used teargas and arrested two students, according to local media reports. The university was closed indefinitely after the events.[1096]

One attack on higher education facilities reportedly occurred on February 6, 2018, at the University of Nairobi, when an explosive device was thrown at the Civil Engineering block from the Central Police station, adjacent to the campus. Local media speculated on whether the explosion related to student protests or the arrest and detention of a political opposition leader.[1097]

LIBYA

Dozens of attacks on education were reported in Libya from 2017 to 2019. These included targeted and indiscriminate attacks on schools and universities, some occurring in the context of battles, mostly between armed groups fighting for control of territory. In addition, students, teachers, and university personnel were reportedly targeted in killings and abductions. Several schools were reportedly used for military purposes.

Context

Two rival governments continued to compete for control of Libya: the internationally-recognized Government of National Accord (GNA), led by Prime Minister Fayez al-Serraj and based in Tripoli, and the Interim Government, a second entity seated in the east of the country, recognized by Libya's sole legislative authority, and allied with the armed group known as the Libyan National Army (LNA), also known as the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, under the command of General Khalifa Haftar.[1098] Armed groups affiliated with both entities fought for control over territory, resources, and government institutions.[1099] In July 2017, Prime Minister al-Serraj and General Haftar agreed to a ceasefire and to hold national elections in 2018, but these had not taken place by the end of December 2019, in part due to ongoing hostilities.[1100]

Outbreaks of hostilities took place throughout the reporting period. During 2018, significant fighting took place in Derna, Sebha, and Tripoli.[1101] In early April 2019, the LNA advanced towards Tripoli, quelling hopes for a reconciliation agreement that the UN had been working to move forward.[1102] In July and August 2019, fighting also spread beyond Tripoli to Jufra and Waddan in central Libya,[1103] and to Murzuq, in southern Libya.[1104] In December 2019, the LNA launched a "zero hour" offensive to capture Tripoli and the rest of western Libya, which resulted in increased fighting and indiscriminate attacks on populated areas.[1105]

Fighting caused significant displacement. The International Organization for Migration reported 355,672 IDPs in December 2019,[1106] over 140,000 of whom were displaced due to fighting between April and December in the southern suburbs of Tripoli.[1107] According to Human Rights Watch, thousands of displaced people across Libya were unable to return home because of threats by armed groups. For example, a peace agreement was signed in June by representatives from the cities of Misrata and Tawergha, permitting displaced residents to return to Tawergha; however, destruction, looting, and insecurity prevented many from going back.[1108]

Conflict severely impacted the provision of education. Displacement resulted in overcrowding in schools, as well as the use of schools as shelters.[1109] According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), by the end of 2019, around 37 schools were destroyed, over 180 were partially damaged, and around 20 were being used as shelters for IDPs.[1110] According to the UN, 15 percent of children did not attend school regularly, and security concerns and teacher protests and strikes regularly caused delays to the school year.[1111] In the first weeks of the school year in October and November 2019, a teacher strike caused at least 85 percent of schools to close or be non-operational, affecting an estimated 800,000 students across the country.[1112]

In April 2019, as fighting surrounding Tripoli accelerated, the school year was suspended, affecting 122,088 children living in nine municipalities near Tripoli, according to the UN.[1113]

Attacks on schools

GCPEA identified at least seven reported incidents of attacks on schools in Libya which took place between 2017 and 2019. Ground fighting, airstrikes, and arson and explosive attacks affected schools throughout the reporting period, with sporadic reports of incidents. In February 2019, UN Mine Action Service reported that explosive remnants of war (ERW), particularly in urban areas, continued to threaten schools and universities.[1114]

In 2017, GCPEA identified two incidents of attacks on education.[1115] In one incident, the UN reported crossfire near a school in the al-Hadba neighborhood of Tripoli, which injured a student on January 1, 2017, and the other

incident involved a suicide bomber detonating at a school complex in Benghazi, on July 10, 2017, according to local media.

In 2018, the UN verified five attacks on schools, three perpetrated by unknown parties, one attributed to Ahmad al-Dabbashi, and one to the Abu Salim brigade.[1116] GCPEA identified UN and media reports of four attacks on schools, some of which may have been included in the UN's reporting. These included:

- On October 7, 2018, UNSMIL reported that an unexploded ordnance detonated inside an abandoned school in al-Zariri'ia area, near Benghazi. The blast killed one civilian.[1117]

- On October 30, 2018, a secondary school in Zawiya city and district was reportedly set on fire by unidentified attackers. At the time of publication, there was no information regarding the perpetrators.[1118]

- On November 4, 2018, UNSMIL reported that shelling from nearby clashes between armed groups hit a school in Sebrata, Zawiya district. While no casualties were reported, the school closed for two days following the event.[1119]

- On December 7, 2018, *Libya24* reported that the criminal investigations department found and defused two IEDs at a school in Sabri, Benghazi district. The report alleged that members of an armed group had planted the devices.[1120]

In 2019, GCPEA collated at least 14 reported incidents of attacks on schools from UN, European Union, and media sources.[1121] Fighting around Tripoli in April and May 2019 resulted in considerable damage to schools. In the first weeks of April 2019, REACH reported that several schools had been damaged by shelling and that insecurity along school routes prevented children from going to school.[1122] In early May, OCHA also reported that education was badly impacted by the fighting.[1123] The UN reported that five schools were destroyed and 210 were forced to close, as a result of fighting in Tripoli and western Libya in December 2019, affecting 115,000 children.[1124] Reported attacks on school facilities collated by GCPEA included:

- On April 13, 2019, the LNA reportedly struck the Al Quds school in Ain Zara, Tripoli district. The attack badly damaged the school building.[1125]

- The day after, on April 14, 2019, a Ministry of Education warehouse located in the same area - Ain Zara - was severely damaged. According to the UN and the Ministry of Education, the warehouse stored more than four million copies of textbooks for primary and secondary education, along with school certificates and records.[1126]

- In a May 2019 incident, Human Rights Watch documented a rocket attack that badly damaged a school with 800 students in the southern Tripoli area of Swani, forcing it to close. No students were at the school at the time of the attack.[1127]

- On July 27, 2019, shelling reportedly damaged a school in the Al-Hani area of Tripoli. No casualties were reported, according to the UN and local media.[1128]

- On July 28, 2019, the UN and the European Union condemned the shelling of a school in the Al-Alamain area of Tripoli. The UN expressed concern that damage to three of the 12 classrooms would negatively impact the education of 350 boys and 230 girls enrolled at the school.[1129]

- *The Libya Observer* and *The New Arab* reported that on December 29, 2019, shelling struck near a school in the Abi Al-Shar area of Tajura, Tripoli district. *The New Arab* reported that the attack occurred while students were waiting in the yard to leave school, but that no children were injured.[1130]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least eight reported incidents of attacks on school students, teachers, and education personnel. Similarly to the 2013-2017 reporting period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel continued to occur sporadically. These in-

cluded targeted and collateral killings and injuries, assaults, and abductions. In addition to two attacks reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, at least six other incidents were reported by UN or media sources:[1131]

– In 2017, the UN verified two separate incidents in which children were injured by stray bullets while at school.[1132]

– On August 19, 2017, unidentified armed actors reportedly opened fire on the vehicle of an education official in Gharyan, Jabal al Gharbi district, in the Nafussa Mountains, without causing any casualties.[1133]

– On January 4, 2018, unidentified gunmen reportedly killed the head of Abyar town's education office, in Benghazi district.[1134]

– On December 3, 2018, unidentified individuals reportedly threw acid on female students in Ghurayfah town, Wadi Al Hayat district. The attack allegedly caused severe burns.[1135]

– On December 18, 2018, unidentified attackers reportedly abducted a student from Nahdet al-Ghad primary school in Sebha city, while he was on his way to school.[1136]

Military use of schools and universities

As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, limited information on military use of educational facilities was available. GCPEA identified UN or media reports of several cases in which schools were occupied or otherwise used for military purposes between 2017 and 2019. These included:

– As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, on July 9, 2017, unidentified corpses were found in two schools in Benghazi after the area had been retaken from armed groups.[1137]

– In December 2018, according to media sources, local Benghazi residents complained that an armed group was occupying a plot of land intended to be used for a school.[1138]

– In April 2019, during fighting in Tripoli, REACH reported that an armed group had taken over a school in Wadi Rabia. The report suggested that other schools in the area had also been used [1139]

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA identified seven reported incidents of attacks on higher education between 2017 and 2019, including armed conflict in the vicinity of university campuses, as well as abductions and killings of university personnel. These rates were similar to those reported during the previous reporting period.

In 2017, in addition to the three attacks on higher education described in *Education under Attack 2018*,[1140] media sources reported at least three additional attacks on university students, personnel, or facilities in 2017:

– On May 11, 2017, the deputy of Financial and Administrative Affairs at the University of Tripoli was reportedly abducted by unidentified attackers. He was released four days later, on May 15.[1141]

– On July 19, 2017, three faculty members at Al-Mergib University in Emsalata, Murqub district, were reportedly assaulted by unidentified attackers.[1142]

– On November 27, 2017, a gunfight between two armed groups that took place near the Arab Media University in Benghazi reportedly resulted in the death of a staff member who was on his way to work at the university.[1143]

GCPEA collected three news reports of attacks on higher education that took place in 2018 and 2019:

– On September 20, 2018, fighting between two armed groups occurred near Nasser University in Tripoli and surrounding areas. *Libya Herald* reported that dozens of civilians were injured or killed, but did not specify whether any were students or personnel at the university.[1144]

– On December 30, 2018, unidentified attackers reportedly abducted a student at Benghazi University.[1145]

– On March 28, 2019, a mortar shell was reportedly found at Sebha University. Security forces removed the shell.[1146]

MALI

Between 2017 and 2019, attacks on education, including attacks on school buildings and actual or threatened abductions or assaults of teachers, caused closures across northern, central and southwestern areas of Mali. Non-state armed groups continued to loot and burn schools, inciting fear in many communities. Military use of schools appeared to decline during this period.

Context

Between 2017 and 2019, insecurity in Mali increased due to a spike in attacks by armed groups, intercommunal violence, and 'counterterrorism' measures led by government and peacekeeping forces.[1147] Armed groups expanded into the north and center of the country following a military coup in 2012.

In 2018, the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM), the official branch of Al-Qaeda in the region, increased its attacks against civilians. Formed in March 2017, JNIM arose through the convergence of Ansar Dine, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), the Macina Liberation Front (FLM, also known as Katiba Macina) and Al-Mourabitoun.[1148] ACLED reported that JNIM perpetrated 20 incidents of remote violence targeting civilians in 2018, as compared to one in 2017.[1149] Fatalities resulting from targeted attacks on civilians increased by over 300 percent in Mali, from November 2018 to March 2019, as compared to the same five-month period in 2017 and 2018.[1150]

Intercommunal violence also affected civilians during this period. For example, on March 23, 2019, over 150 Fulani civilians, including at 85 children, were killed in an attack on Ogossagou and Welingara villages in Mopti region, according to the UN.[1151] The violence occurred in the context of intercommunal conflict between Dogon and Fulani communities, and an influx in ethnic militias.[1152]

In the first half of 2019, 202,000 people were newly displaced, six times as many as during the same period in 2018, according to the Norwegian Refugee Council.[1153] In August 2019, OCHA identified 3.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 700,000 from the beginning of the year.[1154] The UN reported that in 2018, the number of grave violations against children increased by one-third, to 513 incidents.[1155] These trends continued in 2019, when in the first six months, the UN reported that recruitment and use of children in armed groups doubled as compared to the same period in 2018.[1156]

Armed hostilities severely impacted children's access to education. In December 2019, OCHA reported that over 1,200 schools had closed due to insecurity, an increase of over 400 since the previous year. These closures affected over 365,000 children, particularly in Mopti region, where at least 60 percent of affected schools were located.[1157] Attacks on education occurred most frequently in Mopti, Ménaka, Gao and Timbuktu regions, according to the Mali Education Cluster.[1158]

Evaluations by NGOs and UN agencies in 2018 showed that conflict aggravated problems of teacher absenteeism, due to insecurity and the explicit targeting of Western education.[1159] For displaced children, difficult learning conditions and absence of infrastructure disrupted children's attendance and learning.[1160] In June 2019, Mali's Displacement Tracking Mechanism found that 91 percent of internally displaced children between the ages of six and 15 were out of school due to financial constraints, school closures, and absence of teachers, amongst other reasons.[1161]

Attacks on schools

Over the 2017-2019 period, UN, media, and NGO sources reported that armed groups pillaged, partially burned, or destroyed schools in conflict-affected areas at an increasing rate. In *Education under Attack 2018*, GCPEA found that more than 130 schools were damaged or destroyed by armed groups in the north of the country in the first years of the reporting period.[1162]

In 2017, the UN verified 41 attacks against schools, 21 of which were attacks on students, school teachers, and

parents.[1163] In 2018, the UN 81 verified attacks on schools and protected personnel, doubling from 2017, however disaggregated data was not available to determine how many were attacks on schools.[1164] These attacks included arson and physical attacks on school personnel, as well as direct threats made to teachers, which led to the closure of at least 40 schools. The UN reported that 50 schools in Mopti and 20 in Koulikoro were affected by violence. The UN Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Mali also reported that JNIM threatened local populations on multiple occasions when secular schools reopened in the center and north of the country.[1165]

In addition, GCPEA research identified six reported incidents in 2018 in which non-state armed groups burned schools or parts of schools in Mopti and Timbuktu regions.[1166] These included the following incidents:

– Local media reported that on March 29, 2018, assailants burned the mayor's office and school in Diona, Mopti region.[1167]

– Local media reported that on July 9, 2018, armed elements attacked the village of Mbana Gakou, Mopti region and burned down both the school and teachers' residences.[1168]

– Local media reported that on December 1, 2018, armed individuals on motorbikes attacked the village of Agoufou, Timbuktu region captured a local teacher from his home, threatened him, and burned down the school's office. It is reported they later released the teacher.[1169]

– Local media reported that on December 25, 2018, armed elements burned a school in Niambourgou, Timbuktu region.[1170]

In addition, there was at least one reported attack on a school during presidential elections on July 29, 2018. *Reuters*, local media, and ICG reported that on July 29, 2018, militants fired mortar shells at a MINUSMA base in Aguelhok, Kidal region, striking a nearby school which was also used as a voting center. ICG reported that JNIM claimed responsibility for the attack.[1171]

In 2019, attacks on schools escalated within a context of increasing insecurity in Mali. Between June and September 2019, the UN verified ten attacks on schools.[1172] In addition, GCPEA collected at least 14 reported incidents of attacks on schools from UN and local and new media,[1173] 12 of which occurred in October, at the beginning of the academic year. In some incidents, armed groups accompanied attacks on schools with threats to or abductions of teachers. In most cases, armed actors set fire to schools, causing damage to the building or to materials, which also served as warnings against the reopening of schools. Examples included:

– *Studio Tamani* and *Malijet* reported that armed elements pillaged a school, and also threatened teachers, reportedly occurring on January 17, 2019 in Attara, Timbuktu region.[1174]

– On October 6, 2019, *Studio Tamani* and media sources reported that members of a non-state armed group raided the school and burned teaching materials in Yourmi village, Timbuktu region,.[1175] One day later, on October 7, 2019, a similar incident occurred in nearby Echelle village.[1176]

– *Studio Tamani* reported that dozens of armed actors attacked the market and burned the school in Garbamé village, Gao region.[1177]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collated at least 60 reported incidents of attacks and threats made against school personnel. This represented an increase from the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018* when GCPEA identified two reported incidents and anecdotal evidence of this violation in 2015 and 2016; however not all data was disaggregated between schools and personnel, so other incidents may have occurred.[1178]

The UN verified 21 incidents of attacks and threats against educational staff, students and parents, predominately occurring in Mopti region in 2017.[1179] While the UN did not fully disaggregate attacks on personnel and schools, at least 40 schools closed after direct threats made to teachers to in in 2018.[1180] This upswing in attacks corresponded with a general increase in violence and targeting of civilians in Mali, as well as the spread of Islamist

armed groups who explicitly target schools.[1181]

GCPEA recorded four accounts of abductions of teachers and personnel in 2018, which may have been included in incidents verified by the UN, one of which occurred during an attack on a school and thus is described in the previous section:

– The research NGO Menastream and *Studio Tamani* reported that on May 17, 2018, armed elements abducted two secondary school teachers in Tenenkou, Mopti region who were later released.[1182]

– Local news media reported that on December 13, 2018, FLM claimed responsibility for the abduction of an English language teacher in Tenenkou, Mopti region.[1183]

– International digital news media *RFI* reported that FLM took responsibility for the abduction of a teacher between Tenenkou and Mopti towns, Mopti region, on December 22, 2018.[1184]

In some cases, armed groups threatened teachers and forced closures of schools, affecting the education of thousands of children. GCPEA documented one such case, in addition to those verified by the UN in 2018:

– Local news media *Studio Tamani* reported that on November 1 and 2, 2018, FLM militants threatened teachers, who then fled due to fear of attacks, forcing the closure of over 20 schools in two communes in Koulikoro region in southwestern Mali.[1185]

In 2019, armed groups continued to abduct, threaten, or use force against teachers across the north and center of the country. GCPEA identified three reported attacks against school teachers and personnel that occurred in Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu. As in previous years, teachers were abducted, threatened, or targets of gunfire. Two of the incidents occurred in October, around the beginning of the school year:

– *MaliJet* and *Studio Tamani* reported that on October 15, 2019, the interim director of a primary school in Arabébé, Niafunké district, Timbuktu region, was abducted. *MaliJet* cited reports from a teachers' union's press release demanding the release of the educator.[1186]

– On October 25, OCHA and international media reported that unidentified armed assailants reportedly abducted six teachers in Korientzé, a village outside Mopti. The same actors raided a school and set fire to classrooms and learning materials during the same attack. *Jeune Afrique* reported that the armed group released the teachers on October 28, 2019.[1187]

– *Malijet* reported that on December 6, 2019, armed actors opened fire on the director of the Gao school district, although the official remained unharmed. Armed groups allegedly targeted other state officials in attacks during the same period.[1188]

Military use of schools and universities

GCPEA identified at least 13 reported incidents of military use during the 2017-2019 reporting period. The UN verified the military use of one school in Timbuktu between October and December 2018.[1189] This represented a significant decrease from 2017, when the UN documented at least 12 schools under use by armed groups.[1190] In *Education under Attack 2018*, military use appeared to peak in 2014, with 20 incidents verified by the UN, and gradually declined in subsequent years.[1191]

MYANMAR

Reports of attacks on schools, teachers, and students occurred at a similar rate to the previous reporting period, though challenges continued in accessing conflict-affected areas. State security forces used dozens of schools for military purposes in Rakhine, Shan, and Kachin states. Attacks on higher education increased in this period, due to repression and arrests of university students during education-related and anti-government protests.

Context

Hostilities between the Myanmar Armed forces, known as the Tatmadaw, and ethnic armed groups in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, and Karen States, escalated throughout the reporting period.[1192] In 2019, the UN reported that the implementation of peace agreements between the government and ethnic armed groups had largely stalled amidst increasing tensions between parties to the conflict.[1193] Fighting between the Tatmadaw and ethnic Rakhine insurgents, such as the Arakan Army, also intensified in 2018 and the first half of 2019.[1194]

Following a series of attacks on police and border guard posts in August 2017, the Myanmar military launched an operation targeting the Rohingya minority in Rakhine state, forcibly displacing an estimated 738,800 Rohingya Muslims to Bangladesh to escape the violence, including 16,676 Rohingya refugees in 2018 alone.[1195] By the end of 2019, UNHCR estimated that 854,704 Rohingya refugees were in Cox's Bazaar refugee camp in Bangladesh.[1196] In 2019, over 680,000 Rohingya refugee children were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazaar, most of whom did not have access to formal or non-formal learning opportunities.[1197]

In 2018, after a 15-month investigation, a United Nations-mandated fact-finding mission concluded that the abuses committed by the Tatmadaw in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan States since 2011 constituted crimes against humanity and war crimes.[1198] According to a mapping of satellite data by the UN, 30 Rohingya villages in Rakhine state were destroyed between November 2018 and May 2019.[1199] Conflict also impacted civilians in Kachin, Shan, Kayin, and Chin states. As of December 2019, OCHA reported that a total of around 97,000 displaced persons in Kachin state and 9,600 displaced persons in Shan state were living in camps or camp-like settings.[1200] In 2018 and 2019, humanitarian organizations faced access restrictions, which prevented populations in need from accessing services.[1201]

In January 2019, the UN reported that nearly 68,000 children remained in displacement camps in Rakhine state, as a result of 2012 violence, many of whom had little or no access to formal education.[1202] For non-displaced Rohingya children in Rakhine state, quality of and access to education was negatively impacted by discriminatory government practices, such as the language of instruction, de facto segregated schools, and restrictions on movement.[1203] The UN reported in 2018 that Rohingya students had been unable to enroll at Sittwe University in Rakhine state since 2012[1204]

In January 2019, ongoing fighting between the Myanmar military and the Arakan Army forced the closure of 31 schools in Rakhine state, at least 16 of which were located in Buthidaung township, as reported to *Radio Free Asia* by the deputy director of Rakhine state's Education Department.[1205]

Attacks on schools

Over the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected almost 30 reported incidents of attacks on schools in Myanmar. As in the previous reporting period, monitoring and reporting in conflict-affected areas remained constrained, and a possibility of underreporting existed, according to the UN.[1206] However, from early January 2018, improvements to community-led monitoring and reporting, and collaboration with the government, improved reporting, which may have contributed to higher numbers of reported attacks on education than in previous years.[1207]

In 2017, the UN verified 15 attacks on schools and protected personnel in Myanmar.[1208] Of these verified events, the UN reported that on September 17, 2017 the Tatmadaw burned down three religious schools, including all of the educational material, affecting approximately 1,500 students in Gaw Du Thar Ra village, Maungdaw township.[1209] GCPEA also identified five media reports of attacks on schools in 2017 which occurred in Rakhine and Shan states,[1210] although it was not clear whether any of these were included in the UN-verified events.

In 2018, attacks decreased as compared to the previous year. In this period, the UN documented five attacks on schools in Myanmar, all of which occurred in Kachin state.[1211] At least one attack involved an explosive device.[1212] In addition, GCPEA identified one report of an attack on a school through media sources. According to local media *World Watch Monitor* and *Christian Solidarity Worldwide*, on May 12, 2018, aerial bombs struck the Kachin Baptist Mission School in Bawmwang village, northern Kachin state, hitting the administrative office of the middle school. No casualties were reported.[1213] International media *The Guardian* reported in May 2018 that this incident occurred during a period of intensified violence against the Christian minority in Kachin state.[1214]

In 2019, attacks on schools slightly increased as compared with the previous year. The UN verified 12 attacks on schools in 2019.[1215] In addition, GCPEA identified ten media, UN, and NGO reports of schools and learning materials being damaged or affected by crossfire, arson, shelling, and explosives.[1216] Examples included:

- Amnesty International reported that on January 13, 2019, armed assailants attacked a majority Mro village, in the Buthidaung township, with gunfire and explosives, causing villagers to flee. A local resident reported to Amnesty International that the school and houses were damaged.[1217]
- On June 13, 2019, the UN and local media reported that the Tatmadaw attacked the village of Yraw Haung Taw, in Mrauk-U township, and fired munitions which struck a school while students were inside. The attack damaged the school and injured at least one student at the school.[1218]
- Local media reported that on December 8, 2019, an artillery shell allegedly exploded near a high school in Myo Thit Ward, in Paletwa Township, Chin State. The school was allegedly located in the same ward as Burma Army's Light Infantry Battalion 289. The school reportedly closed for one week.[1219]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected at least five reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and other personnel. Students and teachers were arrested, detained, and held hostage during this reporting period. In 2017, three reported attacks on school personnel occurred in Shan and Kachin states; these are included in the 15 attacks on schools verified by the UN and reported above.[1220]

In 2018, GCPEA identified one reported attack on school students in Myanmar. According to media reports, the United Wa State Army in Shan state reportedly took hostage 42 Wa students and 92 Lahu Christian leaders in Shan state around September 25, 2018. The Lahu Baptist church issued a statement that more students had been abducted but only those of Wa ethnicity were detained. The detained students were suspected of being used by the armed group; however, the age of students was not disclosed.[1221] The UN reported the use of children by the United Wa State Army in 2018.[1222]

In 2019, GCPEA identified at least one incident of attack on a school student. UN and local media sources reported that on December 6, 2019, armed clashes occurred near a school in Pike The, Kyauktaw, Rakhine state, causing students to flee the building. While attempting to return home, a nine-year-old boy was struck by bullets and was killed in front of the school.[1223]

GCPEA also received anecdotal evidence that children had been injured on the way to or from school in Kayah state when the Tatmadaw artillery camps conducted drills near schools.[1224]

Military use of schools and universities

Between 2017 and 2019, the UN documented over 50 reported cases of military use of schools. Under the grave violations monitoring and reporting mechanism, the UN found that Tatmadaw forces used schools for barracks, detention centers, and as locations for perpetrating sexual violence against women and children.[1225]

Reports of military use of schools increased in comparison to the previous reporting period, when use by state and non-state groups occurred between two and six times per year. However, this may have been due to improvements in monitoring. In 2017, the UN documented two incidents of military use of schools in Kachin state, one of which was verified.[1226] By comparison, in 2018, the UN received 32 alleged reports of military use, 30 of which occurred in Rakhine state and two in Kachin state.[1227] Militaries generally camped in schools while patrolling areas of the state and generally occupied the buildings for one to seven days, causing limited disruption to education, according to sources in the field.[1228] GCPEA also identified one media report of the use of a school in Kachin state in 2018. According to local media *Kachinland News*, on April 2, 2018, the KIA 11th Battalion and the Tatmadaw reportedly clashed at the Dum Bung village, Myitkyina township in Kachin state. About 30 Tatmadaw troops were stationed in the village school where the fighting occurred.[1229]

In 2019, the UN verified 51 cases of military use of schools in Myanmar.[1230] GCPEA also compiled three reports of state armed forces using schools to detain men and boys in Rakhine state during this time, one of which was documented by the UN:

- On February 22, 2019, *Radio Free Asia* reported that during an attack on Min Bu village, Rathedaung township, Rakhine state, the Tatmadaw used a school to detain and violently interrogate 11 villagers.[1231]

- Amnesty International reported that on March 19, 2019, state armed forces attacked Hnget Taw Ya village in Minbya township, Rakhine state, and detained at least five men at Pan Myaung Ywar Thit school.[1232]

- In April and May 2019, the UN reported that the Tatmadaw used a school in Kyauk Tan village, Rathedaung township, in northern Rakhine state, to detain at least 275 men and boys. The report stated that, on May 2, 2019, the army opened fire on detainees inside the school, killing six and wounding eight. On May 10, 2019, at least 40 Rakhine boys and men continued to be detained in the school.[1233]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

In 2017 and 2018, the UN reported that Tatmadaw soldiers perpetrated sexual violence against women and girls in schools in Rakhine state, based on eyewitness and survivor accounts.[1234] In one specific incident in an unnamed village, a girl survived an incident of rape by a Tatmadaw soldier in the local school and reported that several other women and girls were sexually abused at the same time.[1235] The UN noted that access restrictions and stigma likely led to an underrepresentation of the prevalence of sexual violence and rape in Rakhine state.[1236]

GCPEA also identified one media report in 2017 of sexual violence by armed groups at a school. On October 27, 2017, in a village in Shan state, two Ta'ang National Liberation Army soldiers reportedly raped a female education staff member. As a protective measure, local education authorities forced the closure of the local elementary school and ordered seven personnel and 14 teachers to leave the town, following the incident.[1237]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least six attacks on higher education students. These attacks occurred at a similar rate to the previous reporting period, which saw a at least two in attacks in 2015.[1238]

GCPEA identified one media report of an attack on higher education students in 2017.[1239] In 2018 and 2019, there was an increase in student protests at universities in Mandalay and throughout the country. Student protests were forcibly disrupted, and dozens of students were detained and, in some cases, suspended from studies. Authorities detained nearly 100 students in 2018 and 2019 during the following reported incidents:

- On January 22, 2018, student protests erupted at several universities across the country. Students from several universities assembled at Yadanbon University in Mandalay to demand an increase in the national education budget, according to local and international media sources.[1240] At least 72 students were reportedly detained on January 25 and released soon after, according to *The Irawaddy*.[1241] Following the event, Scholars at Risk also reported the expulsions of 34 students from their universities.[1242]

- On December 28, 2018, students allegedly burned a coffin with photos of government and university officials at Yadanapon University, Amarapura Township, Mandalay state, leading to the arrest of four students during the protest and three other students on January 2, 2019. The seven students were detained, and Amarapura Township Court sentenced them on February 13, 2019, to two months in prison for violating the peaceful assembly law, and to three months' hard labor for burning effigies, according to Scholars at Risk and a local media source.[1243]

- On January 2, 2019, police arrested four students during a peaceful protest at that gates of Yadanapon Unuiversity, Amarapura, Mandalay state. Students were protesting insufficient security facilities and maintenance, according to Scholars at Risk.[1244]

- Between July 12 and 14, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that state security forces detained and charged eight university students in Yangon who had taken part in a student march commemorating the anniversary of a 1962 student protest in which as many as 100 students were killed. The students reportedly chanted anti-government slogans during the march, on July 7. The students were charged with "protesting without permission from authorities," according to the report. Two students remained in detention at the time of writing.[1245]

NEPAL

Nearly 20 attacks on schools that served as polling centers were reported during Nepal's 2017 local, regional, and national elections. Attacks on higher education were also reported in 2017 in relation to contested student union elections, and again in 2019 related to various campus and national higher education policies.

Context

Since the end of the ten-year conflict between a Maoist insurgency and the Nepalese government in 2006, Nepal has experienced periodic unrest. One non-state armed group was active during the reporting period - a Maoist splinter party, the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M), led by Netra Bikram Chand, also known as "Biplav".[1246]

The CPN-M was accused[1247] of detonating hundreds of explosives at political rallies during the 2017 elections and perpetrating other bombings in subsequent years, often targeting corporations and government.[1247] For example, on May 26, 2019, CPN-M was suspected of carrying out three explosions that killed four and injured seven, including some of the group's own members, in Kathmandu, during a nationwide political protest called for by the Maoist group.[1248] The government banned and designated the Biplav-led CPN-M as a criminal group in March 2019.[1249]

In 2017, Nepal held elections for the national parliament, provincial assemblies and local governments. While the elections were deemed free and fair by most observers,[1250] international media outlets collected reports of explosive devices in polling centers, many of which were in schools, as well as attacks on politicians and civilians, during the election campaigns.[1251] In 2015, during the process of ratifying the constitution that preceded the elections, at least 45 people died in violent clashes.[1252]

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, CPN-M called for general strikes that impacted education. For example, on March 14, 2019, a general strike led to the closure of almost all schools in the country, affecting over eight million school and college students, according to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, as reported by *My Republica*.[1253] Under Clause 7(8) of Nepal's 2018 Children's Act, groups that call strikes, or disrupt, or attack education, can be subjected to legal action.[1254]

Education under Attack 2018 did not profile Nepal, so no comparisons to previous reporting periods can be made.

Attacks on schools

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected at least 25 reported incidents of attacks on schools in Nepal. Although not profiled in *Education under Attack 2018*, at least five attacks on education occurred in Nepal between 2013-2017. Systematic, targeted attacks on schools occurred in 2017 during national and local elections, during which schools were used as polling centers.

Between February and December 2017, GCPEA collected 21 reports of attacks on schools, 14 of which occurred in November and December, during parliamentary and state assembly polls,[1255] five occurred in relation to local elections in May and June 2017, and another two took place in the Terai region. These attacks primarily involved the detonation or discovery of explosive devices at or near schools used as polling centers. Some examples included:

- On June 26, 2017, local media reported that one explosive device was discovered and defused near a polling center at Jana Prakash Higher Secondary School in Budhidanda, Province No. 1, according to local media.[1256]
- On June 27, one bomb reportedly exploded, and another was defused, at a polling center located in Singhabahini Secondary School in Laliguras, Province No. 1, according to local media sources. No casualties

were reported, and no group took responsibility for the attack.[1257]

- Local media reported that armed assailants launched a grenade and rocks at election officials at a school in Kalika, Karnali Province, on November 23, 2017. No casualties or injuries were reported and no group took responsibility for the incident.[1258]
- On November 25, 2017, one day before elections, a bomb detonated in front of Bhanujan Secondary School Taplejung, Province No. 1, disrupting polling preparations, according to reports received by local media.[1259]
- Four bombings reportedly occurred at or near polling centers in Bajhang district, Sudurpashchim Province, on November 26, 2017. One took place at Janata Adharbuht School in Chabis Pathibhara; no casualties were reported and no group took responsibility for the attack, according to local media sources.[1260] Similar incidents were reported near Thalara Primary school in Thalara,[1261] at Satyabadi Higher Secondary School in Satyabadi,[1262] and at Kanya Secondary School in Bungal.[1263]
- An explosive device reportedly went off at a polling station in the Divyajyoti Adharbhut School in Devchuli, Gandaki Province, on December 7, 2017. Local media reported that the detonation injured one person.[1264]
- On December 7, 2017, a bomb reportedly detonated at the polling station at Raja Mahatma Secondary School in in Pachangar, Province No. 5, injuring five people, according to local media sources.[1265]

In addition to polling related violence, on February 28 and March 1, 2017, explosive devices were found at two boarding schools in Rajbiraj, Saptari district, Province No. 2. The Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Goit (JTMM-G) claimed responsibility, saying it had targeted the schools for failure to observe a *bandh,* or general strike, in Terai, that the group had called.[1266]

GCPEA did not identify any attacks on schools in 2018. In 2019, GCPEA compiled four media reports of attacks on schools, all of which involved explosive devices or unknown weapons targeting schools or school security:

- On July 3, 2019, police reportedly removed an explosive device from an elementary school in Kharpunath Rural Municipality, Humla district, Karnali state, according to INSEC Online. The device was found while renovation work was being carried out on the playground.[1267]
- On September 6, 2019, local media reported that an IED detonated inside Delhi Public School, located inside the BP Koirala Institute of Health.[1268]
- On November 30, 2019, local media sources reported that explosive devices detonated in at least two schools used as polling centers during elections in and around Pokhara, Kaski district, Gandaki state.[1269]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

Attacks on school teachers occurred infrequently during the reporting period. GCPEA identified two media reports of attacks on temporary teachers that occurred in the first half of 2019 in Kathmandu and Janakpur cities. Police arrested teachers on non-permanent contracts who were protesting for improved working conditions and permanent contracts. GCPEA also identified one media report of an explosive device that affected a teacher protection unit. Reported incidents occurring in 2019 included:

- On March 4, 2019, media reported that police detained four temporary teachers demonstrating in Kathmandu city against a proposed Federal Education Bill. The temporary teachers were protesting for job security. Reports also alleged that three teachers were hospitalized for injuries sustained by force used by police to disperse the protest.[1270]
- On March 25, 2019, *The Himalayan Times* reported that an explosive device allegedly detonated near or inside a police van that was protecting local schools in Ratab, Kalikot district, Karnali Province.[1271]
- On April 4, 2019, local media reported that police detained 15 temporary teachers holding a hunger strike in Kathmandu city. The temporary teachers were protesting for job security.[1272]

Attacks on higher education

GCPEA collated at least eight reported attacks on higher education students and facilities between 2017 and 2019. State security forces used excessive force to disperse student protesters, and arrested students during this reporting period.

Three attacks on higher education occurred in February 2017, in conjunction with student elections at universities. They included:

- On February 13, 2017, the All Nepal National Free Student Union-Revolutionary, a student branch of the CPN-M, reportedly attacked the rector of Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu, Bagmati Province, forcing her from her car and burning it. The student group claimed that the rector had not met their demands regarding Union elections, according to local media.[1273]
- Unidentified assailants abducted two administrators and a professor from Lamki Multiple Campus, in Kailali, Sudurpashchim Province, on February 16, 2017; police rescued the personnel later that same day.[1274]
- On February 27, 2017, local media reported that an explosive device was set off at the Dravya Shah Multiple Campus in Gorkha, Gandaki Province; no casualties were reported, and no responsibility was claimed.[1275]

GCPEA identified no reported incidents of attacks on higher education in 2018. In 2019, police used excessive force to disperse student protests, and arrested dozens of students, in four reported incidents.[1276] Students protested various campus-specific and national higher education issues, including admissions requirements, hiring processes for staff, and handling of staff misconduct cases by university administration. In addition, at least one explosive device was allegedly found on a university campus. Examples included:

- On April 30, 2019, at the Sayam Campus of Pokhara University in Kathmandu city, Nepal Student Union members protested against the institution's enrolment of students who did not meet admissions requirements. Police reportedly baton charged the protesters to disperse them and arrested at least one student, as reported in local media and by a local rights monitor.[1277]
- On September 11, 2019, local media reported that police arrested 15 students of Chitwan Medical College, in Bharatpur, Chitwan district, Bagmati Province, who were protesting the institution's fees system. The report alleged that the son of Netra Bikram Chand, the leader of the CPN-M, was amongst the arrested students.[1278]
- On September 6, 2019, local media reported that an explosive device allegedly detonated inside Sushma Godavari College, in Itahari, Sunsari district, Province No. 1. The incident, which occurred on the same day as an attack on a school in Sunsari district, allegedly damaged the building.[1279]

NICARAGUA

A government crackdown on protests in 2018 and 2019 resulted in at least 45 reported attacks on education in Nicaragua. Police used excessive and lethal force on university campuses and during protests, injuring hundreds of students. Arbitrary arrests and convictions of students also occurred during this period.

Context

On April 18, 2018, university students and pensioners led peaceful demonstrations in Managua and León, Nicaragua, in response to unpopular social security reforms.[1280] Police and pro-government armed groups (often referred to as "turbas sandinistas")[1281] responded violently, in some cases using lethal force, to the peaceful protests that erupted across the country and continued for nearly six months.[1282]

Beginning on May 7, 2018, students and young people occupied the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN-Managua), which became a site of attacks on higher education students, personnel, and infrastructure during protests.[1283] Police and pro-government armed groups also attacked several other universities during the reporting period, including the National Agrarian University (UNA) and the Central American University (UCA).[1284] Protesters often used roadblocks and barricades as a protest tool; some protesters reportedly used violence against police, although the majority of protesters remained peaceful.[1285]

Violent repression of protests by police and armed pro-government groups resulted in 328 deaths, more than 2,000 people injured, and 777 arrests.[1286] The UN reported that leaders of rural and student movements, or those associated with them, were targeted and persecuted, forcing many into exile or hiding.[1287] At least 88,750 Nicaraguans fled the country between April 2018 and November 2019, according to the UN.[1288]

The National Police banned public protests on September 28, 2018,[1289] and subsequently denied several requests for protest permits.[1290] However, unauthorized protests against President Ortega still erupted in March and April 2019,[1291] as did student-led protests in May and November 2019.[1292] By June 11, 2019, the government had released 492 people detained in the context of the 2018 protests, including students, after negotiations with the opposition in February 2019.[1293] However, according to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), 160 people detained in the context of protests remained imprisoned as of December 2019.[1294]

Secondary and university students were threatened, attacked, and detained during this reporting period for participation in or association with protests, impacting access to education. According to reports, 29 children were killed in the context of protests,[1295] while some secondary students were expelled for acts of civic dissent.[1296] Meanwhile, several schools and universities suspended classes in order to protect students,[1297] and some university students dropped out due to fear of repression.[1298]

The socio-political crisis also had a negative impact on the quality of education, or limited families' ability to afford to send their children to school,[1299] with Afro-descendants, indigenous communities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons particularly impacted.[1300] Access to education was also negatively affected for Nicaraguan students who fled to neighboring countries, since some students lacked the correct documentation to enroll in classes, or faced discrimination.[1301] IACHR reported that, as of June 2019, 144 university students had been expelled and many of their records erased, making it difficult for those who fled the country to resume their studies.[1302]

Nicaragua was not previously profiled in *Education under Attack,* and therefore no comparisons have been made to earlier reporting periods.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least three reports of incidents of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel. In addition, primary and secondary students have been ad-

versely impacted by repression in Nicaragua, according to IACHR. In particular, schools altered schedules due to the crisis in 2018, and children fleeing the country with their parents were, at least temporarily, taken out of school.[1303]

GCPEA collected three reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel in 2018 from international organizations and media.[1304] For instance:

- The Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (GIEI, by its Spanish acronym), appointed by the IACHR, documented reports that, in Managua on May 10, 2018, members of a pro-government armed group allegedly fatally shot a secondary school student in the abdomen, while he stood outside his school with friends.[1305]

- Local media outlet *La Prensa* reported that on November 22, 2018, police officers allegedly threatened with a gun and arrested two secondary students, at their school in Managua, after the students protested that the police were repressing people during recent demonstrations. The police officers were reportedly at the school in response to a fight between two students.[1306]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least three reported incidents of education-related sexual violence by police and pro-government armed groups.

In interviews, the UN documented reports that police and prison authorities subjected both male and female government opponents to sexual violence while detained, including rape and threats of sexual abuse, between April and August 2018; male victims reported cases of rape, including with firearms.[1307] Human Rights Watch similarly documented cases of Nicaraguan police and pro-government armed groups raping or threatening rape against protesters and government opponents in 2018.[1308]

GCPEA gathered reports of three instances of education-related sexual violence in 2018.[1309] For instance:

- One female university student interviewed by the *Miami Herald* recounted an incident occurring on June 4, 2018, in Tipitapa, Managua department, in which she and two other students were targeted and detained by armed men, for allegedly being student protesters. She was forced to remove her clothing, groped, threatened with rape, and interrogated at gunpoint before the armed men ripped one of her toenails out. The survivor reported that she believed police, or armed groups associated with them, were responsible.[1310]

- In an account published by the *Associated Press* on August 10, 2018, it was reported that police and members of a pro-government armed group repeatedly punched a student from the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua in the stomach while she was pregnant and refused her medical treatment, during her five-day imprisonment by the police, in mid-July. After her release, the student went to a hospital where she was told she had miscarried, which reportedly occurred while she was being held by the police.[1311]

Attacks on higher education

Between April and September 2018, both police and pro-government armed groups systematically targeted and used excessive, and often lethal, force against university students. Documented by international media, UN, IACHR, GIEI, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch, these attacks began as early as the first day of protests, on April 18, and continued at a less frequent rate from September 2018 through the end of the reporting period.[1312]

In 2018, GCPEA recorded 32 reported incidents of attacks on higher education that led to the injury or death of approximately 125 students and personnel, and the detention of at least 20.[1313] Police and pro-government armed groups indiscriminately fired rubber bullets and ammunition at protesters, threatened and detained academics

and students, and damaged academic buildings.[1314] Separately, the Civic Alliance for Justice and Democracy, a local civil society organization, stated that 137 student casualties had occurred by August 8, 2018.[1315]

Amnesty International determined that many victims of violence did not file complaints of rights violations or register the deaths of family members due to fear of reprisal.[1316] The extent of attacks on university students and personnel was therefore potentially underreported during this period.

Within weeks of the inception of the protest movement in April 2018, students occupied a number of universities in Managua and other cities, sometimes erecting barricades.[1317] Police and pro-government armed groups repeatedly entered university campuses and used force against students, in some cases inflicting damage to higher education facilities, such as in the following incidents:

- IACHR received reports that on April 20, 2018, police and pro-government armed groups entered the National University of Engineering, set fire to the postgraduate building, and opened gunfire. The UN, IACHR, and media reported that during the campus siege, a 15-year-old secondary student was mortally wounded while bringing water to student protesters.[1318]

- On the night of June 7, 2018, a pro-government armed group reportedly attacked a student barricade at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, killing a 19-year-old student and injuring another student, according to *Miami Herald* and *The Guardian*.[1319]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on June 23, 2018, state security forces opened fire on student protesters at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua; two students were reportedly killed and at least 12 were injured.[1320]

- Amnesty International, Scholars at Risk, and international media reported that on the afternoon of July 13, 2018, dozens of members of pro-government armed groups entered the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and fired indiscriminately while police guarded entrances to the campus, trapping at least 200 students inside. Student protesters reportedly retaliated by throwing homemade explosives. During the 20-hour siege, police blocked emergency medical services from entering and prevented protesters from leaving. Two young people were killed and 16 injured, though their status as university students or personnel is unknown. Some students were injured while seeking refuge at a church located at the edge of the campus. Several buildings were also burned, though the reports did not specify who was responsible for the damage.[1321]

During the crackdown on protests in 2018, anti-riot squad and police repeatedly fired rubber bullets into crowds of protesters, injuring many students; IACHR identified this as a systematic tactic and documented nine youths who lost an eye from this form of attack in April 2018.[1322] Two cases, in particular, involving students who sustained the loss of an eye due to rubber bullets were:

- On April 19, 2018, a 17-year-old student participated in a protest at the National University of Engineering, into which police fired teargas and rubber bullets. As the student attempted to barricade himself with tables, a riot squad officer reportedly shot him in the head, at a distance of only 10 meters, hitting his left eye and resulting in total loss of vision.[1323]

- IACHR reported that on the morning of April 19, 2018, police and anti-riot squads violently repressed a student protest at the National Agrarian University, using rubber bullets, mortars, and teargas, causing protesters to seek shelter inside the university. A young student testified that a rubber bullet hit him in the eye; the student required two operations and he lost vision in the affected eye.[1324]

President Ortega's government also arrested and detained student leaders in 2018, sometimes aided by members of pro-government armed groups. For instance:

- Human Rights Watch documented the arrest of two student leaders in Managua, in late May 2018, by armed, hooded men, who beat the leaders and took them to El Chipote prison.[1325]

– On August 25, 2018, in the city of León, members of a pro-government armed group arrested seven student leaders of the April 19 University Movement, shot at and beat others, as reported by Human Rights Watch and local media.[1326]

In addition to physical attacks, student leaders and academics supporting the protests received death threats in 2018. GCPEA collected at least four accounts of student leaders who went into hiding, often staying in safe houses, out of fear for their lives.[1327] Personnel and students also suffered from academic repression as a result of their involvement in the protest movement. Human Rights Watch and Scholars at Risk reported that at least 40 university personnel at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua were fired between April and December 2018.[1328] IAHCR reported that, as of April 2019, 144 students were expelled from that same university.[1329]

Incidents collected by GCPEA of student protesters who were reportedly threatened or arrested in 2018 included:

– The UN reported that on July 22, 2018, two student protest leaders from the city of Masaya were arrested, while attempting to flee to Costa Rica. They were reportedly charged with murder, organized crime, and kidnapping, as well as "terrorism" and "financing terrorism" by the Nicaraguan government's definition of such offenses.[1330]

– A medical student at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua-León was reportedly arrested on September 10, 2018, and later charged with kidnapping and illegal possession of firearms, as well as "terrorism" under the Nicaraguan government's definition of this offense.[1331] After her subsequent release from prison under the June 2019 amnesty law, the student leader reportedly received threats, allegedly from the police and pro-government armed groups, and then, in November 2019, she was arrested for taking water to hunger strikers in a church in Masaya, Nicaragua, as reported in international media.[1332]

– Police reportedly arrested a professor employed by the Polytechnic University of Nicaragua on September 15, 2018, on accusations of murder and "terrorism" under the Nicaraguan government's definition of the latter offense.[1333] Prior to his arrest, the professor had received threats and had shots fired at his home in June 2018, according to Scholars at Risk.[1333]

GCPEA collected at least eight instances of reported attacks on higher education in 2019,[1334] a significant decrease from 2018. While demonstrations were smaller and fewer in number in 2019, state forces still violently repressed student protests and arrested student leaders, while pro-government armed groups continued to threaten the movement's leaders. Examples included:

– On March 16, 2019, in Managua, the National Police reportedly detained a student leader and other members of the Civic Alliance for Justice and Peace, which had led negotiations with President Ortega's administration, according to local news sources.[1335]

– The National Police allegedly violently repressed student protests on July 25, 2019, in Managua, injuring several students and arresting 14. The students marched to demand electoral reforms and the release of 100 protesters still detained by authorities, according to media reports.[1336]

– IACHR received reports that a 19-year-old student leader was threatened on several occasions in 2019 by pro-government armed groups, including having property near his house destroyed and a threat painted on his house. On September 14, 2019, eight individuals from such a group allegedly arrived in a pickup truck then attempted to enter his property, shooting at his house with a pellet gun.[1337]

– On November 19, 2019, riot police reportedly blocked the main entrance to the Central American University, pressing their riot shields and banging batons against the gate to prevent students from leaving to protest off campus; in turn, the students allegedly threw water and dirt at the police. The students were reportedly protesting to show solidarity with hunger strikers in the San Miguel church in Masaya, Nicaragua, and with the government protesters who attempted to resupply the church with provisions, 16 of whom were detained.[1338]

NIGER

Attacks on education in Niger increased between 2017 and 2019 as fighting in Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions escalated. Armed groups threatened and attempted to abduct teachers in the Diffa region. In Tillabéri and Diffa regions, various non-state armed groups reportedly burned and looted schools and school canteens. Nigerien defense forces also reportedly used schools as temporary bases and used excessive force against school and university student protesters, arresting dozens.

Context

Between 2017 and 2019, insecurity increased in Niger in both the southeastern Diffa region and in Tillabéri and Tahoua regions at the western borders with Mali and Burkina Faso. ACLED found that reported casualties from direct attacks targeting civilians increased by 500 percent in a five-month period from November 2018 to March 2019 as compared to the same period one year earlier.[1339]

Active in Niger since 2014,[1340] Nigeria-based armed group Boko Haram increasingly carried out attacks in Diffa region at the end of 2018 and into 2019.[1341] For example, while 12 violent events linked to Boko Haram were recorded in Diffa in 2017, 36 were documented in 2018, and 32 in the first three months of 2019.[1342] The group reportedly abducted girls in Diffa on multiple occasions, such as an incident on November 24, 2018, when Boko Haram armed elements reportedly abducted 18 girls from two villages.[1343]

The Islamic State of the Greater Sahara ("ISGS"), and affiliates, carried out violent attacks on civilians and military outposts and convoys in Tillabéri during the reporting period.[1344] In addition, pro-government armed groups, including the Movement for the Salvation of Azawad (MSA) and the Imghad Tuareg Self-Defense Group and Allies (GATIA) also reportedly committed deadly attacks during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[1345] Military operations by Nigerien armed forces in the western regions also led to counter-attacks by armed groups in 2019, according to UNHCR and ICG.[1346]

The hostilities adversely affected Niger and exacerbated existing fragility caused by food insecurity, drought, and flooding. The Human Development Index categorized Niger as the world's least developed country in 2018 and 2019.[1347] At the end of 2019, OCHA estimated that 2.9 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, at least 500,000 more than the previous year.[1348] At the end of October 2019, UNHCR and the Nigerien government reported over 188,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 218,000 refugees, most of whom were fleeing violence in neighboring Mali and Nigeria.[1349]

Conflict also weakened Niger's education system during this reporting period. In 2018, UNHCR reported that insecurity constrained the right to education in Tillabéri region for various reasons, including: armed groups preaching against alleged "Western education", teacher shortages in conflict-affected areas, internal displacement, and threats made to education staff.[1350] OCHA reported that over 110 schools were closed in Tillabéri at the end of 2019 due to insecurity and targeted attacks.[1351] In 2019, Nigerien security forces underwent a training in child protection that included the identification and prevention of risks, such as attacks on and military use of educational facilities.[1352]

GCPEA did not profile Niger in previous *Education under Attack* reports so no comparisons were made to earlier reporting periods.

Attacks on schools

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least 50 reported incidents of attacks on schools in Niger. Attacks on schools increased over the reporting period, consistent with the spread of fighting and attacks by armed groups into western Niger and increased Boko Haram activity in 2018 and 2019. Armed groups most frequently looted or burned schools, though GCPEA also identified the use of explosives to conduct attacks. While not profiled in the *Education under Attack 2018*, GCPEA identified more than five reported attacks on education in Niger between 2013 and 2017.[1353]

In 2017, GCPEA received two reports of attacks on schools in Diffa region, where fighting between Boko Haram and national and regional security forces continued. The Regional Directorate for Primary Education reported the following:

- On the evening of May 2, 2017, unidentified armed assailants attacked Boudoum School, in Maine Soroa department, Diffa region, damaging or destroying school supplies, teaching aids and preschool toys.[1354]

- On May 22, 2017, armed assailants looted Garin Dogo school in Gueskerou department, Diffa region.[1355] The attackers stole six tarpaulins for Temporary Learning Spaces and food from the school canteen, amongst other items. Attackers had allegedly attempted to loot the school on previous occasions.[1356]

GCPEA received nine reports of attacks on schools in 2018 in Diffa region, from the UN, media sources, and international organizations.[1357] In May 2018, the UN reported that 30 schools were either closed or non-operational in Diffa due to insecurity.[1358] In some cases, attacks near schools caused schools to close, such as when an armed group reportedly attacked a military base in the town of Chétimari on January 29, 2018, after which the school temporarily closed.[1359] Examples of attacks in Diffa included:

- On the night of January 4, 2018, an armed group reportedly pillaged the school canteen of the primary school in Garin Dogo, Diffa region.[1360]

- On August 15, 2018, unknown armed assailants reportedly looted a vocational training school in Gueskerou, Diffa region.[1361]

- On December 5, 2018, unknown armed attackers attempted to remove supplies from the Djalori Primary School in Gueskerou, Diffa region.[1362]

- *Reuters* and local media reported that on June 4, 2018, three suicide bombers allegedly detonated explosive belts at three locations in Diffa region, including at a Quranic school. Ten people were reported as killed and 38 were wounded in the three explosions.[1363]

In 2018, GCPEA received increasing reports of attacks on schools in Tillabéri region, located at the borders with Mali and Burkina Faso. According to the Education Cluster, between October 2018 and February 2019, a total of 89 primary schools closed in Tillabéri for security reasons. The Education Cluster also reported that during the same period, over 30,000 students faced barriers to accessing 265 primary schools in Tillabéri due to security reasons.[1364] During the 2018-2019 school year, the Education Cluster reported that armed groups reportedly attacked ten schools in Tillabéri region.[1365] Examples of these included the following events in 2018:

- On an unspecified date in 2018, unknown assailants reportedly damaged two classrooms in Kokoloko village, in Torodi district, Tillabéri. The school subsequently closed, interrupting the education of 131 students, including 74 girls.[1366]

- On October 10, 2018, in Torodi district, Tillabéri region, unknown armed assailants on motorcycles attacked Tangounga primary school. No students or teachers were harmed. According to a local education authority, the school was targeted due to the presence of state military who had camped there. The school closed for at least a month, in part because parents were reportedly fearful, and 166 students, including 85 girls, had no access to education. The incident reportedly created fear amongst the teaching staff.[1367]

- October 27, 2018, an armed group reportedly attacked the primary and secondary schools in Bossey Bangou village, Tillabéri region, located near the border with Burkina Faso.[1368] A total of three classrooms were reportedly burned, as well as the furniture and supplies inside them. The school remained closed for at least three weeks and an estimated 191 girls and 199 boys were affected.[1369]

- According to the Niger Primary Education Inspectorate, five schools were attacked on unspecified dates in 2018 in Gotheye district, Tillabéri region: Mandaw Traditional, Mandaw Sefa, Chawa, Nabambori, and Libiri. At the Mandaw Sefa school, three classrooms operating in huts were subject to arson. At the end of the 2018-2019 school year, only the Libiri school reopened, with 382 students (178 boys and 204 girls)

affected at the remaining four schools.[1370]

In 2019, GCPEA collected reports of eight attacks on schools in Tillabéri region[1371] and two in Diffa region,[1372] according to local media, UN agencies, and international organizations. In Tillabéri, armed groups allegedly conducted arson attacks on schools, whereas in Diffa reporting described incidents of attacks using explosive devices and looting. Examples included:

- On January 25, 2019, the Education Cluster reported that a mortar shell was found next to Marie Louise Nursery School in Diffa city. State security forces later destroyed the mortar shell.[1373]

- Between October 1 and 2, 2019, at the scheduled start of the academic year, UNHCR Niger reported four reported arson attacks on schools in Godel, Tcherotatori, Warraou, and Taka villages, in Tillabéri region.[1374]

- According to local media source *ActuNiger*, on October 19, 2019, unidentified armed assailants set fire to two schools located in Kiki and Bomoanga, in Torodi district, Tillabéri region.[1375]

- On November 18, 2019, UNHCR and local media reported that unidentified armed actors conducted an arson attack on a school in Taka Lafia (also spelled Takalayiya), Abala department, Tillabéri region. The attackers also allegedly threatened teachers.[1376]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA collected at least 13 reported incidents of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel.

In 2017, GCPEA received three reports of incidents of attacks on school teachers in Diffa region. In June 2017, the UN reported that Boko Haram targeted teachers in N'gourtoua and Abounga villages, injuring the school director in N'gourtoua. Following the attack, 27 schools closed due to risk of attacks on teachers.[1377] On October 28, 2017, the Directorate of Primary Education also reported that a member of an armed group allegedly killed a teacher in an unspecified location in Diffa region.[1378]

In 2018, reports collected by GCPEA alleged that members of armed groups made threats to or attempted to abduct teachers or other school personnel in the Diffa region on at least five occasions. In 2018, five reported incidents affected teachers, four of them in the Diffa region and one in the Tillabéri region. With regard to students, there are two reported incidents in the Diffa region, which led to the death of one student. These included:

- On the night of November 30, 2018, in Gueskerou, Diffa region, members of an armed group allegedly attempted to abduct a female teacher from her house.[1379]

- The Education Cluster received a report that on December 10, 2018, unknown actors allegedly threatened a Malam Boulori primary school teacher by telephone in an unspecified town in Diffa region.[1380]

- The Education Cluster received a report that on December 11, 2018, unknown actors reportedly threatened a teacher at Toumour primary school in Bosso, Diffa region, inciting fear in local teachers. The school remained opened.[1381]

- On January 17, 2018, the Directorate of Primary Education reported that a stray bullet injured a school student in Toumour school, Bosso district, Diffa region.[1382]

- The Education Cluster reported that on March 22, 2018, in Toumour, Diffa region, a student of the Center of Alternative Education (CEA) was apparently killed by a stray bullet.[1383]

- On December 25, 2018, unknown armed assailants allegedly attempted to abduct the director of Toumour primary school, in Bosso department, Diffa region which, according to the Education Cluster, which led to fear among the teaching staff.[1384]

In 2019, GCPEA collated three reported incidents of attack on school students and personnel. On April 9, 2019, a group of students estimated to be in the thousands assembled in Niamey to lead a protest against a recent strike by the teachers' union. The protesters allegedly blocked traffic with burning tires. Police dispersed the school students with teargas and arrested 97 students, according to media reports. Reports also stated that the clashes led to the injury of 11 police officers.[1385]

In addition, GCPEA identified two incidents in which armed groups threatened or injured teachers in Abala department, Tillabéri region, in November 2019. UNHCR reported that around November 30, armed actors raided Tigzefan village and allegedly whipped four teachers in apparent retribution for teaching the state curriculum and also reportedly stole their personal affects.[1386] The first incident occurred at the same time as an attack on a school and was reported in the previous section, on November 19, 2019, in Taka Lafia.

Military use of schools and universities

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected two reported incidents of military use of schools and universities, as well as anecdotal evidence that suggested the use of schools as campgrounds or temporary bases by state security forces.

In 2017, the Regional Education Directorate reported that on Tuesdays, the local market day, a military vehicle parked in the yard of a school in N'Gagam village, Gueskerou district, Diffa region. Staff of an international humanitarian organization reportedly intervened and explained the tenets of the Safe Schools Declaration to the military personnel and school director.[1387]

According to UNHCR Niger, in 2018, mixed patrols of police, national guard and military used schools when passing through villages in Tillabéri region, making schools vulnerable to attacks by armed groups.[1388] A UN respondent reported that some communities had identified the use of schools as campsites but observed that the forces did not stay multiple nights and left before school commenced in the morning.[1389] In October 2018, regional education authorities in Tillabéri reported one incident to the Education Cluster in which they suspected that an attack on a school occurred because military had frequently camped in the school.[1390]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified three reported incidents of attacks on higher education students and staff. In two incidents, police used excessive force against university students involved in campus protests. A third attack involved an alleged armed group targeting a university research team.

In 2017, GCPEA found one reported instance of an attack on higher education. At the University of Niamey, on April 10, 2017, violent clashes occurred between police and students in the context of a student protest for better conditions and bursaries; one student died and 88 were injured.[1391] Amnesty International reported that a commission of inquiry found the gendarmerie responsible for the killing of the student.[1392]

On April 18, 2018, university students in Niamey protested to demand the reinstatement of five classmates who had been suspended in the previous month. Security forces allegedly fired teargas to disperse the protest and many students were reportedly injured, some severely, according to local media sources.[1393]

On April 7, 2019, local media reported that an armed group attacked a dean, professors, and doctoral students, from the agronomy faculty of Abdou Moumouni University in Niamey, while they were conducting a field mission in Toukounous, Filingue department, Tillabéri region. The unknown armed attackers stole a car belonging to the university, as well as the researcher team's materials and mobile phones.[1394]

NIGERIA

Nigeria continued to experience conflict in northeastern states related to the Boko Haram insurgency, which resulted in attacks on schools, universities, and students. Nigerian Security Forces used schools for military purposes during this period. Unlike the previous reporting period, attacks on education also occurred in the context of pastoralist-farmer violence in north-central Nigeria.

Context

In 2019, conflict in northeast Nigeria between the armed group Boko Haram and government military forces entered its tenth year. Boko Haram explicitly targeted Western education in the region.[1395] In addition, violence between Fulani pastoralists and farmer communities in north-central Nigeria (sometimes referred to as the Middle Belt), escalated to unprecedented levels.[1396]

In February 2019, the UN described the situation in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe as "volatile and unpredictable,"[1397] with 1.8 million people displaced as of December 2019.[1398] The UN estimated that 1.2 million people in those states were located in areas inaccessible to humanitarian assistance, as of November 2019.[1399] Violence in Borno State in January 2019 led to the forced displacement of 35,000 Nigerians into Cameroon, 9,000 of whom were forcibly repatriated by the Cameroonian government.[1400]

In the north-central region, Amnesty International reported that at least 2,075 people were killed in 2018 due to fighting between armed Fulani pastoralists and farmer communities.[1401] Another 300,000 were displaced in the same time period, according to Human Rights Watch.[1402] Resource scarcity driven by climate change, population growth, and influxes of displaced persons, was noted as one of the major causes of conflict between pastoralists and farmers,[1403] although religious motivations for violence were increasingly cited during this reporting period.[1404] Fulani armed groups also reportedly violently confronted two Nigerian military deployments in 2018.[1405]

Conflict continued to impact children during this reporting period. In 2017, the UN verified the recruitment and use of 1,092 children, primarily perpetrated by Boko Haram, though 41 children were recruited by the non-state group Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF).[1406] In addition to the 432 children killed and maimed in Nigeria in 2018, the UN reported that Boko Haram abducted 180 children, many of whom were girls, for recruitment, sexual abuse, forced marriage, or as carriers of improvised explosive devices (IEDs).[1407] In October 2018, CJTF released 833 children from its ranks, and the UN verified no new recruitments by that group in 2018.[1408]

Conflict has severely impinged on the right to education in Nigeria. From 2009 until December 2018, 611 teachers were killed, 910 schools damaged or destroyed and more than 1,500 schools forced to close due to Boko Haram-related violence, interrupting the schooling of more than 900,000 children.[1409] GCPEA found that Boko Haram openly targeted students based on gender, distinctly impacting the education of girls and women.[1410] In the north-central region, meanwhile, 149 schools were burned from 2011 to 2017 in Benue state,[1411] and fighting there between pastoralists and farmers forced 300,000 pupils from school in 2018.[1412] Crime-related violence also affected higher education personnel and university students, including a string of professors and provosts being abducted, often for ransom,[1413] and break-ins to student housing.[1414]

On March 20, 2019, the Federal Executive Council of Nigeria approved the mainstreaming and implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration.[1415] The 7th Division of the Nigerian Army also ordered military teachers to cease openly carrying weapons in schools; however, the ban is not security agency-wide and instructors continued to wear military uniforms in schools.[1416]

Attacks on schools

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected at least ten reported incidents of attacks on schools, which occurred in both the northeast and north-central regions. Reported attacks on schools appear to have increased in recent years, spiking in 2018. In 2016, GCPEA collected no instances of reported attacks on schools,[1417] followed by reports of two such attacks in 2017.[1418] In 2018, GCPEA identified at least six reported instances of attacks on

schools;[1419] the number then declined in 2019.[1420] In the previous reporting period, GCPEA only received reports of attacks related to the Boko Haram conflict in the northeast, whereas in the 2017-2019 period, reports of attacks on schools related to inter-communal conflict in the north-central region and other regions were also identified. Between 2009 and 2018, the UN reported that conflict in the northeast damaged or destroyed 910 schools.[1421] In 2017, the UN verified four attacks on schools and one on a hospital, four of which were attributed to Boko Haram and one to Nigerian Security Forces.[1422] In 2018, the UN verified five attacks on schools in the northeast, attributing most to Boko Haram.[1423] In 2019, the UN verified four attacks on schools.[1424]

Examples of reported attacks on schools in the context of pastoralist-farmer violence, primarily in the north-central region, included:

- In January 2018, armed pastoralists reportedly attacked villages in Yugorobi district, Taraba state, burning a school, according to international media. The report alleges that at least 55 people were killed.[1425]

- Local media source *The Guardian* reported that on March 14, 2018, pastoralists allegedly attacked the Oganenigwu Community Secondary School during an attack on the village in Dekina Local Government Area of Kogi state; no deaths were reported to have occurred at the school. However about 50 houses in the village were reportedly burned, several people killed, and at least 200 people displaced.[1426]

- International media source *Xinhau* reported that in Mbamondo village, Benue state, unknown armed actors allegedly attacked a school and church on April 26, 2018; those affected included displaced persons who had taken shelter in the two buildings.[1427]

- On May 28, 2018, unknown armed actors reportedly attacked a seminary school in Jalingo city, Taraba state, injuring some students and two priests, according to international media. The event reportedly led some Catholics to demonstrate against the government response.[1428]

GCPEA identified one reported incident of an attack on a school related to the Boko Haram conflict. On December 24, 2018, Boko Haram allegedly burned two schools in Kukareta and Ngaurawa villages, Yobe state, according to international media.[1429]

During the reporting period, GCPEA collected one reported incident of a polling-related attack. Local and international media reported that on March 9, 2019, during governorship elections, armed individuals allegedly set a Roman Catholic primary school on fire in Aya town, Benue state, which contained electoral materials for the surrounding ward. In its report, *Radio France International* cited a tweet from the Centre for Democracy and Development which, apparently, had sent observers to the area;[1430] local media sources, *Vanguard* and *The Nation*, reportedly confirmed the event with an electoral officer.[1431]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least ten reported instances of attacks on school students, teachers, and personnel. Compared to the previous reporting period, when attacks peaked in 2013 and 2014, reported attacks on students and education personnel decreased in the 2017-2019 reporting period.

In 2017, GCPEA collected three reports of attacks on school students and education personnel.[1432] Two of these reported incidents were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. In one such alleged attack, members of an armed group abducted six boys from a hostel at Lagos State Model College, in Epe, Lagos state, on May 25, 2017, according to local news sources. One local media outlet reported that the armed group relied on their sophisticated weaponry and large numbers to overpower police.[1433]

The UN verified, and media sources reported, one attack on school students in 2018. On February 19, 2018, in Dapchi, Yobe state, Boko Haram abducted 110 girls and one boy from a girls' school.[1434] Eyewitnesses interviewed by GCPEA said that five girls died during the abduction and transport to the armed group's camp.[1435] 104 girls were later released;[1436] however, one girl, who reportedly refused to convert to Islam, was not returned.[1437] The school reopened on April 30, 2018 but reportedly less than a quarter of the enrolled students attended classes.[1438]

This event represented Boko Haram's third largest abduction of students since the conflict began.[1439]

In 2019, GCPEA identified at least seven reported attacks on students and education personnel.[1440] For instance:

- Unknown armed actors reportedly abducted an education official, along with one of his children, on April 29, 2019, in Kaduna state. The gunmen allegedly ambushed the chairman's car on the highway from Abuja, killing the driver, according to international media.[1441]

- On October 14, 2019, an armed group reportedly abducted the principal and three staff members from a secondary school, in Issele Azagba, Delta state. Local media reported that police secured their release on the same day.[1442]

Military use of schools and universities

Between 2014 and 2016, Nigerian forces and Boko Haram reportedly used between five and ten schools per year.[1443] Reported instances of military use increased in 2017, with as many as 17 reported incidents of military use in Borno and Yobe states in May 2017,[1444] decreasing to 14 schools still in use by Nigerian Security Forces in December 2017.[1445] In 2018, UN reports of military use declined; Nigerian Security Forces reportedly used four schools for military purposes that year.[1446] The number then rose at the beginning of 2019, when 18 schools were reportedly used for non-educational purposes, four by the Nigerian military and one by the police, with the other schools used by unidentified groups.[1447]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

As in the previous reporting period, GCPEA continued to collect reports of women and girls surviving sexual violence, including rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced pregnancy, exploitation, and sexual harassment, perpetrated by both government forces and non-state armed groups.[1448] A GCPEA researcher found that when the Nigerian military and CJTF, a non-state group, were sent to secure schools and the University of Maiduguri, reports of incidents of sexual violence perpetrated by both groups increased.[1449] 112 of the 276 schoolgirls abducted on April 14, 2014, from a secondary school in the Chibok area, remained missing in 2019; many were presumed to have been forced into early marriage and pregnancy by their captors based on accounts from released girls.[1450] In 2018, at least 50 percent of children reported as abducted, recruited, or held by armed groups were reported to be survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.[1451]

GCPEA collected two instances of sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, universities in 2019:

- On June 9, 2019, unknown armed actors reportedly broke into university student housing in Plateau state, where they raped one female student and killed another student.[1452]

- Local media sources *Punch* and *Vanguard* reported allegations that on August 23, 2019, a female student from a university in Ondo state was raped by at least one soldier stationed at a military checkpoint in that same state, while returning from her studies. The military subsequently dismissed the soldier alleged to have raped the student, placing him into police custody, according to media reports.[1453]

Attacks on higher education

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least 30 reported attacks on higher education. Compared to the prior period, the rate of reported attacks on university students and personnel and higher education facilities increased slightly.[1454]

In 2017, GCPEA collected reports of at least ten attacks on higher education, three of which were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*.[1455] In one of the newly identified reports, state security forces near the University of Maiduguri, in Borno state, identified two female suicide bombers, on April 10, 2017, and prevented them from entering the University, according to international media outlet *Xinhua*. One of the assailants allegedly detonated her explosives, killing them both; no other casualties were reported.[1456] In 2017, seven of

the reported attacks on higher education involved suicide attacks at the University of Maiduguri.[1457]

The University of Maiduguri continued to receive threats and attacks in 2018 and 2019, although the military and police appeared to better track and prevent such violence. The following instances occurred on campus:

- According to Scholars at Risk, on February 19, 2018, an unidentified attacker, presumed to be a Boko Haram operative, reportedly attempted to enter the University of Maiduguri around 7:20pm wearing an explosive device and was shot by soldiers, causing the explosive to detonate. Only the attacker was killed.[1458]

- Scholars at Risk and *Punch Nigeria* reported that on April 8, 2018, Nigerian military officers thwarted an attempted attack on the University of Maiduguri. Two of the suspected attackers were allegedly killed.[1459]

- During the night of September 15, 2019, the Nigerian military repelled a Boko Haram attack on the University of Maiduguri, which allegedly lasted for one and a half hours, according to local media. In addition to shooting at the military forces stationed outside the University, the armed group reportedly used a male suicide bomber in the attack.[1460]

In 2018, GCPEA gathered eight reported attacks on higher education.[1461] Aside from the University of Maiduguri attacks mentioned above, GCPEA identified the following instances:

- On September 30, 2018, a group of armed pastoralists allegedly attempted to raid a student hostel at the University of Jos, according to local media sources. Students reportedly organized a counter-attack; one student was killed and two were injured.[1462]

- On December 4, 2018, unknown armed actors reportedly abducted eight people and killed one staff member at the Osun State College of Technology in Esa Oke, Osun state. The abductees, who were reported to be six staff and two students in one account by *Premium Times* and eight staff by *Nigeria Punch*, all either escaped or were later released.[1463]

In addition to the alleged attacks by non-state armed groups, police were also reported to have used excessive force when dispersing student protests on three instances in 2018:

- On April 11, 2018, two days of student protests at Adekunle Ajasin University in Ondo state led to alleged excessive use of force by police against students, including the use of teargas, gunfire, and physical beatings, as well as the arrest of 46 students. Scholars at Risk reported that students were protesting a 500 percent increase in tuition.[1464]

- Local media reported that on May 22, 2018, students protested against the re-opening of the Niger Delta University in Amassoma, Bayelsa state, after the university was closed due to protests over raised student fees and the forced retirement of university staff. According to the media reports, when the government deployed police forces to open the institution's gates, they reportedly clashed with demonstrators, killing between two and five protesters and injuring several others.[1465]

- Scholars at Risk reported that state police used excessive force during a student protest at Kwara State College of Education, in Ilorin, Kwara state, on August 13, 2018. The students marched over the absence of exams, which had been postponed by lecturers to protest not having received their salaries. Riot police allegedly fired teargas and clashed with students and other bystanders, and arrested five students who had organized the march.[1466]

In 2019, GCPEA identified 12 reported attacks on higher education that included abductions, killings, and protest repression.[1467] In some instances, unknown armed actors attacked higher education personnel in the north-central and northeastern regions of the country, such as:

- Local media source *The Guardian* reported that unknown armed actors allegedly abducted a staff member of Taraba State University, in Jalingo, on April 30, 2019.[1468]

- Local media reported that on May 5, 2019, unknown armed actors allegedly invaded the residence of

the Nasarawa State commissioner for higher education. The attack also reportedly resulted in the death of one student from the Federal University, Lafia.[1469]

In 2019, GCPEA identified at least seven incidents of Nigerian police using excessive force to disperse student protests,[1470] some of which were violent:

- Local media outlet *Punch* reported that state police fired teargas to disperse university students protesting tuition fees in Akure, Ondo State, on May 22, 2019. The students, from several tertiary institutions, reportedly threw stones at police officers.[1471]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on July 25, 2019, police fired teargas at Osun State University students protesting the arrest of fellow students suspected of internet fraud and phishing activities by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission. Student protests allegedly included blocking a major road with a bonfire.[1472]

- According to local media reports, the Ogun State Police Command allegedly fired teargas at students and staff on the campus of Tai Solarin College of Education, in Ogun State, on September 9, 2019, reportedly injuring one female student. Students and staff reportedly aggresively protested and threatened the provost over unpaid staff salaries, as he returned to campus.[1473]

- On September 10, 2019, police reportedly fired live ammunition on student protesters from the Federal University, Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE) as they gathered to march against the limited power supply to their campus, according to Scholars at Risk and local media. Reports allege that police killed two students and injured two others in the protests.[1474]

PAKISTAN

Non-state armed groups continued to attack schools, using bombings or arson, across Pakistan, with nearly half of these reported attacks occurring against girls' schools. In addition, non-state armed groups and unidentified attackers were allegedly responsible for targeted killings, abductions, and indiscriminate attacks against primary and secondary school students, as well as higher education students and personnel.

Context

The Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and other armed groups, such as Baloch separatist groups, continued to target security personnel, law enforcement officials, and religious minorities across the country, including in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab provinces.[1475] However, civilian deaths due to militant violence reportedly declined, and security reportedly improved in some areas of the country, including in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), where Pakistan armed forces had previously conducted extensive military operations; the Pakistani government merged FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in May 2018.[1476]

ICG reported that in February 2019, tensions intensified between Pakistan and India, after a Pakistan-based group claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir state, and India carried out airstrikes in Pakistan in response.[1477] Cross-border fighting continued regularly into April 2019.[1478] These tensions also impacted on education, causing schools to shut during conflict or to evacuate completely.[1479]

In 2017, 6.6 million children were reported by UNESCO as out of school, including 3.8 million girls.[1480] Political instability, repression, violence, and conflict impacted on children's access to education, with particularly devastating effects on girls.[1481] In Balochistan, which was affected by conflict and the worst education indicators in Pakistan, 81 percent of women and 52 percent of men had not completed primary school as of 2014-15.[1482] According to Human Rights Watch, the biggest barriers to girls' education included lack of investment, poor quality of education, lack of enforcement of compulsory education, corruption, poverty, social norms regarding concerns over propriety, prioritization of boys' education, child marriage, and insecurity, including armed conflict and targeted attacks on education.[1483]

Attacks on education continued at similar rates during the 2017-2019 period as during the previous years, with several dozen attacks reported each year. These numbers continued to represent a decline in violence targeting education from 2013 and 2014, when over 140 attacks on education were reported.[1484]

Attacks on schools

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA compiled approximately 50 reported incidents of attacks on schools. Attacks on schools occurred at a similar rate as in 2015 and 2016, although reports of attacks on schools during the 2017-2019 reporting period appeared to decline overall in comparison to the 2013-2017 reporting period in *Education under Attack 2018*, when hundreds of schools were attacked.[1485]

According to information compiled from UN, NGO, and media sources, just under half of schools allegedly attacked between 2017 and 2019 were girls' schools,[1486] although not all data on institutions attacked was disaggregated by gender. The majority of attacked schools were reportedly targeted by explosives; alleged attacks on schools were concentrated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and FATA (17), Gilgit-Baltistan and the greater Kashmir region (16), and Balochistan province (8), although attacks on schools were also reported in Punjab province (3) and Sindh province (3).[1487]

In 2017, the UN verified eight attacks on educational facilities and students in Pakistan, half of which targeted girls' education.[1488] In addition, GCPEA identified 19 alleged incidents of attacks on schools reported in NGO and media sources, including six attacks on girls' schools, some of which may have been included in the UN's figure. Of these attacks, 12 were not previously reported in *Education under Attack 2018*,[1489] and included:

- Local media source *Dawn Online* reported allegations that on April 9, 2017, the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility for an explosive attack that targeted a girls' private school in Bara subdistrict, FATA, reportedly because the school was "spreading immodesty."[1490]

- International media outlet *Global English* alleged that on November 2, 2017, eight explosive devices were reportedly found outside a school in Parachinar, FATA. They were safely defused.[1491]

- According to the international database of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), on December 28, 2017, an explosive device reportedly detonated at a high school in Kohlu, Balochistan.[1492]

In 2018, the UN verified 34 attacks on schools, injuring 26 students, 14 of which targeted girls schools and took place on one day in August.[1493] Information on Pakistan collated by GCPEA from NGO and media sources depicted a similar trend. For example, GCPEA found 25 reported attacks on schools in 2018, which included 12 attacks on girls' schools. Some media and NGO reports were likely reported in the UN's 2018 summary figure. Nearly half of the attacks on schools reported in 2018 occurred in Diamer district, Gilgit-Baltistan on August 3, 2018, when 12 schools—including six girls' schools—were set on fire overnight, according to reports published by *Dawn* newspaper and Human Rights Watch.[1494] In some cases, books had reportedly been thrown out of the school windows and set on fire.[1495] An attack against another girls' school in Gilgit-Baltistan was reportedly prevented on August 26, 2018, when police stated that they arrested 13 people who had been planning an attack.[1496]

The UN also verified attacks on eight schools used as polling stations during the elections on July 25, 2018. Over half of these incidents involved grenades, including a hand grenade launched at a girls' primary school in Kushak village ahead of voting.[1497]

In 2018, attacks on schools were also reported in Balochistan (4), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA (4), Sindh (2), and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (1).[1498] For example:

- Shelling across the line of control between India and Pakistan reportedly landed on the grounds of the Girls' Inter College and Boys High School Seri in Kotli district, Khuiratta sector of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, on April 12, 2018, according to *Dawn* newspaper. Students were reportedly taking their tenth-grade exams at the time.[1499]

- *Dawn* reported that two girls' schools were allegedly attacked on May 7 and May 9, 2018, in the Hasokhel area of Mir Ali tehsil in North Waziristan, FATA. Around the same time, a group called Ittehadul Mujahideen North Waziristan reportedly issued a pamphlet to middle schools in the area warning against "grown-up girls" going to school.[1500]

- *Dawn* and *The Express Tribune* also reported at least two attacks that allegedly targeted schools being used as polling stations during parliamentary elections on July 25, 2018, including one in Madeji town in Shaikarpur district, Sindh province, where an explosion was reported outside a high school being used as a polling station; there were no reports of injuries or fatalities.[1501] The second report alleged that a suicide attacker detonated an explosive device at Tameer-e-Nou public school in Quetta city, Balochistan province, killing at least 31 people, including two children. Thirty-seven others were reportedly injured.[1502]

- Regional media outlet *Indian Express* alleged in reporting that on September 30, 2018, explosives planted at a boys' primary school reportedly serving between 80 and 90 students partially destroyed the building, in Arandu village in Chitral district, Khyber Pakhutunkwa province. No one was injured in the attack.[1503]

In 2019, attacks on schools decreased as compared to 2018. At least two attacks on schools were reported in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab provinces during the first half of 2019, according to media sources. These included:

– According to the *Balochistan Times*, on January 4, 2019, explosives were allegedly found in proximity to a private school in Bannu town, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The devices were safely defused.[1504]

– Local media *Dawn* reported that on February 21, 2019, an armed individual allegedly opened fire at a girls' primary school in Bhatt village in Haripur district, Punjab province. A security guard reportedly returned fire. No one was reported injured in the attack.[1505]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA compiled at least 27 reported incidents of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel in Pakistan. Reports of attacks declined in frequency from 2017 to 2018, and then increased in 2019. Targeted and indiscriminate killings, as well as abductions, were the most common forms of reported attacks.

GCPEA identified 14 attacks on students, teachers and other education personnel in 2017, as reported in media sources and NGO sources.[1506] Half of these incidents were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018* and included:

– Local media outlet *The Balochistan Times* reported allegations that on May 23, 2017, unidentified attackers shot and killed a teacher in Turbat, Balochistan.[1507]

– Local media sources reported that on September 26, 2017, a remotely triggered explosion allegedly struck the driver of a school bus in Quetta, injuring the driver. No children were harmed, although some reports alleged that students were on board at the time of attack.[1508]

– Local media *The Express Tribune* reported the allegation that on October 4, 2017, unidentified attackers opened fired on the car of the controller of examinations for the Mipurkhas Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education in Karachi Pakistan. The controller was not in his car at the time and nobody was injured.[1509]

Attacks on students and educators became significantly less common in 2018, with just two incidents reported in media sources. These were:

– Local media *Dawn* reported that on February 15, 2018, shots allegedly fired by Indian soldiers struck a school van carrying students near the line of control in the Dharamsal area of Kolti district, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The driver of the vehicle was reportedly killed.[1510]

– On October 24, 2018, local and international media reported that unidentified gunmen on motorcycles reportedly opened fire on students outside a private school in the Kili Shabu area of Quetta city, Balochistan. Four students were allegedly hospitalized.[1511]

Attacks on students and educators increased in 2019, when GCPEA identified 11 incidents, primarily reported by media sources.[1512] In at least seven incidents identified by GCPEA, police allegedly used excessive force against or arrested teachers participating in education-related protests in Karachi and Islamabad; these reported attacks led to the injury of at least ten and the detention of at least 480 teachers, including women.[1513] Teachers reportedly demonstrated against insufficient or unpaid salaries and the non-regularization of teachers' contracts.[1514] In addition, two alleged incidents consisted of targeted killings that took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and one involved the use of explosives in Balochistan. These were:

– Local media *Dawn* reported that on February 28, 2019, a government primary school teacher was killed when reportedly shot by unidentified armed individuals in Karak town and district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.[1515]

– Local media sources reported that on March 27, 2019, unidentified assailants reportedly attacked an Education Department monitoring team in Shadikhel area of Lakki Marwat district, Khyber Pakhtukhwa province, injuring three education officials and one security personnel and killing two security

personnel.[1516]

– *Dawn* reported allegations that on April 23, 2019 in the Nasirabad district of Balochistan, an improvised explosive device (IED) reportedly exploded near a vehicle that was transporting teachers on a mission to inspect schools for an education support program, according to local media. The blast, which police said targeted the vehicle, reportedly damaged the car but did not injure any teachers.[1517]

– On July 23, 2019, police allegedly used excessive force to disperse a protest led by early childhood education teachers who were demonstrating in Karachi against the government's termination of their contracts. Police reportedly arrested 24 teachers.[1518]

– On October 23, 2019 in Islamabad, local media sources reported that police arrested 223 teachers of the Basic Education Community Schools program who participated in a protest calling for the government to regularize their contracts, and the payment of salaries.[1519] On October 26, 2019, a civil judge released the 223 teachers on a bail bond of approximately US$12 each.[1520]

– On December 9, 2019, police used baton charges, teargas, and water cannons to disperse teachers in Saddar town area of Karachi, Sindh province. At least 200 teachers demonstrating for the Sindh government to regularize the contracts of teachers who had passed recruitment tests were reportedly arrested, according to *The Pakistan Observer* and *News International*.[1521]

Military use of schools and universities

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least one reported incident of military use of schools. GCPEA identified significantly fewer reports of military use of educational facilities in Pakistan during the 2017-2019 reporting period than in the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*. It was not clear whether this was due to a reduction in the availability of reports of incidents as opposed to an actual reduction. Whereas Human Rights Watch reported that, according to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Education Department, more than 200 schools were occupied in December 2014, GCPEA identified only one case of military use during the current reporting period.[1522] In December 2017, the paramilitary Frontier Corps were allegedly based at a school in Kharan city, Balochistan province, reportedly triggering an attack on the school. On December 7, 2017, an unidentified group fired two rockets at the school, injuring two Frontier Corps soldiers.[1523]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA compiled 17 reports of attacks on higher education that harmed at least 30 students and personnel and resulted in the detention of at least 380. Attacks on university students and staff were reported at similar rates in the 2017-2019 period as during the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, with under ten incidents reported annually. However, the nature of attacks on higher education changed. While armed groups and unknown attackers were responsible for the majority of reported attacks from 2013 to 2017,[1524] Pakistani police forces were allegedly responsible for the majority in 2018 and 2019, with most violations comprising the use of batons or teargas to disperse university protests, or the arrest of students.

In 2017, media sources reported eight attacks on higher education, including two attacks on facilities, and six attacks on university students or personnel. Unidentified attackers or non-state armed groups were responsible for seven of these attacks.[1525] The last incident reportedly involved the arrest of over 100 students protesting against a fee increase.[1526] Attacks on higher education in 2017 not described in *Education under Attack 2018* included:

– *The Hindustan Times,* a regional media outlet, reported that a female University of Punjab professor was attacked and killed on April 18, 2017.[1527]

– Local media *The News* alleged that unidentified attackers killed a college lecturer in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, on July 17, 2017.[1528]

- Local media *Pakistan Today* report that on October 3, 2017, a university professor was allegedly abducted by unidentified individuals in Karachi city, Sindh province. An intelligence agency reportedly arrested three individuals alleged to belong to the non-state armed group Ansarul Shariah.[1529]

In 2018, GCPEA identified at least two reported incidents of attacks on higher education. In both of these, Pakistani police either carried out arrests or used excessive force in response to university protests. These cases were:

- According to Scholars at Risk, on January 15, 2018, police reportedly arrested approximately 24 teaching personnel from the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology who were peacefully protesting on campus against efforts to reinstate the university's former vice-chancellor. The teachers were released the same day.[1530]

- Scholars at Risk and media sources reported that police used excessive force in response to a student protest on Peshawar University campus on October 4, 2018, allegedly including physically assaulting students with batons. Reports alleged that at least 15 students were injured, and 15 students arrested for unlawful assembly.[1531]

According to media and NGO sources, at least seven attacks on higher education reportedly occurred in 2019. University students, in some cases accompanied by personnel, engaged in various protests related to campus issues, a national ban on student unions, and increases to tuition fees following government cuts to higher education in June 2019.[1532] In six incidents identified by GCPEA, Pakistani police forces allegedly either used force during clashes with university students or arrested students and personnel participating in protests.[1533] In addition to these protest-related attacks, in one case a higher education official was killed by unidentified perpetrators.[1534]

On November 29, 2019, students, professors, and supporting labor unions, joined a nationwide Student Solidarity March which led to the arrest of higher education personnel and staff.[1535] *World University News* reported that in the second half of 2019, police charged approximately 300 students with anti-state activities, many of which occurred in relation to the Student Solidarity March.[1536]

Alleged attacks on higher education in 2019 included:

- Local media outlets *Dawn* and *Business Standard* reported that on January 30, 2019, at the University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, police allegedly used baton charges and teargas in response to students protesting for parking facilities at the university. The students reportedly threw stones at police and engaged in vandalism. Thirteen students, two university security guards, and several police officers were reportedly injured.[1537]

- Local media *Pakistan Today* reported that on March 26, 2019, unidentified attackers allegedly killed the examinations superintendent of Balochistan University in Quetta city, Balochistan.[1538]

- According to Amnesty International, Scholars at Risk and local media sources, on November 30, 2019, following their participation in the Student Solidarity March, police reportedly arrested two university students and a professor, along with other activists who helped organize the demonstration at Punjab University in Lahore. One student remained in detention at the time of writing while the other two were released on bail the next day. Scholars at Risk and local media also reported that police filed First Information Reports, a document used by police to launch criminal investigations, on 250 student protesters.[1539]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on December 2, 2019, police arrested a professor of political science at Abdul Wali Khan University in Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The professor had allegedly supported the Student Solidarity March on social media and had also recently posted about human rights violations.[1540]

PALESTINE

Reported attacks on education in Palestine occurred frequently during the 2017-2019 reporting period. While attacks on schools decreased, Israeli armed forces were frequently present outside schools and universities in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Israeli soldiers and settlers also fired teargas or live ammunition at schools and school students and personnel. Airstrikes continued to affect schools in the Gaza Strip.

Context

Conflict in Israel and Palestine continued during the 2017-2019 reporting period. OCHA reported that Israeli military forces and Palestinian armed groups engaged in hostilities during this time, and that the rate of settler violence remained high.[1541] According to Human Rights Watch, the Israeli government and military forces, in addition to occupying Palestinian land, also restricted Palestinians' movement across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and carried out discriminatory policies in the West Bank.[1542]

In the West Bank, OCHA documented the presence of 705 permanent obstacles, including checkpoints, roadblocks, and other barriers, in July 2018. OCHA found that these obstacles delayed teachers and students, one of the factors the led to a loss of school time in Palestinian classrooms.[1543] Throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Israeli settlement expansion accelerated, and Israel continued to demolish Palestinian homes and infrastructure, particularly in Area C of the West Bank, where it exercised civil and military authority.[1544] According to OCHA, the number of demolitions carried out increased by ten percent from 2017 to 2018,[1545] and by 35 percent between 2018 and 2019.[1546]

After more than a decade, Israel's blockade of Gaza continued. Combined with restricted access at the Egyptian border, the constraints on the movement of people and goods resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis, according to Amnesty International and the UN.[1547] On March 30, 2018, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip began ongoing protests against the closure, called the "Great March of Return." The UN reported that from March 2018 to the end of June 2019, 58 Palestinian children in Gaza were killed and 7,000 injured.[1548] During some protests, which largely took place near the barrier separating Israel from Gaza, demonstrators reportedly burned tires, flew incendiary kites, or threw stones or Molotov cocktails in the direction of Israeli soldiers.[1549]

Violence in Gaza and southern Israel peaked in early May 2019, the worst since 2014.[1550] Human Rights Watch reported that both Israeli armed forces and Palestinian armed groups launched unlawful attacks that harmed civilians, during that time.[1551] In 2018, Palestinian rockets fired indiscriminately toward Israel reportedly injured over 40 Israelis.[1552]

The ongoing conflict and occupation posed serious challenges to children's access to safe, quality education across the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In Gaza, the conflict and humanitarian crisis affected half a million students' access to adequate education, through unpaid teacher salaries, lack of school budgets, and double or triple shifting of schools.[1553] Between January and June 2019, the UN reported that increased education-related violations in Area C, East Jerusalem, and West Bank affected over 39,000 students and teachers.[1554] Insecurity also caused school closures in Gaza and southern Israel, such as when airstrikes and rocket fire prevented an estimated 63,000 children in southern Israel and 637,195 children in Gaza attending school on November 12 and 13, 2018.[1555] The Education Cluster also reported that between May 3 and May 6, 2019, escalating hostilities in Gaza caused schools to close for two days, affecting approximately half a million children.[1556]

Attacks on schools

Attacks on schools occurred frequently from 2017 to 2019, particularly in the West Bank, with reports of over 100 reported attacks on schools and interference of education taking place each year. Search and arrest operations in schools by Israeli security forces, including the use of teargas, and attacks by Israeli settlers were among the

most commonly reported forms of violence.[1557] In addition, schools in the West Bank were affected by demolitions, or demolition orders, by Israeli authorities, while airstrikes and ground fighting damaged schools in Gaza. In Gaza, Israeli airstrikes and Palestinian rockets reportedly damaged over 35 schools between 2017 and 2019.[1558]

In 2017, the UN documented 170 education-related incidents, including clashes in the vicinity of schools, search and arrest operations in schools, settler violence against schools, restrictions on access to education, arrest and intimidation of students and teachers, and military presence in the vicinity of schools.[1559] The reporting identified more than 27,000 students as affected by these incidents. According to the UN, the majority of these attacks (163) occurred in the West Bank, particularly in Nablus, East Jerusalem, Hebron, and Bethlehem governorates. In many incidents, Israeli security forces were reported to have responded to clashes, protests, or stone throwing, with force, using teargas, sound grenades, or rubber bullets.[1560]

In 2017, the UN provided details on 170 verified education-related incidents through an Annual CAAC Bulletin.[1561] In some cases, Israeli forces entered schools to search for children who they accused of throwing stones. Included in the 170 incidents were 72 cases of restrictions on access to education, including closed military areas established near schools, delays at checkpoints, barriers near the entrance of schools, school closures, or the presence of Israeli forces in the vicinity of schools, as well as ten incidents of settler violence, including vandalism of schools or assault of students or teachers, and three cases in which schools were demolished.[1562] In Gaza, the UN reported that four schools were damaged by Israeli airstrikes and one school was damaged by a rocket fired by an unidentified armed group from the Gaza Strip at Israel but that fell short. The UN also reported that one kindergarten in Sderot in southern Israel was damaged by a rocket fired from Gaza in December 2017 and was counted as an attack on education in Israel.[1563]

In 2018, the UN received reports of 118 education-related incidents in Palestine, affecting 23,188 children; 113 incidents were perpetrated by Israeli forces and another five by Israeli settlers.[1564] According to the Education Cluster, attacks on schools increased after the beginning of the 2018-19 school year in August 2018; nearly two thirds of attacks on schools verified by the UN took place from September to December.[1565]

In 2018, reporting collated by GCPEA found that more than half of alleged attacks on schools involved Israeli forces firing teargas, stun grenades, or live ammunition into or near schools.[1566] In 2018, GCPEA identified least 14 UN and media reports of teargas launched into schools or schoolyards, which injured nearly 200 students and personnel.[1567] For example:

– On April 26, 2018, classes at Burin school in Nablus governorate were suspended, affecting over 250 children, when Israeli forces fired teargas canisters and sound bombs into the schoolyard during the lunch break, according to OCHA. Israeli sources reported that the action of Israeli forces was a response to stones thrown at Israeli settler vehicles.[1568]

– OCHA reported that in late August or early September 2018, Israeli forces assaulted and injured four teachers and fired teargas canisters into a school yard in Hebron city, injuring 20 children, allegedly in response to stone thrown from the school at them. Classes were suspended for the rest of the day.[1569]

– On September 19, 2018, Israeli forces reportedly injured 49 children and one teacher when they fired teargas canisters in a schoolyard in Hebron, allegedly in response to stones thrown from the schoolyard, according to OCHA.[1570]

– According to the Christian Peacemaker Teams (CPT), on November 11, 2018, Israeli soldiers entered the Tareq Ben Ziad school in Hebron. They remained in the school for 30 minutes and fired multiple teargas canisters and sound grenades into the school compound as they left. More than 100 students were reportedly injured by the teargas, and one teacher was severely injured.[1571]

– *Haaretz* reported allegations that on November 18, 2018, an Israeli soldier fired teargas into Al Khalil School for Boys, also in Hebron.[1572]

In addition, Israeli settlers reportedly attacked Palestinian schools in at least six cases in 2018.[1573] For example:

– In three incidents, Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, entered Urif village, Nablus governorate, and targeted the school. For example, on October 10, 2018, Israeli settlers, reportedly from the nearby Israeli settlement of Yitzhar, entered Urif village and attacked the school; settlers then threatened the school on October 17, 2018. According to OCHA, on October 18, the settlers arrived with axes and threw stones at Urif Boys' School. Israeli forces fired teargas at students trying to flee; 15 children and 21 school staff reportedly required medical treatment because of teargas inhalation, and rubber bullets injured at least seven children and one teacher.[1574]

– Similar attacks occurred on November 7, 2018, injuring at least three students, and around November 19, 2018, injuring eight Palestinians, who were shot, and 60 others who suffered from teargas inhalation.[1575] The UN also reported that between 2012 and 2018, Israeli settlers attacked the secondary school on multiple occasions without any intervention from Israeli armed forces.[1576]

– According to OCHA, Israeli settlers sprayed graffiti on the wall of a school in early December 2018.[1577]

According to data collected by GCPEA from the UN and media sources, schools were fully or partially demolished in at least eight incidents in 2018, with some school facilities affected more than once.[1578] In December 2018, the Education Cluster reported that 48 schools, in Area C and East Jerusalem, had total or partial demolition orders pending.[1579] Examples included:

– OCHA and local media sources reported that Israeli forces demolished the Zanouta school, which reportedly served approximately 24 children, in April 2018.[1580]

– Also in April 2018, OCHA reported that Israeli authorities issued a seizure warning against a kindergarten held in a caravan in the Bedouin community of Jabal al-Baba, causing residents to dismantle it.[1581] The caravan, which was donor-funded and also sometimes served as a women's center and mobile health clinic, was reportedly demolished by Israeli forces in July 2018.[1582]

– According to OCHA, the Education Cluster, and local media, Israeli authorities reportedly dismantled classrooms serving the Tahadi 10 school in Ibziq village, Tubas governorate, which served around 24 students from first to sixth grade, in late October 2018.[1583] *The Guardian* reported on May 31, 2019, that the Israeli Defense Ministry had announced plans to auction the two classrooms, donated to Palestine by the EU.[1584] The following week, regional media outlet *Middle East Monitor* reported that Israel announced that it had postponed the auction.[1585]

– According to OCHA and local media sources, Israeli forces seized two structures being used for a school in As Simiya village, Hebron governorate, on December 5, 2018. The school served around 45 students. Following the seizure, the Palestinian Ministry of Education reportedly erected three tents so that children could continue their classes, but Israeli forces also seized the tents.[1586]

In Gaza, the UN verified two schools directly hit during ground attacks by Israeli forces in 2018, and a further four schools indirectly damaged by Israeli forces' airstrikes.[1587] Examples of schools damaged in airstrikes or ground strikes in 2018 included:

– OCHA reported that Israeli airstrikes carried out at the end of May 2018 damaged a school.[1588]

– Likewise, airstrikes carried out during an escalation between Palestinian groups in Gaza and Israeli forces, in July 2018, damaged multiple schools, according to OCHA.[1589]

– During demonstrations that occurred on September 14, 2018, Israeli forces fired shells at an area east of Khan Younis, hitting the wall of an UNRWA school. According to OCHA, the attack damaged two classrooms, and classes were suspended for a day.[1590]

Reporting compiled by GCPEA showed that a similar pattern of attacks on schools continued in 2019, with Israeli forces using teargas in the vicinity of schools, and entering schools to conduct searches, remaining the most common violation. GCPEA collected nine reported incidents that injured over 700 people.[1591] For example:

– According to OCHA and local media sources, on February 21, 2019, Israeli forces fired teargas canisters inside a school in Hebron, reportedly in response to stone throwing. Thirty students and three teachers were treated for teargas inhalation.[1592]

– On April 9, 2019, the UN and local media reported that Israeli armed forces attacked four adjacent schools in Hebron with teargas and stun grenades. Following the incident, OCHA reported that 350 people, the majority of whom were students, required medical assistance.[1593]

– During clashes on March 13, 2019, Israeli forces shot teargas canisters into a school in Hebron, causing 20 students and five teachers to seek medical treatment, according to OCHA.[1594]

– The UN reported that on March 19, 2019, Israeli soldiers entered Ziad Jaber boys' school, also in Hebron, arresting a ten-year-old boy.[1595]

Reporting collated by GCPEA indicated that Israeli settlers continued to attack Palestinian schools in 2019, sometimes protected by Israeli forces. GCPEA compiled seven reported instances in 2019,[1596] which included:

– According to the Education Cluster and *Ma'an News Agency*, on February 10, 2019, the Urif Boys' School in Nablus was attacked by Israeli settlers from Yitzhar settlement, who entered the village and broke into the school, similar to events described in 2018. Israeli forces allegedly accompanied the settlers, and ten students reportedly inhaled teargas that Israeli forces fired during clashes.[1597]

– On March 26, 2019, local media reported and the Education Cluster verified that Israeli settlers, escorted by Israeli forces, attempted to break into two Palestinian elementary schools in Tuqu village, near Bethlehem. *Ma'an News Agency* also reported that teachers and school staff reportedly prevented the settlers from entering the schools, which were dismissed early that day.[1598]

Israeli forces demolished two schools during the first half of 2019, according to the UN:

– According to OCHA, Israeli forces seized tents belonging to the school in As Simiya village, Hebron governorate, for the third time on January 1, 2019, again affecting around 45 students.[1599] According to the Israeli Committee Against Home Demolitions (ICAHD), five tables, 15 chairs, and the school's latrine unit were confiscated, in addition to three tents that the Palestinian Ministry of Education had put in place.[1600]

– OCHA and local media sources reported that Israeli forces demolished an elementary school that was being constructed in the Shu'fat refugee camp in East Jerusalem. The school was intended to serve as an extension to an existing school, supporting 450 students.[1601]

In the Gaza Strip, Save the Children and local media sources reported that in May and November 2019, shrapnel from Israeli airstrikes damaged almost 30 schools.[1602]

Attacks on students, teachers and other education personnel

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA compiled reporting from the UN, civil society and media, indicating that hundreds of students and teachers were injured, threatened, harassed, or detained on their way to or from school, in dozens of incidents. Because of difficulties disaggregating reported information on education-related incidents, it was difficult to determine trends in these incidents in relation to the reporting period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*. Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel were reported almost exclusively in the West Bank.

According to Save the Children, in 2017, there were eight reports of attacks on Palestinian students and education personnel, 39 incidents in which Israeli forces arrested or detained students or education personnel at school, and 114 reported incidents in which students or teachers were delayed at checkpoints on the way to schools, or because of military presence in or around schools.[1603] The Palestinian Ministry of Education reported even higher numbers of students, teachers, and personnel affected by violence by Israeli forces or settlers, although GCPEA could not determine to what extent these occurred during attacks on schools or in incidents related to their status

as students or educators. For example, According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education, reported attacks by Israeli forces or settlers affected 80,279 Palestinian students and 4,929 teachers and education staff in 2017, down from 89,799 students and 5,528 teachers and education staff in 2016.[1604] In 2017, reported attacks included the killing of nine students (compared with 26 students and one teacher killed in 2016) and the injury of 603 students and 55 teachers by live or rubber bullets or military vehicles (compared with the injury of 1,810 students and 101 teachers in 2016), along with the inhalation of teargas by dozens of students.[1605]

In 2018, reports complied by GCPEA showed that Israeli forces continued to target Palestinian students and teachers with teargas as they made their way to and from school, often alleging that students had thrown stones. Christian Peacemaker Teams documented that Israeli forces fired 238 rounds of teargas and 51 rounds of sound grenades between November 4 and November 27, 2018, in Hebron alone, affecting seven schools and more than 3,000 students; in 16 of these cases, the attacks occurred as students and teachers traveled to or from school.[1606]

In other reported incidents in 2018, Israeli forces arrested or detained students on their way to or from school, in some cases for allegedly throwing stones. For example:

– On November 12, 2018, according to OCHA, a 17-year-old boy in his 12th year at As Sawiya Al Lubban secondary school, in Nablus, was detained along with 11 other students and accused of throwing stones at vehicles with Israeli license plates. The 11 other students were arrested after two hours; the 17-year-old boy was taken to another village and held for six hours before being released to Palestinian police, who took him home.[1607] The boy told *Al Jazeera* that the police handcuffed and blindfolded him, and interrogated him about his family, siblings, and future plans.[1608]

– *Ma'an News Agency* reported that Israeli forces detained three Palestinian students, including two girls, for unknown reasons, in front of their school in Beituniya village, Ramallah, on December 23, 2018. The students were transferred to the Ofer detention center in Ramallah.[1609]

According to UN and local media sources, Israeli settlers reportedly harassed, intimidated, and injured, students traveling to or from school in at least nine cases in 2018.[1610] Examples included:

– According to reporting received by OCHA, stones thrown by settlers at a Palestinian school bus injured three students near Salfit in early March 2018.[1611]

– OCHA reported that Israeli settlers throwing stones and petrol bombs at Palestinian vehicles damaged a school bus outside Hebron in early April 2018.[1612] Israeli settlers damaged a second school bus under similar circumstances in June 2018.[1613]

– OCHA reported that two Palestinian students (aged 11 and 12) were injured when their school bus was struck by stones thrown by Israeli settlers near Hebron in late April 2018.[1614]

– On September 1, Israeli settlers attacked a 15-year-old boy with pepper spray, injuring him, while he was on his way home from school in Hebron, according to OCHA.[1615]

Similar patterns of attack continued in 2019, with reports of incidents of Israeli forces allegedly using teargas or live ammunition against students or detaining students along school routes, and of Israeli settlers reportedly responsible for harassing or throwing rocks at students in at least 13 cases that injured at least 100 teachers and students.[1616] Examples of the different types of attacks included:

– *Ma'an News Agency* reported that Israeli soldier used live ammunition and teargas against Palestinian students as they left school in Tell, Nablus governorate, on January 3, 2019.[1617]

– *Wafa* reported that on February 12, 2019, Israeli forces detained two Palestinian students who were on their way to school in Jabal al Tawil, Ramallah.[1618]

– According to OCHA, Israeli settlers harassed international activists who were escorting children to school in Hebron city on March 10 and 11, 2019. Israeli police reportedly dispersed both the settlers and the activists.[1619]

– The Education Cluster verified that on April 15, 2019, Israeli forces launched teargas at Palestinian children who were on the way to five different schools in Hebron city and governorate. Teargas inhalation caused serious injury to at least two dozen students and teachers, who were treated at the scene.[1620]

– On November 2, 2019, *Haaretz* reported that Israeli police arrested a 16-year-old high school student suspected of throwing rocks from a school yard in the Isawiyah neighborhood of Jerusalem. Following the arrest, the parent committee of the school organized a strike. Police summoned two of the parents and arrested one. The report noted that the incident disrupted the education of 4,500 students.[1621]

Military use of schools and universities

Military use of educational facilities was infrequently reported from 2017 to 2019, following similar trends as reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, which found that military use of schools and universities declined after 2014.[1622] The UN reported documentation of two cases of military use in the Gaza Strip, involving the operation of tunnels by armed groups under two UNRWA schools in June 2017, and under a third school in October 2017. Both tunnels were later sealed.[1623] In 2018, the UN verified the military use of two schools by Israeli forces as positions to fire teargas in Hebron and Bethlehem.[1624]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collated approximately 20 incidents of attack on higher education. Attacks on higher education continued at similar rates as in previous years, with approximately six to 12 incidents taking place annually. Attacks included the arrest and detention of Palestinian students, by both Israeli and Palestinian security forces, searches of university campuses by Israeli forces involving damage to university property, and clashes between Israeli forces and Palestinian students, sometimes involving rubber bullets and teargas.

There were at least five attacks on university students and staff in 2017, including three cases in which Palestinian forces arrested two Palestinian students and one Palestinian professor, and two cases in which Israeli forces arrested a Palestinian professor and a Palestinian student.[1625]

Attacks on higher education doubled in 2018, with at least eight incidents reported.[1626] All cases involved the arrest or detention of Palestinian students or staff by Israeli security forces, or the use of force by Israeli security forces on Palestinian campuses. Cases included:

– On March 7, 2018, Israeli forces allegedly disguised as Palestinian journalists arrested the president of Birzeit University's student council. According to Scholars at Risk, they beat him before taking him into custody and aimed firearms at those watching. The academic was taken to an interrogation center near Jerusalem and allegedly interrogated without counsel.[1627]

– Scholars at Risk reported that Israeli forces arrested a female student activist at An-Najah National University in Nablus on March 12, 2018, in apparent connection to her organization of student protests against Israeli authorities. On July 30, 2018, the student was convicted and sentenced to seven months in prison on undisclosed charges.[1628]

– Also according to Scholars at Risk, Israeli police reportedly detained 15 participants at an academic conference at Hind Al-Husseini College in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem, after ordering the cancellation of the academic conference, reportedly because of allegations that it was encouraging incitement against Israel.[1629]

– Scholars at Risk and local media sources reported that Israeli forces clashed with students, fired teargas and rubber bullets, damaged property, and seized surveillance footage, at Al Quds University in Abu Dis, East Jerusalem on December 12, 2018. Students reportedly threw rocks at Israeli soldiers in response.[1630]

Attacks on higher education occurred at similar rates in 2019, with six incidents reported. Incidents were similar to those occurring in previous years and included:

– On February 4, 2019, Israeli forces surrounded Al Qud University in Abu Dis, East Jerusalem, and fired teargas canisters at nearby schoolchildren, as reported in *Wafa*.[1631]

– Scholars at Risk reported that Israeli forces fired teargas and stun grenades at students at Al Quds University in Abu Dis, East Jerusalem on February 12, 2019; 17 students were reportedly treated for teargas inhalation.[1632]

– As reported in local and regional media outlets, on March 20, 2019, Israeli forces fired stun grenades and teargas canisters at students at the Palestine Technical College in Al Arroub, Hebron, as students were holding a moment of silence for three Palestinians killed the previous day.[1633]

– Birzeit University reported that on March 26, 2019, Israeli forces in disguise arrested three students after breaking into the university, located near Ramallah, in the West Bank.[1634]

– Scholars at Risk reported that in November 2019, Israeli security forces arrested the director of the Bisan Center for Research and Development located in Ramallah, whose scholarship related to education and academic freedom in Palestine. He was detained for two months in prison without any criminal charges.[1635]

– Scholars at Risk and *Al Jazeera* reported that on December 12, 2019, Israeli armed forces arrested the president of the student council at Birzeit University. The military also established a checkpoint on a main thoroughfare leading to the university on the same day. The student was detained for a three-month prison term without any charges.[1636]

THE PHILIPPINES

Attacks on education in the Philippines continued at a less frequent rate than during the previous reporting period. However, teachers and school personnel remained the targets of threats and violence by state and non-state armed groups. In particular, schools and teachers of the indigenous Lumad community were subjected to violence and threats.

Context

Violent conflict in the Philippines continued during this reporting period in Mindanao and in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), to the south, as well as in central Philippines, in the Central Visayas region.[1637] Violence also occurred nationwide in relation to the government's anti-drug campaign.[1638]

On Mindanao island, armed conflict continued following the government's enactment of martial law in 2017 after the battle for Marawi city between an armed group and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The fighting resulted in the deaths of over 1,000 people and the displacement of over 77,000 families.[1639] In July 2019, the European Union reported that 320,000 returnees from the Marawi conflict and 113,197 displaced people were in need of humanitarian assistance.[1640] Fighting between the AFP and different armed groups in Mindanao and BARMM regions escalated in 2019, displacing nearly 50,000 people in early 2019 in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Sulu provinces, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).[1641] In January 2019, it was reported that one armed group operating in the region used explosive weapons to destroy a church on Jolo island, killing 20 civilians.[1642]

In Negros Oriental province, Central Visayas region, the government intensified its offensive against the armed group operating in the region, with violence peaking between March and May 2019, and again after the reported killing of four police officers on July 18, 2019, according to Human Rights Watch and ACLED.[1643]

Martial law in Mindanao allowed the AFP to surveil, restrict movement, and forcibly expel people from tribal lands during this period.[1644] The government explicitly targeted schools between 2016-2019, accusing them of serving as recruitment sites for armed groups.[1645] Save Our Schools (SOS) Network, a local network of children's rights advocates and organizations, reported in December 2019 that 161 of 215 indigenous Lumad schools had been closed since July 2016.[1646]

Conflict in the Philippines has disproportionately affected children. In 2017, the UN reported 30 cases of recruitment and use of children by armed groups in the Philippines, as well as the detention of 12 children for their alleged association with armed groups, 33 cases of killing and maiming of children, three cases of rape, and five cases of abduction, which affected seven children.[1647] Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International reported in 2017 and 2019 that the government targeted and killed, or failed to protect, children in anti-drug operations, destroying family structures and leaving children increasingly vulnerable.[1648]

In Shariff Aguak, Maguindanao province, some classes were suspended in March 2019 while the school was used as an evacuation center for people displaced by violence from confrontations between a non-state armed group and the AFP.[1649] In Lanao del Sur, schools were also used as shelters for some of the more than 8,900 people displaced by armed encounters between an armed group and the AFP in March 2019.[1650] In November 2019, nearly 7,000 families were displaced due to armed conflict in Mindanao.[1651]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 30 reports of attacks on schools. The number of reported attacks on schools in this period decreased after a peak in 2017 during the Marawi siege.[1652] As occurred during the 2013-2017 reporting period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*, during local elections, bombs were reportedly planted near at least two schools.[1653]

In 2017, GCPEA collected approximately 25 reports of attacks on schools from various sources, including media,

a government press release, and a local NGO.[1654] Several of these incidents were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, such as the explosion of an improvised explosive device (IED) outside Jose Rizal Elementary School, in Lamitan city, Basilan province, on March 9, 2017. The device was allegedly planted by a non-state armed group and detonated without causing casualties, as reported in local media.[1655] Separately, the UN Secretary-General verified 24 attacks on schools and education personnel in 2017, many from armed engagements during the Marawi siege.[1656] However, it remains unclear how many of these were attacks on schools rather than education personnel, or if they overlap with the attacks identified by GCPEA.

From the beginning of martial law in Mindanao, in 2017, until July 2019, SOS Network documented five incidents of aerial bombardment of schools, affecting 2,350 people.[1657] Over the same time period, SOS Network also documented 126 cases of forced school closures and 36 cases of forced school evacuations in Mindanao.[1658] The government also reportedly threatened Lumad schools in July 2017.[1659]

In 2018, the UN verified two attacks on schools in the Philippines.[1660] Separately, GCPEA documented five reported incidents of attacks on schools, all of which involved explosive devices allegedly planted at or near schools by non-state armed groups or unidentified actors:

- According to *Philippine Star* and *Bombo Radyo Philippines*, two grenades allegedly exploded at the Borongotan Elementary School in Barangay Borongotan, Upi town, Maguindanao province, on March 23, 2018, reportedly injuring two civilians and one police officer.[1661]

- The *Philippine Daily Inquirer* and *ABS CBN News* reported allegations that on May 11, 2018, an IED planted by an armed group detonated in front of a school set to be a polling station for local elections several days later, in Midsayap, Cotabato province. According to reports, no one was injured.[1662]

- *Philippine Star* reported an allegation that on May 14, 2018, during local elections, unidentified attackers launched a grenade into a field near an elementary school in Pagalungan, Maguindanao province.[1663]

- Local media outlets *Philippine News Agency* and *Rappler* reported allegations that on May 27, 2018, government soldiers defused an improvised explosive device, reportedly left by an unidentified armed group in front of an elementary school in Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat province.[1664]

- According to allegations reported in *Philippine Star*, on June 4, 2018, an armed group set off a landmine near a public school in Barangay San Vincente, Dimasalang town, Masbate province.[1665]

In 2019, according to the Philippine Information Agency and Commission on Human Rights, the Department of Education closed Lumad schools in the Davao region that taught an anti-government curriculum;[1666] local media outlet *Rappler* alleged that the number of Lumad schools forcibly closed, in response to a National Security Advisor report, was 55.[1667] Separately, the UN verified 12 attacks on schools and protected personnel, including threats against 20 teachers, in 2019.[1668]

GCPEA compiled two reports of attacks on schools in 2019:

- Local media outlet *Philippine News Agency* reported that on February 16, 2019, unidentified individuals launched mortar attacks towards an elementary school near Patikul town, Sulu province, while the military and NGOs were providing medical services there. According to the news source, no one was hurt since the mortar shells exploded at a distance from the school.[1669]

- On October 30, 2019, an armed group allegedly burned a partially constructed three-classroom school, as well as building materials, near Malapatan town, in Sarangani province, as reported by the *Philippine News Agency*.[1670]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least 45 attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel. Attacks on school students and personnel occurred at a similar or reduced rate, as

compared to the previous reporting period, when between 2013-2017 GCPEA compiled at least 100 reports of attacks on students and educators, between 13 and 42 incidents per year.[1671]

GCPEA gathered 27 reports of attacks on school students and personnel in 2017, from media and NGO reports.[1672] Several of these incidents were identified after publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, for instance the reported killing of a grade seven Lumad student by alleged members of a non-state armed group, in Talaingod municipality, Davao del Norte province, on September 5, 2017, according to SOS Network and local media.[1673] Among the 27 incidents recorded in 2017, 23 were reported cases of attacks on educators and students in indigenous communities, including threats, harassment, and one case of abduction, affecting at least 37 educators and 304 students.[1674] The UN reported that AFP and paramilitary groups continued to make threats against indigenous-run schools in 2017.[1675]

Between May 2017 and July 2019, SOS Network documented the arbitrary arrest and detention of 97 school personnel and students that occurred in 21 incidents, as well as the targeted killing of seven school personnel, in Mindanao.[1676]

In 2018, the UN verified attacks, including threats of attacks, on schools and protected personnel, affecting two schools and 23 teachers, who were threatened because of their suspected support for, or membership in, the non-state New People's Army (NPA).[1677]

That same year, GCPEA compiled nine reported abductions, killings, and threats, that affected 12 educators, school personnel, and members of the Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT), a teacher and education staff organization that advocates for workers' political and economic rights.[1678] Attacks in 2018, which occurred primarily in Mindanao and BARMM regions, included:

- Local media outlet *Sun Star* reported that on March 8, 2018, members of an armed group reportedly abducted a school teacher at Matatal Elementary School in Matatal, Maimbung municipality, Sulu province.[1679]
- On March 22, 2018, an armed group allegedly abducted a school teacher in Liang, Patikul municipality, Sulu province, as reported in local media *Manila Bulletin*.[1680]
- *Al Jazeera* reported that, on an unspecified date in November 2018, four soldiers and one unidentified armed individual visited a Lumad learning center in Mindanao and threatened teachers, ordering them to evacuate the premises; days later, the group reportedly returned to the school and recorded videos.[1681]
- Campaign for Human Rights Philippines and local media reported that on November 12, 2018, members of the state military allegedly abducted four volunteer teachers affiliated with Rural Missionaries of the Philippines, a national organization that advocates for indigenous rights, in Barangay Durongan, Tagoloan 2, Lanao del Sur province.[1682]
- On November 18, 2018, soldiers from the state military's 19th Infantry Battalion reportedly abducted and tortured five students near Magpet municipality, Cotabato province, according to Campaign for Human Rights Philippines.[1683]
- Local media outlets *Philippine Star* and *GMA News Online* reported that on November 29, 2018, an ACT Teachers party-list representative was detained at a police station in Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, while reportedly on a mission to aid indigenous school children evacuating from a militarized community; the representative and another individual were charged with "kidnapping" and human trafficking.[1684]

In 2019, GCPEA compiled approximately ten media and NGO reports of attacks on students, teachers, and ACT members in Mindanao, BARMM, and Central Visayas regions.[1685] Several of the reported incidents involved attacks on teacher convoys in Patikul municipality, Sulu province. Examples of the attacks on educators included:

- The NGO Education International reported that ACT General Secretary received death threats on his per-

sonal phone. One such message was sent during an ACT press conference on January 11, 2019, during which the union made a statement on harassment and threats endured by its leaders.[1686]

- Local media outlet *The Manila Times* reported that on April 2, 2019, a group of teachers traveling with police escorts in Patikul municipality, Sulu province, encountered around 10-15 assailants who reportedly attacked the group; two police escorts were injured.[1687]
- Public school teachers in Sumisip and Tipo-Tipo towns, in Basilan province, reportedly received threats from an armed group, in July 2019, according to *Philippine Star*.[1688]
- *Philippine Star* reported that on August 19, 2019, an armed group allegedly attacked a teacher convoy in Patikul municipality, Sulu province. According to reports, two police officers were wounded, while the teachers remained unharmed by the attack.[1689]
- Also in Patikul municipality, Sulu province, *Manila Bulletin* reported that on August 26, 2019, an armed group allegedly attacked another teacher convoy. One soldier from the Philippine Army's Special Forces was wounded in the attack, although no teachers were hurt, according to reports.[1690]
- According to the Commission on Human Rights, an unidentified individual attacked two teachers at a school in Valencia City, Bukidnon province, in the presence of their students, on October 15, 2019. Both members of ACT, one teacher was reportedly shot six times, while the other avoided the attack and was unharmed. ACT-affiliated teachers in the area had allegedly received threats before the shooting, as reported in local media outlet *Bulatlat*.[1691]

Military use of schools and universities

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA collected at least 30 reports of military use of schools, from UN and NGO reports and media sources. Reported instances of military use of schools continued from the prior 2013-2017 period, when at least 30 schools were used by the AFP, paramilitary, and non-state armed groups, generally as bases, interrogation centers, or lodging.[1692]

In 2017, the UN verified the military use of six schools and one hospital (AFP four, Philippine National Police one, the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) one, Maute Group one), noting that schools were used as bases and as sites where the AFP provided civil-military services.[1693] GCPEA compiled 12 reports of military use of schools and universities from SOS Network and media sources in 2017; the AFP or pro-government armed groups were allegedly responsible for the majority of cases.[1694] GCPEA identified one such reported incident after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, in which AFP soldiers were allegedly attacked by a non-state armed group while the soldiers carried out community service in an elementary school in Quirino municipality, Ilocos Sur province, on October 15, 2017, according to local media.[1695]

In 2018, the UN verified the use of two schools as bases by AFP during military operations, lasting up to one week.[1696] By contrast, community organization SOS Network reported 35 cases of military camping in schools and communities between May 2017 and July 2019, which allegedly affected as many as 9,000 people.[1697] In addition, GCPEA compiled two reported cases of military use in Mindanao, related to Lumad community schools in 2018:

- A community-based respondent reported to GCPEA that on June 15, 2018, the Marine Battalion Landing team allegedly set up camp 20 meters away from the school in Barangay Datu Ito Andong, Sultan Kudarat division, Maguindanao province. Residents reported that the battalion was searching for Lumad teachers, and was instructed to shut down Lumad community schools. The soldiers reportedly bribed students to answer questions and disclose the locations of teachers.[1698]
- A community-based respondent reported that on November 17, 2018, members of the national military camped 10 meters from the Salugpongan Ta Tanu Igkanogon community learning center in Palma Gil, Talaingod, Davao del Norte province.[1699]

In 2019, the UN verified the use of three schools by AFP for military operations.[1700]

Attacks on higher education

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected approximately five reports of attacks on higher education from media sources, all of which occurred in 2017. In the previous reporting period, attacks occurred sporadically, peaking in 2013-2014 with between seven and ten reported incidents per year, generally related to physical attacks on higher education buildings, and abductions or killings of university personnel.[1701]

For 2017, GCPEA collected approximately five attacks on higher education,[1702] several of which were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. Most of the reported attacks in 2017 occurred in Mindanao. Examples of the newly identified attacks included:

- On August 16, 2017, according to local media source *Inquirer*, an explosive was reportedly set off outside the gate of the Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology campus in Barangay Doroluman, Arakan municipality, Cotabato province. No one was harmed in the explosion, the news source reported.[1703]
- *The Manila Times* and *Philippine News Agency* reported that a non-state armed group allegedly fired a rocket propelled grenade at Gani L. Abpi College in Datu Piang municipality, Maguindanao province, on November 18, 2017.[1704]

In 2018 and 2019, GCPEA received no cases of attacks on higher education students, personnel, or infrastructure.

SOMALIA

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, armed groups used schools as venues for child recruitment, with over 200 children recruited from their places of learning. Armed groups also threatened teachers who refused to teach their curriculum or did not help recruit students for fighting purposes. More than 140 attacks on schools, students, and personnel were reported. Unidentified armed parties and non-state armed groups also sporadically targeted higher education personnel.

Context

Armed conflict intensified between 2017 and 2019, as the Somali National Army and regional military forces, along with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the United States, and other foreign forces, fought against non-state armed groups, including al-Shabaab[1705] and armed actors affiliated with the Islamic State ("IS").[1706] Both al-Shabaab and "IS" carried out attacks that killed or injured civilians and military personnel.[1707] During the reporting period, the US intensified its use of airstrikes in Somalia, carrying out 34 in 2017 and 47 in 2018, according to Amnesty International,[1708] and over 60 in 2019.[1709] Fighting between Somaliland and Puntland, over the territorial control of the Sool and Sanaag areas, also escalated after Somaliland forces captured the Puntland town of Tukaraq in the Sool region in January 2018.[1710]

Conflict, combined with recurrent climatic shocks and natural disasters, continued to impact millions of Somalis, resulting in food insecurity and widespread displacement.[1711] As of December 2019, an estimated 2.6 million Somalis were internally displaced, with an estimated 665,000 newly displaced between January and October 2019.[1712] OCHA reported that one million children under the age of five were acutely malnourished in late 2019.[1713] In addition, the denial of humanitarian access by armed groups, of which the UN verified 74 incidents in 2018, further impacted civilians.[1714]

Children were particularly affected by conflict in Somalia. According to UN-verified data for 2018 on the six grave violations against children, Somalia had the highest number of cases of sexual violence, child recruitment and abduction among the countries where the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) was activated;[1715] the UN verified that 2,300 children were recruited by armed groups in 2018, with the majority recruited by al-Shabaab.[1716] The UN also reported that the Somali National Army and police, along with other armed actors, detained 375 children with alleged ties to al-Shabaab throughout 2018.[1717]

The UN reported that, as of December 2019, that approximately three million school-aged children, more than 60 percent of the total school-aged population of 4.9 million, were reported out of school.[1718] Armed conflict often forced schools to close. For example, in the Sool region, during disputes between Somaliland and Puntland, violence between armed groups caused schools to shut down in October 2018.[1719] The UN Human Rights Council reported that armed groups, aiming to impose religious ideology and practices on schools, attacked and threatened schools and school personnel throughout 2018.[1720]

GCPEA did not identify as many reported cases of attacks on education from 2017 to 2019 as during previous years; however, that decrease was likely due to changes in information available, such as Education Cluster surveys, rather than a decline in violence affecting education.[1721] The majority of reported attacks on education during the current reporting period took the form of violence, abductions, and threats related to the curriculum taught in schools and madrassas, as well as child recruitment at schools.

Attacks on schools

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, there were at least 140 UN-verified incidents of attacks on schools. However, this number included incidents falling under other subcategories of attacks on education as defined by GCPEA, such as threats against education personnel, proximity of al-Shabaab military bases or camps to schools, and the forced recruitment of children. According to the UN, attacks on schools became more commonly verified in

Somalia from 2014 to 2018.[1722] In addition to explosive attacks, al-Shabaab enforced the use of its own curriculum, reportedly forcing the closure of schools and threatening teachers who refused to comply.[1723] While al-Shabaab developed and launched a new curriculum in mid-2017, the Somali government launched its own new curriculum for grades one to four in August 2018.[1724]

For 2017, the UN verified 64 attacks on schools and school personnel,[1725] representing an increase of around 40 percent compared to 2016, when the UN verified 46 attacks on schools.[1726] Of the 64 attacks verified by the UN, al-Shabaab was responsible for the majority (58), and most took place in areas controlled by the armed group in southern and central Somalia.

Reports of attacks on schools remained as frequent in 2018 as during the previous year. The UN verified 77 attacks on schools and school personnel in 2018, including attacks on teachers, destruction, and looting.[1727] GCPEA also identified two reported incidents of attacks on schools in media sources, which may have also been included in cases verified by the UN:

- On March 21, 2018, an explosion reportedly occurred in front of a Quranic school in Galkayo district, Mudug region, killing one child and injuring 13 others, according to ACLED.[1728]
- International media reported that on September 2, 2018, a vehicle-borne explosive attack by al-Shabaab targeting a government office in Mogadishu reportedly caused a nearby school to collapse.[1729] Fourteen people, including six children, were severely injured, and many of those injured were students at the school.[1730]

GCPEA identified one attack on a school in 2019. According to ACLED, on May 19, 2019, a vehicle-borne explosive device reportedly detonated near the Djibouti School in Wadajir, Banadir district and region. According to the report, some people were injured, though their status as school students or personnel was not indicated.[1731] UN-verified data for 2019 was not available at the time of writing.

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

GCPEA identified almost 30 alleged reports of attacks on students and education personnel between 2017 and 2019. The majority of these were targeted killings, and the reasons for the attacks were not always reported in media sources. However, trends in numbers of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel were difficult to assess because the UN-verified number, reported in the above section on attacks on schools, did not distinguish between attacks on educational facilities and education personnel. However, evidence suggested that attacks on teachers were often linked to school and curriculum-related issues. For example, according to the UN, teachers who declined to adopt al-Shabaab's curriculum faced direct attacks.[1732]

In 2017, media reports indicate that there were at least ten attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel, some of which were reported in *Education under Attack 2018*. These included seven targeted killings, two cases of threat or intimidation, and one case in which a school bus was struck by an explosion.[1733] Examples of attacks not described in *Education under Attack 2018* included:

- The Global Terrorism Database reported media accounts alleging that on March 25, 2017, unidentified armed actors reportedly killed a Ministry of Education employee in Mogadishu city.[1734]
- A local source reported to ACLED that on March 29, 2017, al-Shabaab fighters reportedly intimidated and arrested parents and teachers in Middle Shabelle region. The parents and teachers had reportedly prevented their children from being recruited into the armed group.[1735]
- On August 30, 2017, armed actors who were allegedly members of a militia reportedly killed a madrassa teacher in Lower Shabelle region.[1736]

In 2018, GCPEA identified local source and UN reports of at least eight attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel.[1737] The majority of these cases were targeted killings of teachers, while in one case, a police officer killed a 14-year-old boy when he shot at a crowd of boys during an intermediate school football game at

a stadium in South Galkayo, Mudug region.[1738] Other incidents included:

- A local source reporting to ACLED alleged that on May 29, 2018, armed assailants shot and killed a Quranic schoolteacher in Banadir region.[1739]
- On June 9, 2018, the UN verified reports that al-Shabaab militants threatened a Quranic school teacher for curriculum-related reasons, in Shabelle Dhexe region.[1740]
- A local source reported an allegation to ACLED that on October 24, 2018, unidentified armed assailants shot and killed a Quranic school teacher in Lower Shabelle region.[1741]
- A local source reported to ACLED allegation that on November 27, 2018, armed assailants allegedly affiliated with al-Shabaab reportedly killed the director of a school in Lower Shabelle region.[1742]

In 2019, GCPEA identified at least eight reported incidents of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel.[1743] As in previous years, targeted killings constituted the majority of events. These included:

- Local media alleged that on January 7, 2019, al-Shabaab reportedly detained schoolchildren and teachers after entering and searching their school in Bu'ale town, Middle Juba region. According to the report, those detained were accused of spying for the US and being involved recent drone strikes surrounding the town. Ten people were reportedly arrested in total, including school children, teachers, and elders.[1744]
- A local source reported to ACLED that on January 17, 2019, unknown armed assailants reportedly shot and injured a schoolteacher in Mogadishu.[1745]
- A local source reported to ACLED that on May 15, armed elements allegedly abducted and murdered a Quranic school teacher in Lower Shabelle region for unknown reasons.[1746]
- A local source reported to ACLED that on May 20, 2019, al-Shabaab allegedly abducted approximately 100 male Quranic school students, between the ages of 12 and 16, from a district in Galgaduud region.[1747]

Military use of schools and universities

Although GCPEA heard of anecdotal cases of school and universities used for military purposes in late 2017, at the time of writing, research for *Education under Attack 2020* has not identified any reported or verified cases.[1748]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

Al-Shabaab's use of schools for child recruitment was a significant problem in Somalia during the 2017-2019 reporting period. As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, recruitment efforts escalated in late 2017, after al-Shabaab issued its new curriculum.[1749] According to UN sources, 2017 saw at least 76 verified cases in which child recruitment occurred at schools, with at least 242 children recruited. The majority of these cases occurred in areas of Somalia that were controlled by al-Shabaab, as well as in some areas of the country controlled by regional states, including Middle Juba, Bakool, and Middle Shabelle regions.[1750]

Child recruitment in school settings continued in 2018. For example, the UN verified that al-Shabaab abducted three boys between the ages of 11 and 16 from a Quranic school in Juba Dhexe region on October 13, 2018. The report indicated that the three children were later indoctrinated and recruited at a training center.[1751] Human Rights Watch also reported in 2018 that al-Shabaab used schools to recruit students and teachers and that militants physically removed student from school benches.[1752]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified one report of sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school. During the previous reporting period, GCPEA did not identify incidents of this violation. In 2019, ACLED reported an allegation from a local source that, on July 9, 2019, Somali armed forces raped and severely abused a nine-

year old girl who was on her way to school in Middle Shabelle region.[1753] Reports of conflict- and school-related sexual violence may be underreported due to stigma or data availability. At least 328 girls and three boys survived rape and other forms of sexual abuse by parties to conflict in Somalia in 2018, according to the UN, though whether these attacks occurred while children were at, or on the way to or from, school, was not indicated.[1754]

Attacks on higher education

Attacks on higher education personnel occurred sporadically over the course of the 2017-2019 reporting period. GCPEA identified five cases reported in media sources, four of which were actual or attempted targeted killings, in 2017 and 2018. They included:

- On May 5, 2017, a senior official of Horseed International University, in Mogadishu, was severely injured when an explosive device attached to his vehicle detonated in Taleh area of Mogadishu, Banadir district. Al-Shabaab members were suspected of being responsible for the attack.[1755]
- As reported in local media, on April 15, 2018, gunmen reportedly shot and killed a lecturer in the Sharia Faculty at the University of Somalia in Mogadishu. The killing took place in Oodwayne neighborhood in Bayniile district, Banadir region.[1756]
- Unidentified gunmen reportedly shot and killed a female student while she was in class at the University of Somalia in Bar-Ubah neighborhood, Wardhidgley district, Banadir region, on September 21, 2018.[1757]
- On December 2, 2018, ACLED reported allegations from a local source that a university lecturer was reportedly shot and killed in Towfiq vicinity, Yaqshid district, Banadir region. The lecturer was allegedly pro-"IS".[1758]
- On December 24, 2018, *Radio Daslan* reported that unidentified gunmen reportedly shot and killed a university lecturer while he was on his way to work.[1759]

In 2019, GCPEA identified two reported incidents of attacks on higher education, both of which involved explosive devices:

- ACLED received a report that on May 29, 2019, an improvised explosive device (IED) allegedly detonated near Job-Key University, located in Afgooye, Lower Shabelle region. The attack, perpetrated by unknown elements, targeted a nearby AMISOM convoy.[1760]
- On December 28, 2019, an explosive device detonated at Ex-Control Junction in Mogadishu, Banadir region. The blast struck two buses carrying students of Benadir University, many of whom were reportedly female. *The New York Times* reported that 16 students were killed and another 18 injured. According to media sources, the attack was one of the deadliest in Somalia during the reporting period, with at least 79 people killed and another 149 injured, including students.[1761]

SOUTH AFRICA

Police forces used excessive force against school and university students and higher education staff at least 35 times between 2017 and 2019. At least 75 students and personnel were arrested during the dispersal of protesters. Students and staff protested a range of school and university policies across the country, including increases in student fees.

Context

In South Africa, attacks on both secondary school and university students, as well as university staff, occurred in an atmosphere of increasing attacks by police against civilians. Amnesty International reported that between 2016 and 2017, attacks by police increased in general as compared to previous years, resulting in 394 deaths due to police action and 302 deaths in custody during the 2016-2017 period.[1762]

While section 17 of South Africa's constitution protected the right to assemble peacefully, section 12(1)(a) of the Regulation of Gatherings Act required planned gatherings of 15 or more people to seek permission from authorities, otherwise assembling was punishable by prison and fines.[1763] The Open Society Justice Initiative reported that use of the Regulation of Gatherings Act by authorities increased during the presidency of Jacob Zuma, when protests against the government were commonplace.[1764]

Some of these protests were education related, including in late 2016 when a massive protest movement over fee increases at higher education institutions, known as #FeesMustFall, led to the arrest of over 800 students.[1765] *The Guardian* and ACLED noted that many of the student demonstrations in late 2016 and early 2017 turned violent.[1766]

On November 19, 2018, the Constitutional Court of South Africa struck down section 12(1)(a) of the Regulation of Gatherings Act, which it found to unjustifiably limit the constitutional right to assemble peacefully and unarmed. The ruling note highlighted that the law did not differentiate between adults and children, and therefore impacted children who used demonstrations and picketing as a means of political expression before reaching voting age.[1767]

During this reporting period, communities and students reportedly torched or damaged schools out of dissatisfaction with the government's provision of education.[1768] An education official noted that the Department of Education would not rebuild any destroyed schools, potentially affecting students' right to education.[1769]

In 2019, protests erupted over high unemployment[1770] and inadequate delivery of government services,[1771] as well as violence against women, catalyzed by the off-campus rape of a University of Cape Town student.[1772] That same year, residents also carried out attacks on immigrants and refugees living in South Africa, including burning down immigrant-owned stores and killing some people, limiting students' access to education in areas where parents feared sending their children to school.[1773]

South Africa was not previously profiled in *Education under Attack*, thus no comparisons can be made to other reporting periods.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least two reports of attacks on school students. Reports from local media outlets suggest that police used excessive force against secondary school students who were engaged in education-related protests on at least one occasion in both 2018 and 2019.[1774]

On May 16, 2018, students reportedly organized a peaceful protest in front of Thuto-Kitso Technical School, in Fochville, Gauteng province, over a teacher shortage at their school, according to Equal Education, a local civil society organization, and local media.[1775] The police reportedly responded with live ammunition, injuring at least one student who was hospitalized.[1776]

Local media outlets *Algoa FM* and *The South African* reported that students from Attwell Madala High School, in

Mthatha town, Eastern Cape province, protested at their school and attempted to barricade nearby roads, on July 18, 2019. The students demanded improved learning conditions in their school, including fewer pupils per classroom. Police reportedly used rubber bullets when dispersing the students, one of whom was allegedly injured in the arm. The protesting students reportedly burned tires and threw rocks and other objects at the police.[1777]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected approximately 34 reports of attacks on higher education, in which the police used excessive force on higher education students, and in some instances staff, leading to the arrest of at least 85 and the injury of at least 17. Reports by local media allege water cannons, rubber bullets, and stun grenades were all used. Students were reportedly protesting against a range of education-related grievances including fees, expulsion of students, campus administration processes, and water shortages.

After a spike in attacks on higher education in the context of a protest movement against fee increases in 2016, reported attacks on university students slowed in 2017.[1778] In 2017, eight reported attacks occurred on or near campuses in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, and East London, among other cities.[1779] Examples of these included:

- At Durban University of Technology, Indumiso campus, in KwaZulu-Natal province, student protesters demonstrated against the National Student Financial Aid Scheme, residences, and food prices on February 22, 2017, according to local media. Students reportedly barricaded the road with burning tires, and police dispersed them with teargas.[1780]

- According to local media outlet *News24*, police used teargas on staff protesting outside the University of Pretoria, in Pretoria, Gauteng province, on May 19, 2017. The staff, members of the National Education, Health, and Allied Workers' Union, reportedly demanded a pay increase and improved medical coverage from the university; they allegedly threw stones and bricks at police, in response to the teargas.[1781]

- Local media reported that on October 3, 2017, police used stun grenades to break up a protest of approximately 150 Cape Peninsula University of Technology students who were en route to the Department of Higher Education and Training in Cape Town, Eastern Cape province. According to the report, students fell while running but no injuries were reported. However, two students were arrested, according to *Cape Times*.[1782]

In 2018, police violence against students was reported at least nine times.[1783] These events occurred around student protests over financial aid rates, delayed disbursement of allowances, and university living conditions, among other grievances. Examples included:

- Scholars at Risk reported that on February 22, 2018, at the Durban University of Technology, in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal province, students held a peaceful protest demanding classes be resumed after a six-week hiatus caused by a university staff protest. Private security forces guarding the Vice-Chancellor's office reportedly fired rubber bullets and teargas at students, one of whom was reportedly hospitalized after a security guard allegedly chased her, shot her with a rubber bullet, and hit her with his weapon.[1784] Local media reported that police also fired teargas and rubber bullets to disperse students.[1785]

- On August 3, 2018, *News24* reported allegations that police fired rubber bullets at protesting students and buildings where they hid, at the University of Venda, located in Thohoyandou town, Limpopo province. The students reportedly demanded the payment of delayed allowances from the National Student Financial Aid Scheme.[1786]

- On August 13, 2018, riot police in armored vehicles reportedly used stun grenades and rubber bullets, and arrested 17 protesting students for "public violence," at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal province, according to Scholars at Risk. The students reportedly organized to express concerns over safety, the condition of student dormitories, and meal allowances, among other concerns;

after the arrival of police, they allegedly threw stones and damaged police cars. The campus was temporarily closed after the protests and police intervention.[1787]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on August 30, 2018, during the second week of protests, students blocked the entrance to the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine, and intimidated other students and staff. After remaining on the premises despite being asked to leave, police reportedly fired water cannons at students and arrested ten, charging the students with breaking the Regulation of Gatherings Act.[1788]

In 2019, attacks on higher education students and personnel increased, compared to the previous year, with approximately 17 incidents reported.[1789] The start of the academic year brought a fresh wave of student protests across the country, primarily related to financial aid, student accommodation, and demands for cancellation of student debt. Several protests became violent, according to local press, after a student was killed by a private security guard at Durban University of Technology.[1790] Abuses by private security guards also led students to call for their removal from university campuses.[1791] In several cases, student protests led to the closure of campuses for weeks at a time.[1792] Examples of incidents included:

- Local media and Scholars at Risk reported that on February 12, 2019, in Cape Town, Western Cape province, students protested against water shortages at the Western Cape College of Nursing campus and clashed with police. Police reportedly fired rubber bullets and stun grenades at the crowd and arrested 21 students.[1793]

- On February 18, 2019, Scholars at Risk and local media reported that students at Mangosuthu University of Technology in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal province, violently protested to demand financial aid and student housing. Police reportedly arrested at least five students and fired teargas at protesters.[1794]

- In Pretoria, Gauteng province, police used stun grenades on Tshwane University of Technology students marching towards the office of the Higher Education Minister, on March 4, 2019, according to local media outlet *News24*. The students reportedly demanded meal allowances from the National Student Financial Aid Scheme and more student housing; the university's nine campuses were closed during the student protests.[1795]

- On August 20, 2019, students demonstrated over denied financial aid at the University of Fort Hare's Alice campus, in Alice, Eastern Cape province, as reported by Scholars at Risk. Students reportedly threw stones at police vehicles and other cars. To disperse the protesters, police allegedly fired rubber bullets, injuring five students.[1796]

- Police reportedly arrested seven students following protests over campus safety and security at Nelson Mandela University, in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape province, on September 2, 2019, according to local media and Scholars at Risk.[1797]

- Protesting inadequate student housing, students at the University of the Western Cape, in Cape Town, Western Cape province, reportedly blocked all entrances to the university on October 24, 2019, disrupting classes and exams. To disperse the protesters, police reportedly used a water cannon and stun grenades, according to local media.[1798]

SOUTH SUDAN

A peace agreement signed between the government and main opposition groups and enacted in September 2018 contributed to a decrease in violence in South Sudan. However, attacks on education continued to occur during this reporting period, including the use of schools by armed forces and groups, attacks on schools, attacks on students and teachers, and sexual violence at schools.

Context

Fighting de-escalated between the pro-Riek Machar Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO (RM)) and the government's South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) preceding and following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018.[1799] According to International Crisis Group (ICG), armed conflict noticeably declined in former areas of hostilities such as Bentiu, Wau, and Yei.[1800] However, violence escalated again in late 2018 and early 2019 between signatories and non-signatories to the agreement, including the National Salvation Front (NAS) in Central Equatoria state and the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region, in addition to continued intercommunal violence.[1801]

Violence during the 2017-2019 reporting period occurred in the context of a civil war that erupted in 2013 when a power struggle between President Salva Kiir, of the majority Dinka ethnic group, and former vice-president Riek Machar, of the Nuer ethnic group, triggered ethnically-charged violence between government armed forces and the SPLA-IO (RM), and other affiliated militias and local self-defense groups.[1802]

Civilians were impacted by the fighting during the 2017-2019 reporting period. Between April and August 2018, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented unlawful killings, forced displacement, abduction of civilians, and widespread burning and looting of property, by state forces and non-state armed groups, some of which they claimed may have amounted to war crimes.[1803] More than 3,100 children were released from armed forces and armed groups between 2014 and 2019, after UN negotiations, with more than 1,000 released between February 2018 and February 2019.[1804] According to the UN, 1.47 million people were internally displaced in South Sudan in December 2019.[1805]

According to UNMISS and OHCHR, the government's Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the former name of the SSPDF,[1806] used sexual violence as a weapon of war in Southern Unity state.[1807] Another joint report by these agencies documented 175 cases of conflict-related sexual and physical violence against 111 women and 64 girls in Northern Unity state between September and December 2018.[1808]

During this reporting period, war in South Sudan continued to significantly impact education. In July 2018, the UN reported that 2.2 million school-aged children in South Sudan were out of school, the highest proportion globally, and that 75 percent of girls were out of school.[1809] An estimated 2.7 million children aged between three and 18 did not have access to pre-school, primary, and secondary education in 2019, with the most severe needs reported in Central Equatoria, Lakes, and Unity states.[1810] The UN reported that one out of three schools has been damaged, destroyed, occupied, or closed since 2013.[1811] Over 50 percent of schools that reported interruptions to education cited insecurity as the main cause, according to the UN.[1812] However, there were some improvements in access to education during this period: an Education Cluster Assessment published in October 2018 estimated that 80 percent of schools were functioning, an increase of 21 percent from the previous school year.[1813]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least 50 reports of attacks on schools. Reported attacks on schools occurred at a less frequent rate than during the 2013-2017 period, when violence reportedly destroyed more than 800 schools between late 2013 and early 2016.[1814]

In 2017, the UN verified attacks on 26 schools perpetrated by government forces, SPLA-IO (RM), the pro-Taban Deng SPLA-IO, and the South Sudan People's Patriotic Front (SSPPF).[1815]

In 2018, the UN verified 18 attacks on schools that were attributed to government security forces, including the SSPDF and the Taban Deng-allied SSPDF, as well as non-state armed groups, including SPLA-IO (RM) and NAS; these attacks predominantly took the form of destruction and looting of educational facilities, and crossfire.[1816] In addition, GCPEA identified the following media and UN reports of specific attacks on schools in 2018, which may have been included in the above number reported by the UN:

- Media outlet *Radio Tamazuj* reported allegations that on February 26, 2018, government forces from Yuai launched an offensive and burned a school, killing 13 people, including four children. Another four children were reported missing.[1817]

- The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan reported that on May 14, 2018, SPLA soldiers attacked a Christian college that was offering only primary-level classes due to security concerns, in Goli, Central Equatoria state. In the attack, the soldiers killed five students and three staff, as well as two internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking refuge at the school. The soldiers were reportedly looking for "rebels."[1818]

- In July 2018, UNMISS and OHCHR reported that five primary schools had been ransacked and looted on the road between Tambura and Nagero, Gbudue state.[1819]

In 2019, the UN verified ten attacks on schools.[1820] UNMISS also reported that government forces looted four schools in Karpeto, Kergulu, Morsak, and Yappa, in Central Equatoria state, between January and April 2019.[1821] However, it is unclear whether incidents between the reports overlapped. No media reports were collected at the time of writing.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other personnel

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected approximately nine reports of attacks on students, teachers, and other personnel. As in the previous reporting period, attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel occurred sporadically between 2017-2019. Between 2013 and early 2017, approximately 35 attacks and threats against students and educators occurred, including abductions and killings.[1822]

GCPEA identified five reported attacks on school students and personnel from media sources and the Education Cluster in 2017.[1823] Two of these reported attacks were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. In one such instance, as reported by local media outlet *Gurtong*, an armed actor allegedly killed a teacher in Wau town, Wau state, on April 1, 2017. The armed actor was reportedly arrested and held in a military prison after the attack, according to the same news outlet.[1824] No reported incidents were collected for 2018.

In 2019, GCPEA collected four reported instances of attacks on school students and teachers in Amadi, Western Lakes, and Jonglei states:

- Media outlet *Catholic Radio Network* reported that on May 6, 2019, students and teachers from Rumbek National Secondary School in Rumbek, Western Lakes state, protested for classes to be resumed, following a disagreement among staff at the school which had halted lessons. The report alleged that police arrested ten students and two teachers.[1825]

- Media source *Radio Tamazuj* reported that pupils and teachers of Agergum Primary School in Rumbek, Western Lakes state, held a demonstration against the recent transfer of teachers, during which they damaged Ministry of Education property, on June 7, 2019. Police reportedly arrested approximately 20 teachers and students, allegedly beating and torturing some, before releasing them. Classes were reportedly suspended after the events.[1826]

- Local NGO Screen of Rights reported that on June 12, 2019, students from the Royal High School in Bor,

Jonglei state, protested the low quality of classes and lack of school feeding program, setting some school buildings on fire. In response, police reportedly shot and injured two demonstrators.[1827]

- Sometime around July 2019, armed individuals allegedly abducted six students in Amadi state, as reported by media source *Radio Tamazuj*.[1828]

Military use of schools and universities

Reports of military use of schools occurred at a similar rate during this period, as compared to the 2013-2017 reporting period, during which state armed forces and non-state armed groups reportedly used over 100 schools and universities.[1829] In 2017, the UN verified that 22 schools were used for military purposes.[1830]

In 2018, the UN reported the military use of 35 schools for sleeping quarters and bases, as of June 30 of that year. The UN also reported that 85 schools had been vacated by that same date.[1831] In addition, GCPEA collected seven reported instances of military use of schools, however these may also be included in the summary statistics reported by the UN.[1832] For instance:

- The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan reported that, in June 2018, the SPLA began to use a primary school in Wadhalelo, Wau state, as a base and barracks. The SPLA reportedly took over the school from the SPLA-IO, giving as their reason for using the school that it was not in operation when they arrived in the area.[1833]
- Human Rights Watch reported in a news release that on June 24, 2018, the army attacked the town of Mboro, Wau state, to regain control of rebel-controlled areas; the government soldiers reportedly took control of the town on June 30, using at least one school and the health clinic as a military base.[1834]
- In July 2018, Human Rights Watch also documented the use of a school by government soldiers in Wad Alel, Wau state.[1835]
- The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan reported that the SPLA-IO (RM) used a school in Central Equatoria state before September 24, 2018, when the NAS attacked and began to use the school as a barracks.[1836]

GCPEA collected at least 20 reported instances of military use of schools in 2019.[1837] Separately, the UN verified the use of 18 schools for military purposes in 2019.[1838] Between February 27 and May 28, 2019, ten instances of military use of schools affected an estimated 3,210 children, 1,550 of whom were girls, according to the UN.[1839] It remains unclear whether the reported incidents collected by GCPEA overlap with those recorded in the UN reports. Examples of reported instances of military use in 2019 collected by GCPEA included:

- Human Rights Watch reported that government forces used a primary school as a barracks in Lorega village, Mukaya county, Yei River state, in early January 2019.[1840]
- UNMISS reported the use of two primary schools by government forces around Lobonok area, Central Equatoria state, in early 2019, which interrupted classes in those communities.[1841]
- In September 2019, non-state armed groups used four primary schools in Moreno county, Yei River state, for military purposes; all four schools had property looted. The schools had been closed since 2016.[1842]
- Armed forces used two primary schools in Tore county, Yei River state, in 2019, including looting school materials. By October 2019, the armed forces were still present, and the schools had not reopened. The schools had been used for military purposes since an unspecified month in 2017.[1843]
- Armed forces used six primary and secondary schools in Eastern Equatorial state in 2019, all of which remained closed in October of that year, although some had been vacated.[1844]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least three reported incidents of child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school. Fewer reports of child recruitment were collected during this reporting period as compared to 2013-2017, when at least six cases, affecting hundreds of children were reported.[1845] No reports of school-related child recruitment were documented in 2017. In September 2018, UNMISS reported that NAS abducted seven children from Yondoru Primary School in Mukaya, Equatoria state, and forced them into both military training and labor, including acting as bodyguards to commanders.[1846] On June 28, 2019, the SPLA-IO attempted to recruit several hundred children from schools in Pibor, Jonglei state.[1847]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

GCPEA collected reports of sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school, on two occasions, both in 2018. The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan reported that on May 14, 2018, SPLA soldiers attacked a Christian college that was offering only primary-level classes due to security concerns, in Goli, Central Equatoria state. The Commission documented at least three cases of sexual violence in the attack, including at least one against a boy. Other incidents of sexual violence were suspected that day at the school but could not be verified.[1848] In addition, a non-state armed group attacked a primary school in Western Equatorial state, during an unspecified month in 2018. School property was looted, and a female teacher was raped during the attack. As a result, the school was closed for two months.[1849]

Attacks on higher education

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least three reports of attacks on higher education. Attacks on higher education in South Sudan occurred sporadically between 2017-2019, as they did in the previous reporting period, which covered 2013-2017 and included one reported attack in 2013 and two in 2015, involving assault, abduction, arrest, and threats against university teachers and students.[1850] For 2017, GCPEA collected one reported attack on higher education, which was identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. Human Rights Watch and media outlet *South Sudan Liberty News* reported that, in January 2017, National Security Service officers arrested two lecturers from Juba University for organizing faculty protests and salary negotiations.[1851]

In 2018, GCPEA identified one report of an attack on a university student. *Eye Radio* and *The Tower Post* reported that on April 16, 2018, armed actors shot and killed a university student, and injured two others, at a checkpoint outside a UN camp in Juba, presumably as the students were on their way home from studies.[1852]

In 2019, GCPEA identified one reported attack on higher education, involving the repression of a student protest. Media sources reported that on or around May 8, 2019, students at the St. Mary College for Nursing and Midwifery in Wau state, many of whom were reportedly female, protested against tuition fees and a high cost of living. State security forces reportedly arrested two students and beat others. It was reported that the college would remain closed until the end of May 2019.[1853]

SRI LANKA

One school continued to be occupied by the military during 2017-2019, although armed conflict ended in 2009. In addition, police reportedly used force to disperse protests by school and university students and educational personnel during the reporting period.

Context

Sri Lanka has experienced relative peace since the end of the three-decade long conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Sri Lankan Government in 2009.

Sporadic episodes of violence not specifically directed against education took place in Sri Lanka after a period of relative calm. There were reports of violence between 2017 and 2019, with violent attacks on Muslim and Christian minority groups in certain parts of the country. The most significant were the Easter Sunday bombings on April 21, 2019 which were attributed the armed group "National Thowheeth Jamaath," and inspired by the "Islamic State", according to the International Crisis Group (ICG).[1854] These coordinated suicide bombings on churches and hotels took place in Colombo, Negombo, and Batticaloa cities, killing around 260 and injuring approximately 500 people; this constituted the country's deadliest attack on Christians in recent years.[1855] Amnesty International reported that perceived Muslim refugees and asylum seekers were targeted in reprisal violence following the bombings.[1856] In March 2018, Buddhist nationalists carried out mob attacks on a Muslim community in Kandy, causing the government to declare a state of emergency.[1857]

Political instability also caused insecurity during this reporting period. In October 2018, President Maithripala Sirisena dismissed the prime minister, Ranil Wickremesinghe, causing a political impasse that fomented tensions within both the population and the coalition-led parliament.[1858] Different factions of the population also protested against the government's failure to reform the "Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA)", a law that allowed the government to detain people without due process, making them more vulnerable to torture.[1859] Human Rights Watch also reported that the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms adopted in 2015 at the Human Rights Council had largely stalled.[1860]

Following the April 2019 bombings, the government ordered the nationwide closures of schools for two weeks to ensure the safety of schools and their surrounding areas.[1861] After the opening of schools, some parents refrained from sending their children to school due to security concerns, leading to reported low attendance after the attacks.[1862] On March 13, 2019, Sri Lankan authorities reportedly used violent force against a group of university students staging a protest against a proposed anti-terror law.[1863] In addition, teachers went on strike to demand regulation of teachers' salaries, and that a greater proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) be spent on education.[1864]

Sri Lanka was not previously profiled in any edition of *Education under Attack* and therefore no comparisons can be made with previous reporting periods.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and education personnel

GCPEA collected one reported attack on teachers between 2017 and 2019. Various local media outlets reported that, on February 28, 2019, police fired teargas and water cannons at teachers and principals participating in a protest march outside of the Ministry of Education in Battaramulla, organized by the Ceylon Teachers' Union.[1865] Media also reported that police first fired water cannons and then, after the protest resumed, used water cannons and teargas to disperse protesters, according to the *Colombo Gazette*.[1866] The protesters were allegedly demanding that the government correct salary irregularities and pay out 30 months arrears.[1867]

Military use of schools and universities

One school was reportedly used between 2017 and 2019 by military personnel, although there was no active armed conflict in Sri Lanka during the reporting period. *The Tamil Guardian* reported on March 8, 2019, that ethnic Tamils in Eravur Town, Batticaloa, protested for the removal of an army camp that was located on the grounds of Murakkoddansenai Ramakrishna School and on the properties of 52 residents.[1868] The camp existed at the school for almost 30 years, according to the report.

Attacks on higher education

For the period of 2017-2019, the GCPEA collated reports of at least 20 incidents of attack on higher education students and personnel. Police arrested student protesters and used water cannons, baton charges, and teargas to disperse student groups protesting different university-related and political issues. Media reports alleged that over 100 students were injured, and dozens of students were detained, during the reporting period.[1869]

According to media reports collected by GCPEA, in 2017, police used excessive force on student protesters in at least four incidents in Colombo. Students from the socialist Inter University Students Federation (IUSF) and the Medical Faculty Students' Action Committee (MFSAC) demanded that the government take over the only private medical school in the country, the South Asian Institute of Technology and Medicine (SAITM).[1870] Examples of incidents included:

- Local media reported that on May 17, 2017, police used teargas and water cannons on students protesting SAITM in Colombo. The report claimed that approximately 5,000 university students defied a government ban on the demonstration and marched through the city. At least 16 students were injured and ten were arrested.[1871]

- On May 24, 2017, local media reported that police in Colombo used teargas and water cannons to disperse university students demonstrating against SAITM. The students attempted to overrun a police barricade.[1872]

- In Colombo, on June 21, 2017, Scholars at Risk and local media reported that police baton charged and used teargas on a group of student protesters from MFSAC and IUSF who were occupying a section of the Ministry of Health in protest of SAITM and the privatization of medical education; 84 students were reportedly injured and admitted to Colombo National Hospital.[1873] Students had damaged the ministry building, according to local media.[1874]

- On July 23, 2017, students from MFSAC held a non-violent protest in Lipton Circus, in Colombo. Police reportedly fired water cannons on students and arrested 13 undergraduates including one female, according to local media.[1875]

In 2018, incidents affecting higher education continued, with eight reported incidents involving university students.[1876] These events occurred in the context of demands related to the privatization of medical education, as in the previous year, as well as other campus-related and political concerns. This included the following:

- On May 18, 2018, police anti-riot squad fired teargas and water cannons at student members of the IUSF and MFSAC who organized a protest march from the University of Kelaniya, in Colombo, to the University Grants Commission, to demand a solution to ongoing problems with the nationalization of SAITM.[1877]

- On August 21, 2018, Scholars at Risk reported that police fired water cannons and teargas at students from South Eastern University of Sri Lanka who were protesting the suspension of their classmates and recent decisions made by the Minister of Higher Education.[1878] The reports noted that the students had obstructed traffic in Colombo and attempted to demolish barricades erected by the police to prevent students from reaching the Town Hall.[1879]

- Local media reported that on December 20, 2018, IUSF students in Colombo city organized a protest march to the Presidential Secretariat to protest student suppression at Rajarata and Agneediga universities. Police launched tear gas and fired water cannons to disperse protesters.[1880]

In 2019, GCPEA collected reports of at least nine incidents related to higher education students participating in protests, similar to previous years which included: [1881]

– On February 21, 2019, police in Colombo fired teargas and water cannons on student protesters who were advancing on government buildings, according to local media sources. The march, led by IUSF, opposed the suspension of lectures for students at South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.[1882]

– On March 13, 2019, a student protest organized by IUSF marched from the University of Visual and Performing Arts in Colombo, towards parliament, to demonstrate against the PTA counterterrorism act. Police reportedly used water cannons and teargas to disperse protests, and students allegedly threw back a teargas cannister at police, which police claimed injured an officer. One student leader was arrested, and released on March 18.[1883]

– According to Scholars at Risk and local media, on March 19, 2019, students from IUSF and the Sabaragamuwa University held a protest over reductions to the number of student enrolments.[1884] Police, who launched teargas and water cannons to disperse crowds in front of the University Grants Commission, justified the use of force due to the students' obstruction of traffic. [1885]

– Scholars at Risk and local media *Ada Derana* reported that on August 28, 2019, students from IUSF held a protest march in Colombo against legislation that would have affected higher education. Police allegedly erected barricades and, when student protesters attempted to pass them, launched teargas and water cannons. Some students allegedly threw teargas cannisters back at the police. The reports did not indicate any arrests or injuries of students.[1886]

SUDAN

In 2018 and 2019, attacks on secondary school and university students increased as police and paramilitary forces arrested or injured hundreds of students in response to anti-government protests. However, attacks on schools decreased as active armed conflict reduced in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, as well as in the Darfur region.

Context

During the reporting period, conflict continued in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, as well as the Darfur region, between government armed forces, pro-state militias, and armed opposition groups, including factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N). These hostilities occurred alongside other communal conflicts.[1887] In addition, political violence increased during this period. In April 2019, former president Omar al-Bashir was deposed by a four-month protest movement and replaced by a Transitional Military Council, after which protests continued.[1888]

In December 2018, the country's economic decline and the rising price of food staples led to nationwide protests helmed by secondary school and university students and staff.[1889] Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and local media documented excessive use of force by National Intelligence and Security agents, police, and paramilitary groups, against protesters, leading to the death and detention of hundreds of individuals, some of whom, according to the UN, were children.[1890] The Transitional Military Council, which took power after al-Bashir, continued the violent repression of demonstrators, in particular on June 3, 2019, when the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) used lethal force to disperse protesters, including raping some individuals, killing over 100, and wounding approximately 700.[1891]

In January 2019, the government extended an open-ended unilateral ceasefire in the conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, as well as the Darfur region.[1892] However, Human Rights Watch reported that, despite the ceasefire, state forces, including paramilitaries such as the RSF, attacked at least 12 villages in Jebel Mara, Darfur, between March and May 2018.[1893] Similarly, Human Rights Watch reported attacks by pro-government militias in Blue Nile state, in April 2018.[1894] Armed groups in South Kordofan also continued to block humanitarian aid from entering the state, denying vital assistance to thousands, and worsening the impact of the conflict on civilians.[1895] In 2018, the UN reported that an estimated 5.5 million people in Sudan required humanitarian assistance, including an estimated two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.2 million refugees, many of whom were from South Sudan.[1896]

Sudan's conflicts impinged upon the right to education during the reporting period. In 2017, an Education Sector needs assessment found that 56 percent of school-age children in 30 IDP camps in Darfur had no access to education.[1897] According to the UN, enrollment rates in the eight conflict-affected states were far lower than the rest of the country, with primary school enrollment near 47 percent in 2017.[1898] Unrest caused schools to close in 11 out of 18 states, from one to three weeks, between the end of December 2018 and January 20, 2019.[1899] On July 31, 2019, the government also forced the closure of schools nationwide after four students were killed and dozens were injured during a protest in El-Obeid, North Kordofan state, according to media, UN, and NGO sources.[1900]

Local media reported that the government also shut down 38 public universities and around 100 private institutes in early 2019.[1901] In July 2019, university students across the country organized demonstrations, demanding the government improve security conditions before the reopening of tertiary education institutions in the country.[1902]

Attacks on schools

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 20 reports of attacks on schools. Attacks decreased during the 2017-2019 reporting period as compared to the 2013-2017 period, most likely due to the de-escalation of conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and the Darfur region, following ceasefire agreements.[1903]

In 2017, the UN verified four attacks on schools in Darfur.[1904] GCPEA identified open source information on only one incident of an attack on a school that same year, on January 14, in Saraf el Sa, Central Darfur, in which armed individuals reportedly fired on a Quranic school to steal foodstuffs from its stores.[1905] The reported incident may have been included in the UN Country Task Force monitoring and reporting data; it was identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*.

Attacks on schools in 2018 continued at an increased rate compared to the previous year. The UN verified 14 attacks on schools in 2018, perpetrated by Government Security Forces and paramilitary groups, as well as unidentified armed actors.[1906] In addition, GCPEA found one media report of an attack on a school, which took place in Golol, Nierteti locality, Central Darfur state, on July 5, 2018. According to local media sources, the paramilitary group RSF and Sudan Liberation Movement/A-Nur (SLM/A-Nur) clashed that day; after the fighting ended, one of the groups reportedly burned a Quranic school and attacked civilians.[1907] The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur confirmed the presence of both RSF and SLM/A-Nur forces around Golol in late June and July, though they reported that verification patrols in Golol were repeatedly denied by the government in July.[1908]

In 2019, the UN reported that armed pastoralists burned farmland in Guldo locality, Jebel Marra district, West Darfur state, on November 25, 2019. Although the school was not targeted, it was damaged in the attack, and 250 male and female students fled the area with their families.[1909]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected approximately ten reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel. GCPEA documented three reports of attacks on students and teachers in 2017, which injured or killed at least five individuals, in West Darfur and South Kordofan states.[1910]

In 2018 and 2019, GCPEA recorded attacks on students and teachers, including the use of excessive force, arrest, and detention, in the context of wider protests over the government's austerity measures, announced in December 2018. In January 2019, the UN demanded an end to the killing, injury, and detention of children related to the suppression of demonstrations.[1911]

GCPEA identified three reported attacks on students and education personnel in 2018, including one related to the government's suppression of student protests:

- According to international media, on January 9, 2018, police arrested and held 34 high school students, all under the age of 16, from Kosti Technical School, in Kosti town, White Nile state. The students were reportedly protesting against increases in the price of breakfasts near their school, in the context of demonstrations over high bread prices in several parts of the country. The students were reportedly released later that evening.[1912]
- Media outlet *Radio Dabanga* reported allegations that a partially blind Quranic school teacher was detained and held in a National Security prison in Zalingei, Darfur state, on April 1, 2018. The teacher was accused of espionage.[1913]
- On or around August 29, 2018, RSF paramilitaries allegedly detained secondary school students in Mellit, North Darfur state, and proceeded to shave their heads, as reported by *Radio Dabanga*.[1914]

In 2019, attacks on school students continued to occur as part of a response by the state to broader anti-government protests, leading to the injury or death of at least 30 students. GCPEA collected six reports of attack,[1915] including the following:

- Media outlet *Radio Dabanga* reported that on January 13, 2019, police fired teargas into a girls' school in Khartoum, injuring an unspecified number of students, while attempting to halt protests across the city.[1916]
- According to *Radio Dabanga*, on January 16, 2019, police dispersed a student protest inside Deim Baker

secondary school in El Gedaref, Gedaref state, and allegedly physically assaulted students. The students were holding a sit-in to demand the release of a teacher arrested in the school the week before.[1917]

- The UN, Amnesty International, and international media reported that on July 29, 2019, the paramilitary group RSF, used lethal force to disperse a peaceful protest led by secondary school students about the late start of the school year, along with other grievances related to insecurity in El-Obeid, North Kordofan. At least four children between the ages of 15 and 17 were killed and dozens were wounded. One student was shot in the head with a live bullet and others reportedly sustained gunshot wounds to the head, abdomen and legs. Many of the students were wearing school uniforms and backpacks at the time of the attack. All schools nationwide were suspended after the shooting.[1918]

Military use of schools and universities

Reports of military use of schools continued during the 2017-2019 reporting period. Military use appeared to remain approximately steady, in comparison to the last reporting period, which covered 2013-2017 and during which eight incidents of military use were reported by the UN.[1919]

In 2017, the UN verified the military use of four schools by RSF and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in Darfur, as well as the use of another three schools for military purposes by SAF that were formerly held by SPLM-N in Kurmuk, Blue Nile state.[1920]

In 2018, the UN verified that SAF used one school in West Darfur which was later vacated. In addition, one school used by SAF, in Laiba, East Jebel Marra, which had previously been recorded by the UN, remained in use.[1921] However, the government also vacated three schools that had been used for military purposes since 2011 in Blue Nile state, according to the UN.[1922]

GCPEA received four reports of military use of schools in 2019.[1923] For instance:

- A UN interagency humanitarian assessment mission to Abu Khasholar locality, South Kordofan state, was informed in June 2019 that the Khorieloaleed Basic School for Boys had been used for military purposes by SAF since 2011, affecting 550 male students and six teachers. After prolonged negotiations with local community leaders, SAF partially vacated the school and learning resumed. However, the government forces continued to use three rooms in the school, which were meant to be two classrooms and an office. Due to the continued military use of a portion of the school, grade seven and eight pupils were relocated to the girls' school. In addition, seven nearby schools were vandalized by unknown individuals; of the seven, two schools had what appeared to be bullet holes in the walls.[1924]
- In West Darfur state, in mid-2019, the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) documented the continued military use of Dar Masalit School for girls. The school had been in use by National Intelligence Security Service (NISS) since 2004, despite advocacy by UN CTFMR for the school to be vacated, advocacy which continued through late 2019.[1925]
- In May 2019, a UN mission to Gidad village, South Darfur state, reported that a secondary school was in use by Sudan Police Forces. The Education Department reported that the police had entered and used a part of the secondary school because they had no police station in the area. It was unclear how long the school had been in use for non-educational purposes.[1926]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected two reported incidents of education-related sexual violence,[1927] one of which occurred in the context of the 2019 protests near and at the University of Khartoum. In early June 2019, Physicians for Human Rights received a report that six RSF soldiers raped two women outside a University of Khartoum office building.[1928]

Attacks on higher education

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least 40 reports of attacks on higher education. Reports of attacks on higher education increased during this reporting period. In the previous period, which covered 2013-2017, GCPEA collected approximately 30 reports of attacks on higher education students and personnel, with attacks peaking in 2015.[1929]

In 2017, GCPEA documented at least 17 attacks on higher education staff and students, reportedly impacting at least 200 students and personnel.[1930] Several of these incidents were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. For instance, on March 21, 2017, Darfuri students at the University of the Holy Quran, in Wad Medani, El Gezira state, reportedly staged a protest to demand university administration keep its agreement to exempt Darfuri students from tuition fees. Security forces allegedly used teargas to disperse the students and, after making arrests that day and the next, later sentenced 16 students to 40 lashes and issued them with a fine for public disturbance.[1931]

In 2018, GCPEA collected 11 reports of attacks on higher education, leading to the injury or death of at least 35, and the arrest and detention of at least 350, students and education staff.[1932] Repression of higher education students and personnel escalated across the country, including in South Kordofan, West Darfur, and Khartoum states from January, when the country erupted in protest over subsidy cuts and price increases to basic goods such as bread.[1933] Darfuri students were also targeted and arrested at universities during this reporting period.

GCPEA registered reported incidents of NISS and police officers using force to suppress student and staff protests or detaining university students and staff throughout 2018. In many cases, NISS agents and police used force to intervene in conflicts between pro-government National Congress Party (NCP) and non-NCP students. Examples included:

- On January 9, 2018, student protesters reportedly clashed with police at the University of Khartoum after days of protests against government price increases to basic goods. Police reportedly used teargas repeatedly to disperse crowds, arresting three protesters. In response, students allegedly attacked police with stones, according to Scholars at Risk.[1934]

- On January 12, 2018, students at Aldalang University in South Kordofan state reportedly protested against the killing of two classmates the day before by a soldier. Police, military, and NISS officers reportedly responded to demonstrations with excessive force and by arresting students, according to Scholars at Risk. Authorities allegedly arrested and detained 117 students and charged another 24 with offenses such as criminal mischief, disturbance of public peace, public nuisance, and publication of false news, amongst other charges.[1935]

- A student at the University of Khartoum gave a speech decrying interference in student union elections on February 11, 2018, after which he was attacked by other students, sparking conflict and protest between rival student groups. Police reportedly intervened with teargas and live bullets, injuring at least four students and arresting two, as reported by media outlet *Radio Dabanga* and Scholars at Risk.[1936]

- On September 17, 2018 students gathered at El Geneina University, in El Geneina, West Darfur state, to rally against deteriorating conditions at the university and to protest the stabbing of a female student in a dormitory by an unknown person. NISS agents entered the university and deployed teargas, used batons, and fired bullets at students. Dozens of students were reportedly injured, at least four seriously, and five students were detained.[1937]

- On November 22, 2018, NISS agents allegedly beat two students outside the University of Dongola, in Northern state, after the students wrote a letter to the dean listing demands to improve the university.[1938]

In 2019, attacks on higher education students and personnel continued during the student-led protests at universities demanding President Omar al-Bashir's resignation. GCPEA collected 15 reports of incidents, which led to the injury or killing of at least ten, and the detention of over 90, university students and staff.[1939] After al-Bashir

was deposed, on April 11, 2019, students and faculty protested against the Transitional Military Council and its directive for universities to reopen. The Sudanese Students Association issued a statement rejecting this call and demanding administrative changes, including the dismissal of staff associated with the al-Bashir regime, the removal of military forces from campuses, and the dissolution of pro-regime student groups.[1940] The University of Khartoum Teaching Staff Initiative and the Association of Sudanese Professors at Universities, Faculties, and Higher Institutes both called for a civil disobedience campaign and refused to resume teaching.[1941] Examples of attacks on higher education students and staff in 2019 included:

- On January 6, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that security forces attempted to block University of Khartoum professors from attending a protest held off campus. The security forces reportedly arrested at least eight professors and held another 100 in a campus building for approximately three hours. On the same day, local news also reported that 20 professors from the University of Khartoum had been arrested, though it is not confirmed if this occurred at the same time.[1942]

- On February 12, 2019, security forces arrested 16 University of Khartoum professors, who were preparing a sit-in at the university in protest of the government's failure to solve the country's economic problems, according to the Association of Sudan University Teachers, as reported by *Bloomberg*. The Association reportedly belongs to the Sudanese Professionals Association, an umbrella organization of anti-government groups.[1943]

- Amnesty International reported that on February 25, 2019, security officers raided the Ahfad University for Women in Omdurman, Khartoum state, beating students and dispersing them with teargas.[1944]

- On June 9, 2019, RSF paramilitaries reportedly raided the University of Khartoum, killing four protesters, then caused damage to the campus, looted professors' offices, and burned the university hospital, according to Scholars at Risk. Two days earlier, the University of Khartoum Teaching Staff Initiative had called for civil disobedience in opposition to the Transitional Military Council and recent attacks on protesters near the campus. The paramilitaries reportedly stationed forces inside the university after the raid.[1945]

- *Reuters* and *The New York Times* reported that on December 30, 2019, protesters gathered outside a court in Omdurman, Khartoum state, in solidarity with a teacher who was killed in custody by NISS officers, after his arrest in January 2018, for allegedly having organized protests against former president al-Bashir. Police dispersed the protesters, including teachers, using teargas, reportedly causing the death of one woman with asthma. The court sentenced 29 NISS officers to death for the torture and killing of the teacher, according to media reports.[1946]

During the reporting period, NISS agents and police also allegedly detained and physically harmed Darfuri university students, in repeated incidents, generally accusing the students of being involved in separatist activities. For instance:

- *Radio Dabanga* reported that on July 11, 2018, NISS agents allegedly detained and beat a Darfuri student at the University of Khartoum.[1947]

- On July 12, 2018, NISS reportedly detained and severely beat a second Darfuri student at the University of Khartoum who was later released, according to *Radio Dabanga*.[1948]

- On December 23, 2018, NISS allegedly detained 32 Darfuri students from the University of Sennar, Sennar state, under accusations that they formed a "sabotage cell" of the Abdelwahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Movement, according to international media.[1949]

SYRIA

Attacks on education continued to occur frequently during current the reporting period, as the Syrian government intensified military operations to retake control of areas across the country. Attacks on schools, the vast majority of which were air strikes, spiked at times, particularly in Idlib and Hama governorates in 2018 and 2019. Dozens of schools continued to be used for military purposes, and attacks on students, teachers, and education personnel at all levels of education occurred periodically.

Context

Armed conflict continued across Syria during the 2017-2019 reporting period. In 2018, the Syrian government tasked its state military forces to regain control of the southern and western parts of the country. In early 2018, the Syrian government, backed by Russian air forces, launched an offensive to regain control of Eastern Ghouta, a suburb of Damascus,[1950] which opposition groups evacuated by mid-April 2018.[1951] In mid-June 2018, Syrian government forces pushed opposition groups out of Dar'a to Idlib governorate[1952] where government forces began an assault on anti-government groups in September 2018.[1953]

In April 2019, Syrian government ground forces and Russian air forces increased attacks on opposition-held areas of southern Idlib and northern Hama governates.[1954] Fighting forced the displacement of almost 700,000 people in southern Idlib, northern Hama, and western Aleppo governorates, between May and December 2019, many of whom had been previously displaced, according to the UN.[1955]

By 2018, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant ("ISIL") had been defeated in most areas previously under its control,[1956] and in March 2019 the last "ISIL" territorial strongholds fell.[1957] On October 9, 2019, Turkish government forces conducted air and ground military action in northeast of Syria, where Kurdish-led groups had taken control of territories previously held by "ISIL".[1958] The UN reported that military operations by Turkish armed forces and allied armed groups led to the displacement of over 200,000 people between October 9 and December 18, 2019.[1959]

At the end of 2019, the UN identified over 11 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria.[1960] In 2018, the UN verified 3,021 grave violations against children, the highest number recorded in a single year since the conflict began.[1961] In addition, ACLED found that, based on reporting from the UN, civil society, media and other sources, the Syrian conflict experienced the highest annual number of reported conflict-related civilian fatalities in 2018,[1962] though the precise number of civilian casualties was unclear.[1963]

Escalations in violence severely impeded access to education in conflict-affected areas throughout the 2017-2019 reporting period. For example, Amnesty International reported an offensive by Turkish forces and allied Syrian armed groups against the Kurdish People's Protection Units (YPG) in January 2018 that resulted in all but one school in Afrin city, Aleppo governorate, being rendered out of service, as well as the closure of Afrin University.[1964] According to the UN, in September 2018, active conflict in several districts of Idlib governorate and northern rural Hama governorate repeatedly forced educational authorities to suspend classes.[1965] In 2019, school closures in Idlib governorate prevented 400,000 primary and secondary school children from taking their final exams.[1966] More than 200 schools in Idlib were also used as shelters for internally displaced people (IDPs) from early May to late August 2019.[1967]

In areas of northeastern Syria controlled by the Syrian Democratic Forces, changes to the curriculum functioned as a barrier to education. The UN reported that during September 2018 the Kurdish Self Administration (KSA) had issued a decree preventing children from studying at Syrian government schools teaching the national curriculum and that the KSA had established checkpoints to prevent access to such institutions[1968]. Moreover, an assessment conducted by REACH in Al-Hasakeh governorate found that parent disapproval of the Kurdish school curriculum was the most commonly mentioned barrier to education, cited by 27 percent of those interviewed in October 2018.[1969]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected over 400 reported incidents of attacks on schools. As in the 2013-2017 reporting period, when attacks on schools peaked in 2016 with 90 UN-verified incidents,[1970] targeted and indiscriminate attacks on schools continued to occur frequently. According to the UN, perpetrators included government forces, foreign armed forces, anti-government armed groups, pro-government militias, and violent extremist groups.[1971] Such attacks had a devastating impact on the education system. In 2019, the UN estimated that 40 percent of schools in Syria were damaged or destroyed as a result of conflict.[1972]

In 2017, GCPEA identified over 150 reported incidents of attacks on schools in media and NGO sources,[1973] almost twice as many as verified by the UN during the same year (78).[1974] According to reports collated by GCPEA, Raqqah, Idlib, and Aleppo governorates were the most heavily affected areas in 2017, and reported attacks consisted primarily of air strikes.[1975]

In 2018, the UN verified 113 incidents of attacks on schools in Syria, which caused 96 child casualties.[1976] According to the UN, nearly 70 percent of verified attacks on schools and hospitals were air strikes, primarily attributed to government or pro-government air forces.[1977] The UN also reported that in 2018, 48 education personnel and health personnel were killed or maimed, though it was unclear whether these were targeted attacks on personnel or casualties from attacks on school facilities.[1978]

In 2018, through reporting on individual incidents by media, and human rights monitors, and the UN, GCPEA collated at least 85 reported incidents of attacks on schools, over 50 of which involved air strikes.[1979] Some of these may have been verified. According to information collected, the majority of alleged air strike attacks took place in Idlib governorate. In some reported cases, air strikes killed or injured students and education staff. For example:

- The UN reported that, on February 8, 2018, air strikes in Harasta, Damascus, killed a teacher and an adult student who were leaving an education charity.[1980]
- The UN reported that, on March 21, 2018, air strikes hit a school in Kafr Battikh town, Idlib governorate, killing 13 schoolchildren who were between the ages of seven and 11 years old.[1981]
- According to Save the Children, a school run by one of its partner organizations in Dar'a was hit by an air strike in late June 2018; a guard was killed.[1982]

In addition to air strikes, ground-launched strikes, including artillery and mortars, frequently affected schools in 2018, making up approximately one quarter of all attacks on schools. This form of attack occurred most frequently in Idlib and Aleppo, but also occurred in Dar'a, Damascus, and Homs governorates. For example:

- According to the UN, ground strikes killed three children in the vicinity of a school in Damascus, on February 20, 2018.[1983]
- On March 5, 2018, shelling injured at least ten children and school staff and caused minor damage to a school in Taftanaz, Idlib governorate, also according to the UN.[1984]
- On September 10, 2018, ground strikes in the form of a rocket that released cluster bombs reportedly hit two adjacent schools—the Quds primary school and the Nidhal secondary school—in Jarjanaz village, Ma'arrat al-Nu'man district, Idlib governorate. Between three and seven students were injured, and both schools were damaged and closed for three days, according to multiple UN sources.[1985]
- On November 24, 2018, the UN and Human Rights Watch reported that mortar projectiles, reportedly launched by pro-government forces, struck near Khansa' primary school in Jarjanaz village, Ma'arrat al-Nu'man district, Idlib governorate. The explosion killed six children between the ages of eight and 11 years, one teacher, and a parent, and injured several others. More than 200 children were allegedly in the schoolyard at the time of the blast. Human Rights Watch reported that the attack was launched from a 240mm rocket-assisted mortar system designed to demolish fortifications.[1986] Both Human Rights

Watch and the UN reported that the attack may have constituted a war crime.[1987]

In 2018, GCPEA identified several cases in which explosive devices planted at schools or on vehicles near schools reportedly injured students or destroyed educational facilities. For example:

- The UN reported that an unexploded ordnance severely injured nine children at a school in Judaydah al-Fadl, Rif Dimashq governorate, on February 2, 2018.[1988]

- According to a local human rights monitor, "IS" allegedly detonated explosives at a secondary school in al-Shafa city, Deir ez-Zor governorate, on September 13, 2018. The explosion reportedly destroyed a building and damaged the school's fence.[1989]

- The UN reported that on November 8, 2018, a car-borne improvised explosive device (IED) detonated in front of Andalus primary school in I'zaz city, Aleppo governorate.[1990] The explosion took place during the school day, injuring three girls and three boys, and partly damaged the school building and furniture.[1991]

In 2019, attacks on schools occurred at a higher rate than in 2018. The UN verified 157 attacks on schools in 2019.[1992] Through reporting by the UN, international NGOs, and human rights monitors, GCPEA identified a similar number of reported incidents of attacks on schools in 2019; these incident reports showed that air strikes remained the most common form of attacks on schools. An escalation of attacks began in April 2019, when the Syrian government led an intensive military operation on Idlib and Hama governorates against opposition forces. GCPEA collected at least six reports of air strikes between early January and the end of April 2019, which damaged schools in Idlib and Hama governorates.[1993] In contrast, GCPEA collected over 60 reports of airstrikes between May and August 2019 on or near schools, which damaged or destroyed at least 70 schools.[1994] Air strikes continued throughout 2019 and escalated again in Idlib, northern Hama, and southern Aleppo governorates from the end of October to December, when UN and human rights observatories reported another 15 incidents of air strikes.[1995] Attacks on schools in 2019 included:

- On May 3, 2019, the UN and a human rights monitor reported that an air strike hit an educational complex containing three schools in Habit village, Ma'arrah district, Idlib governorate. The human rights monitor also reported that ground-launched missiles were also launched, causing damage to the school building and furniture.[1996]

- On May 7, 2019, the UN and a human rights monitor reported that an unidentified aircraft fired air-to-ground rockets near an all-girls high school in Kafr Sajna village, Idlib governorate. One of the rockets allegedly landed on the school, damaging the building and its furniture.[1997]

- SNHR and other local media and civil society sources reported that, on June 9, 2019, alleged Russian and Syrian aircraft carried out air strikes on Morek town, Hama governorate, damaging a school. No injuries or fatalities were reported.[1998]

- On November 6 and 8, 2019, the UN verified two air strikes on schools in Jisr al-Shughur city, Idlib governorate. The attack destroyed one school and damaged the other.[1999]

In addition, reports identified that ground strikes, artillery, and mortars were used in attacks on schools throughout 2019. GCPEA received reports of at least 50 incidents of these violations that damaged or destroyed schools.[2000] The majority of these occurred between January and April 2019, and appeared to subside as air strikes became more prominent from May through August. Reports also indicated that landmines and IEDs were used in attacks on schools in 2019.[2001] In addition, at least one reported incident of an arson attack on a school had occurred at the time of writing, and another attack, the details of which remained unspecified.[2002] Incidents included:

- On January 1, 2019, the UN verified that a mortar round hit a school in Nile Street neighborhood of Aleppo city and governorate, causing partial damage to the building. The school was reportedly closed during the attack and no injuries were reported.[2003]

- On or around April 23, 2019, Save the Children reported that at least two schools supported by the NGO were heavily damaged during intensive shelling in Khan Sheikoun, Idlib governorate. The schools were closed for an unspecified amount of time following the incident, but no casualties were recorded.[2004]

- According to reports collected by a local human rights monitor, on January 29, 2019, unknown actors allegedly burned Al Keshkiya School for Boys in Al Keshkiya town, Deir ez-Zour governorate, severely damaging the building and furniture. The school closed for an unspecified amount of time.[2005]

- A local human rights monitor reported that, on August 7, 2019, a car bomb allegedly exploded near Khawla Bint al Azwar High School in Qahtaniya town, Al Hasaka governorate. The school building and furniture were damaged; the report indicated an unspecified number of casualties but did not state their connection to the school.[2006]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected at least ten reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel. These attacks continued at a similar rate to the previous reporting period, when GCPEA identified occasional allegations of incidents. In some years, the UN reported attacks on schools and protected personnel together, and these figures are reported in the previous section.

The Secretary-General's 2018 report on Children in armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic reported that from November 2013 to June 2018, the UN verified nine cases of attacks physically targeting education personnel, including shootings, as well as threats and intimidation collectively aimed at hundreds of teachers. The UN also verified that at least 415 children were killed and 615 injured while at school or near a school during that period.[2007]

In 2018, the UN reported that at least nine education personnel were detained and that 48 education and medical personnel were maimed and killed, though it was unclear how many were education personnel and whether killing and maiming occurred as a result of attacks on schools or direct attacks on teachers.[2008] According to information collected by GCPEA from the UN, NGOs, and media sources, three incidents affected at least seven students and education staff. These included:

- According to the UN, a mortar shell reportedly struck and killed two 14-year-old boys who were on their way home from an UNRWA school in Jaramana refugee camp on February 21, 2018.[2009]

- The UN reported that, on May 28, 2018, armed men from an unidentified armed group entered the al-Bashaer college in Nawa city, Dar'a governorate, and opened fire on students and teaching staff, according to the UN. One student was injured. According to school staff, the school had refused to pay fees to the armed group.[2010]

- International media group *Syria Direct* and local sources reported that, on September 22, 2018, unidentified armed assailants attacked Isa Rashid Isa, the head of the Syriac curriculum committee, while he was leaving his home in Al-Qamishli city, Al-Hasakah governorate.[2011]

In 2019, GCPEA collected two reported incidents of attacks on teachers and personnel. On February 2, 2019, *AFP* and *France24* reported allegations that a roadside explosive device detonated near a bus transporting teachers in Manbij city, Manbij governorate. The explosion killed the bus driver and wounded four others.[2012] In a second incident, according to a UN news release, on March 20, 2019, unknown perpetrators reportedly attacked a school bus in the al-Zahra area of Aleppo city and governorate, killing a five-year-old boy and injuring a teacher who were en route from school.[2013]

During the reporting period, GCPEA also received information that armed groups controlling territorial borders harassed female students traveling from Hama to Idlib to participate in exams administered by the Syrian government.[2014]

Military use of schools and universities

Between 2017 and 2019, the UN, NGOs, and media sources reported that Syrian government forces and armed groups used schools for military purposes.

From November 2013 to June 2018, the UN verified 72 cases of military use of schools. Approximately one third of all cases occurred in Aleppo (23), followed by Raqqah (14), and Idlib (12). The UN attributed cases to "ISIL" (34), Syrian government forces (13), groups affiliated with the Free Syrian Army (10), Nusrah Front-led Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (8), and the YPG and Women's Protection Units (YPJ) (7). The UN also noted that at least 29 schools used for military purposes were subsequently attacked.[2015]

In 2017 alone, according to the UN, there were 22 verified incidents of military use of schools, including 20 by "ISIL" and by YPG/YPJ. A majority of these schools (16) were later attacked.[2016]

In 2018, the UN verified reports of the military use of 24 schools by the following parties: YPG/YPJ (14), groups affiliated with the Free Syrian Army (7), Nusrah Front-led Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (2), and "ISIL" (1). Three of those schools were attacked as a result of being used by armed forces.[2017] In 2018, Amnesty International also reported three incidents in which Turkish forces were involved in using schools in Aleppo governorate for military purposes:

- Amnesty International reported that Turkish forces and Turkish-supported armed groups were using the public school in Shara city, Afrin district, Aleppo governorate, as a police headquarters, in June 2018.[2018]

- According to Amnesty International, in June 2018, Turkish forces were using a second school in Jenderes, Aleppo governorate, as a field hospital.[2019]

- Satellite imagery reviewed by Amnesty International showed that Turkish forces and allied Syrian armed groups were using Amir Ghabari school in Afrin district, Aleppo governorate, as a military headquarters in late April 2018.[2020]

In 2019, the UN verified reports of 32 incidents of military use of schools.[2021] For example, in the first half of October 2019, the UN reported that unidentified armed groups used two schools in Tal Abiad, Raqqah governorate;[2022] a local human rights monitor reported that armed groups had allegedly turned both into a military headquarters on October 8, 2019. [2023]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified ten incidents of attacks on university students, staff, and facilities. In *Education under Attack 2018*, attacks by "ISIL" and unidentified parties, including explosives and air strikes, affected university infrastructure; armed parties also targeted university staff and students during that period.[2024] A study by Council for At-Risk Academics (Cara) found that, since the beginning of the conflict in 2011, university students and staff have been subjected to arbitrary arrests and heightened security control that restricted academic freedoms.[2025]

In 2017, GCPEA identified at least five reported attacks on university facilities which occurred in Raqqah and Idlib governorates.[2026] In 2018, GCPEA identified reports of three attacks on higher education facilities. These included:

- According to a local human rights monitor, helicopters dropped a barrel bomb near a teacher preparation institution in Jarjanaz town, Idlib governorate, partially destroying the building and damaging furniture, on January 7, 2018.[2027]

- The UN and a local human rights monitor reported that air strikes in Saraqib town, Idlib governorate, struck near Elba Private University on January 21, 2018, reportedly killing a school technician and injuring three students. The air strikes damaged multiple school buildings, causing the suspension of classes and the temporarily closure of the university.[2028]

- The UN and a local human rights monitor reported that, on November 24, 2018, artillery fire struck a teacher training institute, damaging the building. The attack occurred during an offensive which also damaged Khansa' primary school on the same day, as reported above.[2029]

In 2019, two attacks on higher education were reported, one affecting university personnel and the other university facilities. These were:

- On May 7, 2019, a local human rights monitor reported that an air strike perpetrated by presumed government forces occurred near the Medical Technology Institute of Aleppo Free University in Kafr Sajna village, Idlib governorate.[2030]

- On August 26, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that authorities arrested a scholar at a checkpoint in Damascus while he was en route to Qalamoun University, his place of employment. The report noted that he was a prominent scholar and public figure who often published on his political views.[2031]

THAILAND

While attacks on schools decreased between 2017 and 2019, attacks on school personnel continued at a similar rate to the 2013-2017 reporting period, including during the period leading up to the March 2019 general elections. Attacks on higher education students, personnel, and facilities also occurred sporadically.

Context

An armed separatist insurgency in Thailand's four southernmost provinces continued during this reporting period. Although violent attacks decreased between 2013 and 2017, the reporting period of *Education under Attack 2018*, a spike in armed clashes and bombings occurred in the southern border provinces in 2018 and 2019.[2032] Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN), an ethnic Malay Muslim armed group, continued to carry out attacks on the police, military, and civilians associated with the state, including teachers, as well as Buddhist monks and institutions.[2033]

In 2019, Human Rights Watch estimated that civilians constituted approximately 90 percent of the over 7,000 casualties that resulted from conflict in the southern provinces since 2004.[2034] For example, between May 6 and June 5, 2019, Human Rights Watch documented 21 attacks that killed and wounded both ethnic Thai Buddhists and ethnic Malay Muslims in the four southern provinces. One such attack, an insurgent bombing at a market in Pattani province on May 27, 2019, killed two civilians, including a 14-year-old boy, and injured 18 people, among them four paramilitary rangers.[2035] While attacks are generally limited to the southernmost border provinces, insurgents carried out isolated bombings further north, in Satun and Phatthalung provinces, in March 2019, as well as in the Bangkok metropolitan area in August 2019.[2036]

On August 2, 2019, a series of small bombs exploded outside Thai government offices in Bangkok, allegedly to coincide with the annual ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting hosted by Thailand.[2037] In September 2019, the Thai special branch police ordered all universities to provide authorities with information about Muslim students at their institutions. Police also required universities to provide details about clubs and associations run by those students, including leaders' names, organization objectives, and the number of members.[2038] The order was withdrawn, however, in early October 2019, after public outcry and parliamentary review.[2039]

During this reporting period, Thai security forces and civilian militias reportedly committed human rights abuses, including torture, killings, and forced disappearances, against ethnic Malay Muslims.[2040] In June 2019, state authorities arrested Hakeem Darase, a militia member accused of murdering ethnic Malay Muslims and suspected of belonging to BRN.[2041] BRN has also targeted ethnic Malay Muslims suspected of supporting dialogue with or collaborating with the government.[2042]

Academic freedom was also limited.[2043] For instance, in June 2018, administrators at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok demanded students cancel an on-campus event after hearing they planned to translate an English-language article that criticized Prime Minister Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha into Thai.[2044] However, in December 2018, the government lifted a ban on political gatherings, which allowed student protests to occur more freely during the election period.[2045]

Attacks on schools

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected approximately nine reports of attacks on schools. Non-state armed groups used explosive devices and arson attacks to target schools in the 2013-2017 reporting period, during which attacks on schools peaked in 2014, with 14 attacks that year.[2046] However, the frequency of attacks decreased in the 2017-2019 reporting period; approximately two reports of attacks on schools were collected in both 2017 and 2018, followed by an increase in 2019, when five such attacks were identified.

In 2017, GCPEA identified two reported attacks on schools,[2047] which were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. In one such attack, two explosive devices were allegedly planted near Ban Pareh

School in Muang Pattani district, Pattani province, on April 7, 2017. One of the devices, located in front of the school, detonated, while the other was discovered and defused, as reported in local media; school was not in session and there were no reported casualties.[2048]

Local media reported at least two alleged attacks on schools in 2018.[2049] Additionally, the UN documented one attack against a school during the same year,[2050] although it remains unclear whether that attack overlaps with those reported in the media and collected by GCPEA. In one of the 2018 attacks covered by the media, two bombs reportedly exploded near the Yaring School, in Yaring district, Pattani province, during the morning of February 11, 2018, a Sunday, when school was not in session. According to *Bangkok Post* and *Post Today*, one of the bombs was planted at the sign in front of the school; a district officer and a woman reportedly received minor injuries in the blasts.[2051]

In 2019, GCPEA collected reports of five attacks on schools, in Pattani and Phatthalung provinces, the latter of which is located to the north of the four most-affected southern provinces.[2052] For instance:

- On January 8, 2019, insurgents reportedly detonated an explosive device outside Thairath Wittaya School, a non-formal education center in Yarang district, Pattani province. The explosion severely injured a 12-year-old schoolchild and a soldier guarding the school, according to local media sources and Human Rights Watch.[2053]
- Local media reported allegations that on March 10, 2019, an explosive device detonated in a trash can behind Pak Payoon Nursery School, in a series of nine explosions throughout Pak Payoon district, Phattalung province. *Daily News* and *The Nation Thailand* reported that no injuries or death resulted from the explosions, which occurred in the middle of the night.[2054]
- Alleged members of a non-state armed group reportedly detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) at the entrance of a school in Khok Pho district, Pattani province, on September 16, 2019. The explosion reportedly injured members of a teacher security convoy, who then exchanged fire with the attackers. According to local media sources, no teachers or students were injured.[2055]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 20 reports of attacks on school students, teachers, and education personnel. As in the previous reporting period, many attacks affecting students and teachers involved the targeting of police or volunteer defense guards tasked with protecting teachers, students, and schools. While many of these attacks targeted the police or volunteer defense guards, they put teachers and students at risk, in some cases resulting in their injury or death. At least ten attacks of this kind occurred per year between 2013 and 2017, peaking in 2014 when over 30 attacks on teacher protection units occurred while they accompanied teachers to or from school.[2056]

In 2017, GCPEA documented five incidents affecting school students, teachers, and security personnel; four of the incidents allegedly targeted security forces protecting teachers, while the fifth attack reportedly targeted a teacher directly.[2057] Several of these attacks were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*, for instance:

- On June 20, 2017, an Islamic teacher was reportedly killed while leaving a mosque with his family in Nong Chik district, Pattani province. *Bangkok Post* reported the teacher was well-known for having worked with the government and community towards the restoration of peace in the far south.[2058]
- According to local media, an IED targeting a Territorial Defense Volunteers patrol detonated while the unit provided protection for a school in Mai Kaen district, Pattani province, on August 1, 2017. Two security volunteers were reportedly killed in the blast while four received minor injuries; no teachers or students were reported harmed.[2059]

GCPEA identified ten attacks in 2018,[2060] an increase in the number of reported incidents compared to 2017. The

UN also noted that in 2018 some attacks were launched near schools, including incidents targeting security forces that were protecting teachers.[2061] Examples included:

- Local media outlet *The Nation* reported that on June 6, 2018, unidentified actors allegedly detonated an explosive device near Ban Sa Kho school in Muang district, Yala province, when the school's teacher protection unit arrived. One defense volunteer was reportedly injured and transported to Yala Hospital for treatment.[2062]

- On August 8, 2018, alleged separatists shot and killed a school security guard in Khok Pho district, Pattani province, according to local media reports.[2063]

- Local media outlet *The Nation* reported that on October 1, 2018, four unidentified assailants on motorcycles allegedly fired AK-47 assault rifles at a school principal in Panareh district, Pattani province, on October 1, 2018. The school director escaped without injury.[2064]

- On December 23, 2018, six unidentified armed individuals allegedly attacked ten village defense volunteers protecting a school in Sai Buri, Pattani province, as reported in local media. The attackers reportedly gagged and tied up the volunteers before stealing their weapons and ammunition. For the safety of students and teachers, and so that police would have unencumbered access to the area, the school was closed for a day.[2065]

- Local media sources reported that on December 24, 2018, an explosive device allegedly planted by separatists detonated near eight police officers guarding teachers, injuring four officers, in Yaha district, Yala province.[2066]

In 2019, reported attacks affecting school students, teachers, and education personnel decreased compared to 2018. Five reports of such attacks were documented,[2067] four of which involved defense volunteers, guards, or police protecting teachers and schools. Examples of these attacks included:

- Local media reported that on January 10, 2019, unidentified armed individuals allegedly shot and killed four defense volunteers inside Bukoh school, in Yarang district, Pattani province, during school hours. The UN reported to media sources that at least one child was injured, and many others were at risk of psychological harm after witnessing the violent event.[2068]

- On January 25, 2019, an explosive device allegedly detonated in Krong Pinang district, Yala province, injuring three police officers who were guarding teachers, as well as three civilians, according to the *Bangkok Post* and *Benar News*.[2069]

- Local media outlets the *Bangkok Post* and *Chiang Rai Times* reported that on June 30, 2019, an unidentified armed individual allegedly shot and injured a religious studies teacher in front of Watthanatham Islam Phor Ming School in Panareh district, Pattani province.[2070]

- On September 19, 2019, unidentified armed individuals reportedly fired on security guards at Baan Siyoh School, while teachers and students arrived at the school, in Yaha district, Yala Province, according to *Daily News*. No injuries were reported; however, the attack allegedly left the school with several bullet holes in the perimeter wall.[2071] The UN reported that an IED attack occurred 50 meters from the school on February 6, 2018.[2072]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collected approximately nine reports of attacks on higher education. As in the previous reporting period, university faculty were arrested or temporarily held for perceived opposition to the government, particularly following the 2014 coup when the lèse-majeté laws criminalizing insults to the Thai monarchy were more rigidly enforced. The separatist conflict in the southern provinces also continued to sporadically affect higher education during this reporting period, as in the last, including through IED explosions and gunfire. Between 2014 and 2016, reported attacks on higher education occurred at a rate of between two

and three incidents per year.[2073] In the current reporting period, attacks occurred at a similar rate, although there was a slight increase in 2017.

In 2017, GCPEA recorded at least five reported attacks on higher education, including one attack on facilities.[2074] Three of these attacks were identified after the publication of *Education under Attack 2018*. One newly identified incident was the reported detonation of at least one explosive device, and tires lit on fire, in front of Kanchana Technical College in Nong Chik district, Pattani province, on April 7, 2017, as reported in local media.[2075]

In 2018, two attacks on higher education were documented by Scholars at Risk and media sources:

- During a peaceful protest on April 9, 2018, in a location where Prime Minister Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha made a public appearance, three students displayed signs stating that people of Chulalongkorn University loved the "Prayuth Dictator." On April 11, three students involved in the protest reported being threatened and surveilled by undercover police, including visits to the homes of two students, where they issued warnings against further protests. The undercover police also reportedly visited university staff to ask for details and information about the students.[2076]

- Members of a suspected non-state armed group reportedly planted IEDs in four districts across Pattani province on May 20, 2018, according to *The Nation Thailand*. One of the explosives was allegedly detonated at a bank in front of Pattani Technical College; no injuries were reported.[2077]

Two attacks on higher education were reported in 2019:

- As covered by Scholars at Risk, Thai immigration officers reportedly briefly held and interrogated a Princeton University professor on February 9, 2019, in relation to his academic research and activism, before releasing him.[2078]

- Scholars at Risk reported that members of a suspected non-state armed group planted a bomb near the entrance of Fatoni University on August 4, 2019. No injuries or deaths were reported, although campus property was damaged in the explosion.[2079] *Bangkok Post* also covered the event but referred to "unidentified men" as having carried out the attack.[2080]

TURKEY

During this reporting period, arrests and detentions of Turkish academics became less frequent as compared to the previous reporting period. However, close to 200 scholars previously detained were sentenced or convicted. Isolated incidents of attacks on schools, school students and personnel, and school-related child recruitment, occurred in the context of Turkey's conflict with the PKK in the southeast of the country.

Context

A state of emergency, instated after the July 2016 coup attempt and lifted in July 2018, characterized the first half of the 2017 to 2019 reporting period. Shortly after, the Turkish Parliament passed new legislation which gave Turkish authorities broad powers similar to those held under the state of emergency.[2081] Throughout the reporting period, courts used articles of Turkey's Penal Code (including Article 314/2 relating to "membership of a terrorist organization") and the Anti-Terror Law (including Article 7/2 relating to "making propaganda for a terrorist organization") to charge and convict journalists, students, academics, and human rights activists. Turkey's misuse of such laws has received criticism over many years for violating human rights.[2082] According to Turkey's Ministry of Justice, as reported by Human Rights Watch, 69,259 people were on trial on charges of 'terrorism' by July 2019, for alleged links to what the Turkish government called the 'Fethullahist Terrorist Organization' (FETÖ).[2083] As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, the Turkish government accused followers of a movement affiliated with Fetullah Gülen, a US-based Muslim cleric, of orchestrating a 2016 coup and designated them as belonging to 'FETÖ'.

Conflict continued in Turkey's mainly Kurdish southeast, where Turkish security forces engaged in military operations against the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Violence continued at lower rates during the current reporting period, with almost 100 civilians killed from January 2017 to December 2019.[2084] The Turkish government also continued to address the effects of the conflict in Syria on its southern border, hosting more than 3.6 million Syrian refugees, 50 percent of whom were under the age of 18.[2085]

The conflict in the southeast and the July 2016 attempted military coup both had profound effects on the education system in Turkey. According to Human Rights Watch, thousands of academics were among those that the Turkish government dismissed or prosecuted. In May 2018, the rights group stated that these actions were leading to self-censorship, and harmed academic freedom in Turkey.[2086] Between mid-July 2016 and early 2018, at least 33,000 professionals from the Ministry of Education were also dismissed under Emergency Decrees.[2087] Reports of the detention of school and university students and staff decreased during the reporting period, although prosecutions of academics arrested in prior years were ongoing from 2017 to 2019.[2088] Reported numbers of attacks on schools also declined.

Attacks on schools

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least three reported attacks on schools. Reports of attacks on schools declined significantly during the reporting period, as compared to the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018,* when GCPEA collected over 30 reported attacks on schools between 2014 and 2016.[2089] Just one alleged attack was reported in 2017[2090] and two in 2019. Media sources reported that all incidents occurred in the southeast of the country, in the context of the ongoing conflict between Turkish state armed forces and the PKK. Reported incidents from 2019 included:

- On May 5, 2019, local media *Anadolu Agency* alleged that a reading room had been opened for students whose school, the Cumhuriyet Primary and Secondary School in İdil district, Şırnak province, had been set on fire.[2091]
- Local media sources reported that on October 17, 2019, a mortar shell struck a school in Bilekli village,

Birecik district, Şanlıurfa province. The attack allegedly damaged the roof but did not injure any students or staff.[2092]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA collated approximately 20 reported incidents of attacks on schools, students, teachers, and other education personnel, that affected over 60 people. Turkish security forces continued to arrest or detain students, teachers, and other primary and secondary school personnel from 2017 to 2019, although such incidents were reported less frequently than from 2013 to 2016.[2093] Many detained teachers worked at Gülen-affiliated schools.

In 2017, in addition to 14 cases of arrest or detention reported in *Education under Attack 2018*,[2094] media sources reported that a teacher was abducted in Siverek district, Şanlıurfa province, in southeastern Turkey. The teacher was allegedly killed, and his body was discovered on July 12, 2017.[2095]

In 2018, media and civil society sources reported one alleged incident of an attack on students. In Istanbul, on June 8, 2018, Turkish police arrested at least 20 students protesting the Ministry of Education's policies. The theme of the protest was "The report cards are yours, but the future is ours."[2096]

In 2018, GCPEA also identified two incidents where teachers were arrested for their perceived association with the Gülen movement. For example, state-run local media *Anadolu Agency* reported that on January 11, 2018, authorities arrested at least 25 teachers in Samsun province, 23 of whom had allegedly been dismissed from their teaching positions.[2097] In other countries, Turkey demanded the extradition of Turkish nationals who were teachers in schools associated with the Gülen movement. *The New York Times* and *Reuters* reported that six Turkish teachers at a Gülen-affiliated school in Kosovo were extradited on the orders of the Turkish government and arrested in late March 2018.[2098] In 2019, Human Rights Watch also reported that Turkish authorities requested the extradition of teachers who were Turkish nationals supportive of the Gülen movement resident, in various countries, and that extraditions were mostly carried out bypassing legal procedure. The teachers were immediately arrested and prosecuted once in Turkey.[2099]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA documented at least one alleged case of child recruitment. As reported in *Education under Attack 2018*, the PKK recruited a 15-year-old girl as she was on her way to school in Van province, according to the Turkish Ministry of Interior. According to the survivor, a PKK member threatened to harm the survivor's family if she did not join the group.[2100]

Attacks on higher education

Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA documented over 60 reports of attacks on higher education in which over 650 academics, as well as university students and personnel, were injured, arrested and detained, or charged. Such cases slowed during the course of the reporting period. According to *University World News*, there were at least 1,691 detentions or warrants issued for university students and staff during the two years from January 2016 to January 2018, including 1,236 reported to have been physically detained.[2101]

In addition, university students and academics previously arrested went to trial, facing conviction and sentencing, during the current reporting period. In April 2019, Amnesty International reported that 691 academics were, or had been, on trial on charges under Article 7/2 of the Anti-Terror Law, such as "making propaganda for a terrorist organization" after signing an Academics for Peace petition that called for an end to fighting in southeast Turkey in 2016.[2102] As of May 1, 2019, 185 academics had been given prison sentences, of which 149 were suspended and four were deferred.[2103]

On July 26, 2019, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and Front Line Defenders reported that the General Assembly of the Constitutional Court ruled that the convictions and sentencing to prison of ten academics who

were signatories of the petition for "propagandizing for a terrorist organization" were unconstitutional, and advised reparations and retrials.[2104] Human Rights Watch reported that many of signatories of the petition were subsequently acquitted.[2105]

Arrests and detentions of university students and personnel slowed from 2017 to 2018. According to information reported by Scholars at Risk, Human Rights Watch, and media sources, at least 400 university students and personnel were arrested or detained, or had arrest warrants issued for them in 2017.[2106] In 2018, similar sources reported that nearly 150 were arrested or detained.[2107] For example:

- Scholars at Risk reported that the Turkish government issued detention warrants for 17 individuals who had previously worked for Gazi University because of alleged connections to the Gülen movement; 11 of those individuals were reportedly detained.[2108]

- On March 22, 2018, Turkish police reportedly detained at least five students who had displayed banners condemning military operations in Turkey's southeast at an event on Boğaziçi University's campus, according to Scholars at Risk and Human Rights Watch. The event had taken place three days earlier, on March 19, 2018.[2109] Three other students were reportedly detained on March 25, 2018, and two more on March 31, 2018.[2110]

- On April 12, 2018, according to Scholars at Risk, Turkish police reportedly used force to break up a group of students protesting at Osmangazi University, against the April 5 killing of four university personnel by a research assistant who had accused them of being supporters of Fethullah Gülen. The police also reportedly arrested three of the protesting students, releasing them later in the day.[2111] Ten other students were briefly detained on the same day outside the Council of Higher Education in Ankara, as they peacefully protested the university's response to the killings. Police also reportedly used force to disperse that protest.[2112]

- Scholars at Risk reported that Turkish authorities raided student dorms in Adana and detained 25 university students because of alleged connections to the Gülen movement.[2113]

- According to Scholars at Risk, Turkish authorities issued detention warrants for 15 Hacettepe University personnel because of alleged connections to the Gülen movement. Nine of the academics affected had previously been dismissed from their positions, and nine personnel were detained.[2114]

- On November 16, 2018, the Dean of the Faculty of Law at İstanbul Bilgi University, and a professor of mathematics at Boğaziçi University, were briefly detained by police because of alleged connections to human rights activist Osman Kavala, according to Human Rights Watch, Scholars at Risk, and *Al Jazeera*.[2115] Kavala was the chairperson of Anadolu Kültür, a civil society organization that had co-organized the Boğaziçi European School of Politics, an academic program in which the Dean had participated.[2116] The professor of mathematics had also signed the Academics for Peace petition, according to *Bianet*.[2117] Police also allegedly detained at least ten others in the same incident.

In 2019, over 50 university students and staff had been arrested or detained because of participation in university protests, according to media and NGO sources. These included:

- On March 8, 2019, at least seven female students were reportedly detained during a Women's Day gathering at Ege University in Izmir city, Izmir province.[2118]

- On May 10, 2019, Scholars at Risk, Amnesty International, and local media reported that police used excessive force, including teargas, rubber bullets, and a water cannon, to disperse students who took part in a peaceful lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) Pride Parade on the Middle East Technical University (METU) campus, in Ankara, and detained 25 students. The university's rector had banned the parade. As of August 2019, 18 students and one academic had been charged with unlawful assembly under the Law on Meetings and Demonstrations, according to Amnesty International.[2119]

- On June 30, 2019, Scholars at Risk reported that state security forces allegedly arrested four students from METU in Ankara to prevent them from displaying political banners at the university's graduation ceremony, which they missed while in detention. Police released the students later on the same day, but they were reportedly charged with "making propaganda for a terrorist organization." In 2018, students at METU were arrested and charged after carrying political banners at the annual graduation ceremony.[2120]

- On July 8, 2019, police reportedly used excessive force against demonstrators and arrested one student at METU in Ankara when dispersing a student protest. Students had demonstrated for over 50 days about the removal of trees from campus.[2121]

- On December 25, 2019, media and local sources reported that police dispersed a group of women's rights activist students who were protesting femicide and violence against women at Ankara University. Police allegedly arrested at least five students.[2122]

In 2019, GCPEA also identified two reports of arrests of scholars for their academic activities:

- Scholars at Risk reported that on January 30, 2019, authorities issued an arrest warrant for a dual American-Turkish citizen and professor at the University of California Davis, for "making propaganda for a terrorist organization." The professor returned to Turkey for court proceedings on June 26, 2019, when he was detained by authorities. While the length of his detention was not noted, he was acquitted of charges on October 24, 2019.[2123]

- Authorities reportedly arrested a Turkish professor at the Claude Bernard Lyon 1 University, on May 11, 2019 in Balıkesir, on charges of "making propaganda for a terrorist organization," after participating in a screening of a documentary in France in February 2019, organized by the Kurdish Friends of Lyon and Rhône-Alpes. On July 30, 2019, the Balıkesir 2nd Heavy Penal Court ordered his release without judicial control and exemption from forthcoming hearings, according to Scholars at Risk. The scholar was also a signatory to the Academics for Peace petition.[2124]

UGANDA

GCPEA identified at least 30 reported attacks on school and university students and university personnel during this reporting period. Police and military reportedly used excessive force, including live ammunition and teargas, to disperse protests, in addition to detaining or arresting at least 135 university students participating in education-related protests, some of which turned violent.

Context

In Uganda, the police and military used excessive force against school and university students and university staff between 2017 and 2019. During the reporting period, security and governance declined in the East African nation, according to the International Crisis Group (ICG) and international media.[2125]

Outspoken critics of the government were routinely arrested, detained, or faced persistent harassment from the police and military, according to Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.[2126] Several public figures, such as Dr. Stella Nyanzi of Makerere University, were arrested for critical statements.[2127]

Within this context, students and academics protested the proposed constitutional amendment to remove the age limit for presidential candidates in 2017.[2128] Students also protested increases to university fees in 2018 and 2019.[2129]

Uganda has not previously been profiled in *Education under Attack*, thus no comparisons with prior reporting periods can be made.

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least five reports of incidents of attacks on school students.[2130] Police used live ammunition and teargas on, and arrested, secondary school students who were protesting school-specific policies and events, over the course of the reporting period. In some cases, student activities turned violent before police intervention; however, in others, student protests were peaceful. While cases of students using violence against teachers, or the reverse, do not meet GCPEA's criteria for inclusion, allegations of state police firing on, or otherwise using force against, student protesters do qualify and are covered. Examples of reported incidents included:

- Local media outlet *Daily Monitor* and the Uganda Human Rights Commission reported that on June 26, 2017, police fired live ammunition to disperse a student strike, seriously injuring three students of Kacheera High School in Rakai town and district.[2131]
- Local media outlet *Daily Monitor* reported that on November 15, 2017, a student strike over increased tuition at the Ndorwa Muslim Secondary School, in Kabale town and district, turned violent as students threw stones at teachers. In response, anti-riot police reportedly fired live ammunition and teargas to disperse student protesters.[2132]
- On August 1, 2018, in Burere town, Buhweju district, students at Nyakitoko Secondary School reportedly held a protest to demand that the school principal resign, as reported in local media outlet *Daily Monitor*. Police allegedly shot and killed an 18-year old student and injured another 22-year old student while dispersing the gathering. Two police officers were reportedly arrested after the event.[2133]
- On March 14, 2019, police reportedly fired teargas and live ammunition at secondary school students participating in a violent protest at Kigezi High School in Kabale town and district. Students allegedly attacked a teacher and threw stones at police, according to local media outlet *Uganda Radio Network*.[2134]

Attacks on higher education

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA compiled at least 25 reported attacks on higher education students

and staff in which police used teargas, rubber bullets, live ammunition, and batons to forcefully disperse protests; police also detained or arrested at least 135 students under various charges, including not having a license to demonstrate.[2135] Many of these attacks occurred at Makerere University in Kampala, where students demonstrated against a range of higher education-related incidents, including the court case of Dr. Stella Nyanzi in May 2017.

In 2017, GCPEA collected approximately six reports of attacks on higher education.[2136] Examples included:

- Local media outlet *Daily Monitor* reported that police arrested 15 students and fired teargas and rubber bullets at student protesters at Makerere University who were participating in a demonstration on May 3, 2017, on campus. Students were protesting the university's failure to issue key documents including exam results, transcripts, and identity cards.[2137]
- Local and regional news outlets *The Independent*, *The Observer*, and *Africa News* reported that on September 21, 2017, police arrested five Makerere University students after using teargas to disperse dozens of students who were organizing a march from campus to protest against the removal of age-limits for presidential candidates.[2138] Some of the arrests occurred on campus, according to local media.[2139]
- On May 10, 2017, four Makerere University students were reportedly arrested at Buganda Road Magistrate's Court in Kampala after protesting for Dr. Stella Nyanzi's immediate release during the hearing for her bail application, according to local media outlet *New Vision*. Holding placards, the students allegedly demanded the lecturer return to the university to resume her academic duties.[2140]

In 2018, attacks followed a similar pattern. Students protesting university policies or actions were met with arrest or excessive force in approximately nine reported incidents,[2141] for instance:

- Local news outlet *Daily Monitor* reported that on May 7, 2018, students at Busoga University, Iganga town and district, protested the institution's administration which, due to licensing problems, could not allow students to take final exams. Eight students were arrested the following day on campus.[2142]
- On September 10, 2018, the Counter Terrorism Police and Military Police reportedly used teargas and live bullets in response to student protests at Makerere University in Kampala, according to local news source *PML Daily*. The students were protesting against the 15 percent increase in tuition fees, passed by the university council; 16 students were allegedly arrested in the protests, as reported in *Daily Monitor*.[2143]
- Students at Kyambogo University in Kampala reportedly protested an increase in tuition fees on October 22, 2018. As reported in *Daily Monitor*, police allegedly used teargas and fired rubber bullets to defuse the protest.[2144]
- Local media outlet *Uganda Radio Network* reported that on November 2, 2018, police used teargas and live ammunition to disperse a student protest at Uganda Christian University, Mbale town and district. Students were demonstrating to demand a vote recount in recent student elections.[2145]

In 2019, GCPEA identified a slight increase in reported attacks on higher education, as compared to prior years; 11 reported incidents were collected,[2146] which included:

- Local media outlets *Daily Monitor* and *PML Daily* reported that on February 6, 2019, police and military forces arrested an unspecified number of students at Makerere University who were protesting the university's handling of a lecturer strike and failure to resume courses. Students allegedly burned wood on nearby roads, though no reports of violence were recorded.[2147]
- Local news source *Uganda Radio Network* reported that military police physically assaulted and injured a lecturer at Makerere University on March 14, 2019, after dispersing an earlier student protest.[2148]
- On August 26, 2019, police reportedly used teargas and live ammunition to disperse protesting Engineering and Medicine students at Kabale University, Kabale district, according to local news source *Uganda Radio Network*. The students allegedly protested over a recent increase in their tuition and the

requirement that they repeat a year if retaking a course.[2149]

- According to Human Rights Watch and Scholars at Risk, police reportedly arrested at least 20 students, many of them female, on October 22, 2019, who organized a protest at Makerere University in Kampala over a 15 percent increase to tuition. The students allegedly were arrested for "inciting violence" and "unlawful assembly"; they were released later that day.[2150]

- On October 23, 2019, students at Makerere University in Kampala reportedly continued to protest over increased tuition fees, but added to their grievances the arrest of fellow students the day before, according to Scholars at Risk. Students reportedly threw rocks and other objects at police and military officers and set tires on fire. Police and the military allegedly responded with teargas and rubber bullets.[2151]

- As student protests continued, police and the military reportedly arrested 12 students and fired teargas into two student dormitories on October 24, 2019, at Makerere University in Kampala. Military soldiers then entered one dormitory that evening and physically assaulted several students, according to Human Right Watch, Scholars at Risk, and local media.[2152]

- In Gulu town, police reportedly arrested at least four students from Gulu University, located in Gulu district, on November 1, 2019, who had organized a peaceful protest the day before as a show of solidarity with their fellow students at Makerere University.[2153] As mentioned above, Makerere University students protested a tuition increase in October 2019.

UKRAINE

Almost 100 attacks on schools were reported in Ukraine between 2017 and 2019, less frequently than at the height of the conflict, but affecting the education of hundreds of children. Several cases of military use of schools were reported annually, and more than 150 schools were concerned about the proximity of military activities. School students and staff members were also injured or killed in attacks throughout the reporting period.

Context

Despite repeated ceasefire agreements, fighting continued in eastern Ukraine throughout the reporting period,[2154] while the Minsk Agreements, the existing framework for peace, were largely unimplemented.[2155] The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) to Ukraine regularly identified ceasefire violations along the "contact line"—a 500 kilometer line separating non-government-controlled areas (NGCA) of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts from the rest of Ukraine – government-controlled areas (GCA).[2156] After a sharp increase in violence in early 2019, armed clashes appeared to decrease throughout the rest of the year.[2157]

The conflict significantly impacted civilian life during the reporting period. At the end of 2019, the UN reported that approximately five million people were affected by the armed conflict, with 3.4 million requiring humanitarian assistance and protection.[2158] According to ICG and the UN, over 600,000 people were living in unsafe areas near the contact line and were at daily risk due to shelling, landmines, restrictions of movement and access to basic services.[2159] Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERWs) remained one of the biggest threats to civilian life during the reporting period. According to the UN, Ukraine had the highest number of anti-vehicle mine incidents globally from 2016 to 2018, and mine-related incidents accounted for 40 percent of civilian casualties in 2017 and 2018.[2160]

Hostilities also caused damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure, including schools, and were a significant barrier to education. Hundreds of schools were damaged or destroyed, schools were closed, and teaching staff were lost, resulting in significant gaps in learning. According to the Education Cluster, in 2018, more than 242,000 children and teachers living near the contact line faced significant security risks on the way to school, including shelling, landmines, and other explosives.[2161]

Attacks on education, particularly attacks on schools, continued to occur throughout the reporting period, although not as frequently as during the height of the conflict. Rates of attack on education shifted with the dynamics of fighting, with dozens of attacks taking place in 2017 and 2019, and fewer in 2018.[2162]

In November 2019, Ukraine became the 100th country to endorse the Safe Schools Declaration. International partners in Ukraine also supported the protection of education during this period. For example, in May 2019, the Ukraine Education Cluster published a Guidance Note for monitoring, reporting, and responding to attacks on education, for use by partners in the field.[2163]

Attacks on schools

GCPEA collected reports of at least 95 attacks on schools which took place between 2017 and 2019. Mortars, small arms fire, and other explosives damaged schools in dozens of incidents that took place along the contact line between 2017 and 2019. Some schools were struck multiple times. Dozens of schools also reported the presence of unexploded ordnance in their vicinity. Attacks on schools significantly decreased from the period covered in *Education under Attack 2018*; more than 740 schools were reportedly damaged or destroyed between April 2014 and March 2017.[2164]

The Education Cluster reported 43 attacks on schools in 2017, a significant increase over the numbers reported in 2016 (26).[2165] However, no structured monitoring and reporting mechanism existed in 2016, so attacks may

have been underreported. Rates of attacks on schools fell again in 2018, with the Education Cluster reporting 16 incidents.[2166] Over half of these attacks reportedly occurred in May and June of that year.[2167] The attacks affected hundreds of children, who were sometimes attending school at the time of the attacks. In addition, in 2018, 61 schools reported the presence of unexploded ordnance in their vicinity.[2168] Examples of attacks included:

- Staff at a school located on Lenina Street in Dokuchaievsk, Donetsk oblast (NGCA) informed the OSCE SMM that at noon on February 14, 2018, shelling began. Three hundred students were in the school at the time, and school staff accompanied the students to a shelter in the building. A staff member at another school on the same street also reported explosions around the same time, while students were in class. The OSCE SMM reported seeing damage to windows of both schools and damage to the wall of the second school.[2169]

- The OSCE SMM reported that the director of a school in Hranitne, Dontesk oblast (GCA), reported to the OSCE SMM that her school was struck by small arms fire on the afternoon of May 13, 2018. No students were in the school at the time. The Monitoring Mission reported damage to a window of the school.[2170]

- Various actors and media reported that, on May 17, 2018, shells reportedly hit School #11 in Svitlodarsk, Donetsk oblast (GCA). The school reportedly had 387 students and 46 staff members present at the time of the attack.[2171] The SMM reported observing a crater next to the school and fresh shrapnel scars on trees next to the crater.[2172]

- On June 9, 2018, the SMM observed a hole in the roof of a school building and debris on the roof of a nearby kindergarten in Donetsk oblast (NGCA). The SMM reported seeing fighters near the building.[2173]

- The Education Cluster reported that on August 27, 2018, shooting occurred at a kindergarten in Verhnetoretske, Donetsk oblast (GCA), injuring the mother of a child.[2174]

- On September 11, 2018, shelling reportedly occurred in the vicinity of a school in Zolote 5/ Mykhailivka, Luhansk oblast (NGCA), while classes were in session. Around 100 students and teachers reportedly had to be evacuated.[2175]

- On October 18, 2018, a hand grenade reportedly exploded near a kindergarten in Donetskyi settlement in Luhanska oblast (NGCA) while a staff member was sweeping the area. The staff member was injured.[2176]

Attacks on schools more than doubled from 2018 to 2019, with the Education Cluster recording 36 incidents resulting in damage to schools in 2019.[2177] Almost two-thirds of these incidents took place between January and July.[2178] Seven attacks took place in March 2019, despite a recommitment to the ceasefire, which came into effect at the beginning of the month.[2179] Much of the fighting affecting education was concentrated in Zolote 5/ Mykhailivka, Luhansk oblast (NGCA). According to the Education Cluster and OSCE, School #4 on the outskirts of Zolote 5/ Mykhailivka, which serves 100 students, was damaged by fighting at least 15 times between January and August 2019, sometimes while classes were in session, so that children needed to be led to shelter in the basement.[2180] The school, serving 87 students and 15 pre-school children, also faced temporary closures because of the fighting.[2181] Schools reportedly affected by fighting in other areas included:

- On January 22, 2019, a shooting that took place during the night reportedly damaged a kindergarten that was serving 21 children in Chermalyk, Donetsk oblast (GCA), according to the Education Cluster.[2182]

- On January 24, 2019, shelling temporarily closed the Popasna #5 School in Zolote-4, Luhansk oblast (GCA). According to the Education Cluster, the shelling started while children were at the school, which had 48 students enrolled, but there were no reports of casualties or injuries.[2183]

- On March 21, 2019, machine gunfire struck and damaged School #116 in Donetsk city during the early morning while children were inside. Classes were suspended, but there were no reports of casualties or anyone injured. The school had reportedly only recently re-opened in February 2019, after being heavily damaged and closed in 2014.[2184]

- On March 21 and 22, 2019, explosive devices were found near Schools #96 and #92 in Donetsk city. Both devices were defused without detonation.[2185]

- On March 30, 2019, the OSCE SMM reported observing fresh shrapnel holes in the windows of a functioning school on Lunacharskoho Street in Zolote-2/Karbonit, Luhansk (GCA).[2186]

- On July 11, 2019, the Education Cluster and the OSCE reported that armed elements fired mortars, small arms, and artillery near Lukove, Donestka (NGCA). The attack damaged a nearby school building, shattering 20 windows, creating several shrapnel holes, and causing more than 15 craters within a 120-meter radius of the building.[2187]

- On October 15, 2019, the OSCE and the Education Cluster reported that clashes between armed elements caused damages, including broken windows and a hole in the roof, to a functioning school in Oleksandrivka, Donetsk (NGCA).[2188]

- On November 4, 2019, the Education Cluster reported that heavy shelling occurred in the area of School #10 in Novotoshkivske, Luhansk (GCA). Children were evacuated to a bomb shelter but no injuries or damages to the school were reported.[2189]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

GCPEA collected reports of at least 15 attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel, between 2017 and 2019. By comparison, in *Education under Attack 2018,* GCPEA reported two attacks on students or educators, which took place in 2014 and 2016.[2190]

In 2018, the Education Cluster reported five incidents of threatened or actual death or injuries, at least one of which was reported as an individual incident, as described below.[2191] Media sources also reported one incident that affected students or school personnel in 2018; it was not clear whether this was included in incidents reported by the Education Cluster. They included:

- The Education Cluster and local media reported that on April 12, 2018, mortars or artillery reportedly struck a school bus with children on board in Zaisevo village, near Gorlovka, Donetsk (NGCA). The children were evacuated, and no one was injured.[2192]

- On May 22, 2018, the *Associated Press* and other local sources reported that an explosion occurred on a bus in Debaltseve, Donetsk oblast (NGCA), when a grenade located in the backpack of a schoolboy exploded. One boy died and two boys and a girl were allegedly injured, all of whom were between the ages of 14 and 16.[2193]

In 2019, the Education Cluster reported ten incidents involving threats of death or injuries towards school students, teachers, or parents.[2194]

Military use of schools and universities

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected reports of almost 20 incidents of military use of schools. By comparison, between two and five cases of military use were reported each year from 2014 to 2016, which included the use of school grounds as bases, for weapons storage, and military vehicle parking.[2195]

The Education Cluster reported eight cases of schools used for military purposes, or located in close proximity to military bases, in 2017,[2196] and 11 cases in 2018.[2197] In addition, over 150 schools reported being concerned about the proximity of military activities, according to an Education Cluster survey conducted in mid-2018.[2198] The OSCE SMM reported 12 cases of observing military use of schools or military bases in the proximity of schools in 2018;[2199] it was not clear whether these overlapped with those reported by the Education Cluster:

- On March 24, 2018, the OSCE SMM reported trenches that were newly dug near a school building in Pavlopil near Mariupol, Donetsk oblast (GCA).[2200]

- On May 22, 2018, the Monitoring Mission observed three surface-to-air missile systems located 50 meters from a school building in Tarasivka, Donetsk oblast (GCA).[2201]

- On May 31, 2018, a member of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) reportedly informed the OSCE SMM that the UAF's engineering unit had been temporarily using School #27, located on Tsiolkovskoho Street in Popasna, Luhansk oblast (GCA), for the past ten months, since August 2017. The school's displaced students were relocated to other schools in Popasna.[2202]

- On June 12, 2018, the OSCE SMM observed infantry combat support vehicles next to a school in Zolote-3, Donetsk oblast (GCA).[2203]

- On July 1, 2018, the Monitoring Mission observed two stationary armored personnel carriers and approximately 15-20 UAF soldiers on the premises of a former community building located 200 meters from an in-use school in Zolote-4/Rodina, Luhansk oblast (GCA). Four local adult civilians expressed to the SMM that they were concerned about letting their children use the school's playground.[2204]

- On July 5, 2018, the OSCE SMM observed a UAF compound located approximately 350 meters from a functioning school in Troitske, Luhansk oblast (GCA), and a UAF position 300 meters from another functioning school in Artema, also in Luhansk oblast (GCA).[2205]

- On September 16, 2018, the OSCE SMM observed an infantry fighting vehicle in the courtyard of a school that was no longer functioning in Marika, Donetsk (GCA).[2206]

- On September 18, 2018, the OSCE SMM saw three armored personnel carriers near a non-functional school that was being used by armed parties in Donetskyi, Donetsk oblast (NGCA).[2207]

- The OSCE SMM observed three combat firing positions on the roof of a building located across the street from a functioning school in Hranitne, Donetsk oblast (GCA) on September 24, 2018. The mission also observed four individuals dressed in camouflage, believed to be UAF soldiers, near the school.[2208]

- The OSCE SMM observed three surface-to-air missile systems in a schoolyard in Pobieda, Luhansk oblast (GCA) on December 10, 2018. The school was not functioning.[2209]

- The OSCE SMM observed two vehicles, identified as likely to be an armored personnel carrier and an armored reconnaissance vehicle, next to a school being used by armed parties in Donetskyi, Donetsk oblast (NGCA), on December 31, 2018. The school was not functioning.[2210] It was not clear whether this was the same school as in the OSCE SMM's report from September 18, 2018.

The Education Cluster reported eight incidents of educational facilities being used for military purposes or located close to military activity in 2019.[2211] The OSCE SMM observed eight similar cases between January and July 2019. The overlap between these incidents and the Education Cluster's reports was unclear. The incidents reported by the OSCE SMM were:

- On February 25, 2019, the OSCE SMM observed an armored personnel carrier and an armored reconnaissance vehicle next to a non-functional school being used by the armed parties in Donetskyi, Donetsk oblast (NGCA).[2212] This may have been the same school as the one(s) observed by the OSCE SMM on September 18, 2018 and December 31, 2018.

- The OSCE SMM observed two military tents and six UAF soldiers located near a functioning school in Novoluhanske, Donetsk oblast (GCA), on March 13, 2019.[2213]

- The OSCE SMM reported an armored personnel carrier located next to a functioning primary school in Raihorodkha, Luhansk oblast (GCA), on April 7, 2019.[2214]

- On May 19, 2019, the OSCE SMM reported the presence of an armed personnel carrier in the yard of a non-operational school in Kalmiuske, Donetsk oblast (NGCA).[2215]

- On June 1, 2019, the OSCE SMM observed a surface-to-air missile system near a functioning school in Tarasivka, Donetsk oblast (GCA).[2216]

- In Popasna, Luhansk oblast (GCA), the OSCE SMM observed a tank stationed within 150 meters of a school on multiple occasions, including July 15, 27 and 31, 2019.[2217]

- The OSCE SMM reported that, on August 21, 2019, an armored personnel carrier was parked near a school building in Raihorodka, Luhansk oblast (GCA).[2218]

- On August 24, 2019, the OSCE SMM observed a multiple launch rocket system about 40 meters from civilian homes and about 150 meters from a school in Chabanivka, Luhansk oblast (GCA).[2219]

VENEZUELA

Amid an ongoing economic, political, and humanitarian crisis, reported attacks on higher education decreased during this reporting period. However, the government continued to repress protests and detain students. Reports of military use of schools increased slightly from the previous reporting period.

Context

Political violence and insecurity increased during this reporting period. In May 2018, Nicolás Maduro won a second presidential term in elections marred by irregularities and without international independent oversight.[2220] On January 23, 2019, Venezuela's opposition-led National Assembly declared Juan Guaidó, the leader of the legislative body, interim president. More than 50 governments, including the United States, Canada and most South American governments, recognized the change in leadership.[2221] However, by the end of the reporting period, the country remained at a political impasse.[2222]

Many Venezuelans faced dire living conditions during this reporting period. According to a survey conducted by a consortium of Venezuelan universities, poverty rose from 48 percent in 2014 to 87 percent in 2017.[2223] Extreme rates of inflation, over two million percent per year at the time of writing, impacted residents' ability to afford food and access healthcare.[2224] The government repeatedly limited deliveries of humanitarian aid from international organizations; a first shipment arrived in April 2019, but a comprehensive large-scale humanitarian response led by the UN had yet to be implemented.[2225] Human Rights Watch reported that the crisis had contributed to high levels of violence, with security forces having killed nearly 7,000 people for "resisting authority" in 2018 and the first five months of 2019.[2226] According to the Venezuelan Violence Observatory, 5,364 children and young people died in 2018 as a result of police violence.[2227]

Approximately 4.8 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants were living outside the country as of December 2019.[2228]

The UN estimated that, as of April 2019, more than one million children had stopped attending school due to rising transportation costs and cuts to school feeding programs.[2229] In addition, rising rates of inflation decreased the value of teachers' salaries, leading some to stop going to work and forcing some schools to close.[2230] In border areas, many Venezuelan children attended Colombian schools, often using dangerous, informal crossings controlled by non-state armed groups to enter into the neighboring country.[2231] According to Human Rights Watch and other sources, children were at an increased risk of forced recruitment in these border regions, not only in Colombia by non-state armed groups, including the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army) (ELN) and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia—Ejército del Pueblo (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army) (FARC-EP) dissident groups, but also in Venezuela.[2232] The ELN and FARC-EP dissident groups, traditionally found in Colombia, maintained their presence across the border in Venezuela during this period.[2233] According to local NGO Fundación Redes, the non-state armed group Fuerzas Bolivarianas de Liberación (Bolivarian Liberation Forces) also forcibly recruited out-of-school children in Venezuela's border states.[2234]

In April 2018, *AFP* reported that the University of Zulia in Maracaibo reduced courses to three days a week in order to minimize the economic burden of travel to the university.[2235] In April 2018, the director of the University of Oriente in Cumaná stated that 25 percent of teaching staff and 40 percent of students had emigrated since 2016.[2236] Professors and students at the Central University of Venezuela in Caracas also told *AFP* that insecurity had increased on campus.[2237] More broadly, police, military, and intelligence officers continued to arrest university students and professors and violently repress their protests, sometimes aided by pro-government armed groups (known as "colectivos"), according to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the UN.[2238]

Attacks on school students, teachers, and other education personnel

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected one report of an attack on school students, teachers, or other education personnel. On September 16, 2019, teachers reportedly marched in Caracas towards the Ministry of Education to protest against high student absentee rates and demand higher salaries and improved school infrastructure. Local and regional media reported allegations that, as teachers passed the line of National Guard and National Bolivarian Police, pro-government armed civilians fired seven shots in the air above the teachers to disperse the protest.[2239]

In addition, the Venezuelan Observatory of Social Conflict documented at least 388 protests related to education in 2018,[2240] and 925 education-related protests in 2019.[2241] The same organization also reported that, in 2018, 14 people were killed in the context of protests;[2242] in 2019, the number reported was 67.[2243] However, it is unknown whether any of the reported killings occurred during protests related to education, or whether those protests covered primary and secondary schooling or higher education.

Military use of schools and universities

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected approximately five reports of military use of schools and universities. No reports of such incidents were collected during the prior reporting period, which covered 2013-2017. In 2018 and 2019, non-state armed groups, pro-government armed groups, and Venezuelan National Guard forces used, or threatened to use, schools and universities for military purposes in several states across the country, including two reported incidents in Mérida state.

In 2018, Fundación Redes, a local NGO, received allegations that members of an armed group entered schools in Apure, Amazonas, Barinas, Bolívar, Táchira, and Zulia states. While occupying these schools, the armed group reportedly forced students to participate in recreational activities and perform plays that portrayed the armed group in a heroic light, and distributed materials to students about the group's history, philosophy, and political aims.[2244] The same organization alleges that members of armed groups entered at least 325 schools in 2019, in Amazonas, Apure, and Táchira, all states along the Colombian border.[2245]

On April 13, 2018, a group of at least 100 people calling themselves the "Socialist Commune Battle and Victory Unit" reportedly occupied the University of Los Andes' land, away from the main campus. The University used the farmland, located in El Vigía, Mérida state, for research and academic practicums, according to Aula Abierta, a Venezuelan NGO and academic freedom monitor.[2246]

In 2019, GCPEA compiled four reported cases of military use of schools:

- Local media reported that on an unspecified date between February 14 and 24, 2019, at least 17 unidentified armed individuals allegedly engaged in military training with rifles in Vuelvan Caras primary school in San Fernando de Apure, Apure state.[2247] A journalist claimed to identify at least one well-known member of an armed group through photos posted on social media.[2248]

- Local media *RetoPaís* reported that the national director of Fe y Alegría, a worldwide network of Catholic schools that runs 180 primary and middle schools in Venezuela, made a public complaint after a member of the National Guard and approximately 80 members of the military force requested to use San Javier del Valle school in the city of Mérida for military exercises from February 22 to February 24, 2019. The school director rejected the request and, in his public statement, referred to other requests made by officers to use Fe y Alegría schools for armed military exercises.[2249]

- On February 23, 2019, 100 pro-government militia members reportedly occupied a school in Ureña, Táchira state. International media outlet *Alianza News* reported the armed actors were in place to reinforce the border closure with Colombia instated around that time.[2250]

- On May 24, 2019, *CNN* reported that members of a colectivo were running a radio station from a small room in a primary school in Caracas.[2251]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

Fundación Redes, a local NGO, alleged that in 2018 and 2019 non-state armed groups entered schools, as well as visited students' homes, in rural areas of states along Venezuela's border with Colombia, such as in Delicias and San Antonio towns, Táchira state. Based on fieldwork and interviews with teachers, the organization reports that the armed groups collected students' information and gave them gifts and school supplies in an attempt to persuade the students to join their ranks.[2252]

Sexual violence at, or on the way to or from, school or university

In 2017, Human Rights Watch reported the sexual assault of a female student detained by police in Aragua state.[2253] No other reports were collected during the reporting period. Although the UN documented cases of sexual violence while political opponents and their relatives were detained[2254] and Human Rights Watch reported cases of non-state armed groups abducting and sexually abusing girls,[2255] the status of survivors as students, teachers, or academics was unknown.

Attacks on higher education

During the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA collected at least 35 reports of attacks on higher education. Attacks on higher education decreased during this reporting period as compared to the 2013-2017 period, when hundreds of students were killed, injured, or detained and violent repression of protests occurred multiple times per year. Attacks peaked in 2014 and 2017 when police and National Guard forces, often accompanied by colectivos, repressed massive student-led protests.[2256]

In 2017, GCPEA collected 22 reports of attacks on higher education, primarily consisting of arrests and detention of university students and staff, and violent repression of protests.[2257] The NGO Aula Abierta documented at least 17 cases of arbitrary detention of academics in 2017 for a range of reasons, from publishing articles critical of the government, to participating in protests.[2258] The same organization recorded the deaths of 19 university students, the arrest of 339 university students, and the repression of at least 92 protests, organized by the academic community or attended by a large component of this community, all in 2017.[2259] However, GCPEA could not confirm if other sources also reported these same cases or whether these incidents met GCPEA criteria for attacks on education.

In 2018-2019, GCPEA collected reports of 14 attacks on higher education students and personnel, related to violent repression of protests, detention, and threats. This was a marked decrease from 2017, probably related to an overall reduction in the number of higher education protests which peaked in previous years, as well as a general shift from one- or few-issue protests against specific government policies, including those curbing academic freedom, to all-encompassing protests against government abuses and the humanitarian crisis.[2260]

GCPEA gathered five reports of attacks on higher education in 2018, all related to protest repression.[2261] Aula Abierta also recorded at least 51 incidents of insecurity on university campuses across the country between January and September 2018.[2262] Examples included:

- Bolivarian National Intelligence Services arrested two University of Los Andes law students in Mérida, on March 5, 2018, according to Scholars at Risk and local media outlet *El Nacional*. The arrests were carried out shortly after the student leaders gave a television interview demanding authorities end transit strikes that prevented students from attending classes.[2263]

- On November 14, 2018, state security forces reportedly raided the University of Carabobo, in Valencia, and threw teargas at students during student elections, according to Scholars at Risk. Prior to the elections, the Carabobo state governor reportedly imposed a state-appointed commission, which overturned the existing student electoral commission. The president of the student commission claimed to have received threats from the Carabobo governor before the raid.[2264]

- Scholars at Risk reported that on November 21, 2018, an estimated 400 students gathered at the Central

University of Venezuela to protest poor learning conditions and the country's economic crisis. Hundreds of police and National Guard officers in riot gear reportedly barred students from leaving campus. Police eventually launched teargas at student protesters and students reportedly threw bottles and stones at police. At least a dozen students were injured by teargas.[2265]

In 2019, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported the arbitrary detention of university personnel who criticized the government, as well as travel restrictions and the withholding of salaries.[2266]

GCPEA identified nine attacks on higher education in 2019, including threats and arrests.[2267] During this period, university students and staff working at medical schools and university teaching hospitals were also targeted; GCPEA classified several of these incidents as attacks on education. Instances of higher education attacks include:

- The National Guard allegedly arrested a National Experimental University of Yaracuy professor on February 23, 2019, while he was organizing a protest to denounce violations of professors' labor rights in San Felipe, Yaracuy state, as reported by Aula Abierta.[2268]

- On February 23, 2019, the President of the Federation of University Centers at University of Carabobo in Valencia, Carabobo state, reported through his Twitter account that he, along with the dean and other student leaders, was detained at a police station after being stopped while traveling towards the Colombian border in a University of Carabobo bus.[2269] Local media reported that the student leader had been detained in June that same year, allegedly as retaliation for the Federation of University Centers having taken its headquarters back from official groups several days earlier.[2270]

- On May 10, 2019, after breaking into the home of the president of the Association of Professors of the University of Los Andes, in Mérida, hooded and armed men reportedly painted a death threat on the wall. The Association had been advocating against violations of academics' labor rights, according to Aula Abierta.[2271]

- According to local and regional media, on November 14, 2019, National Bolivarian Police and National Bolivarian Guard officers allegedly used teargas and pepper spray on students, immediately outside the Central University of Venezuela, to impede their protest from continuing towards the Plaza Venezuela, in Caracas. The student protesters reportedly responded by throwing stones and other objects at the officers. Reforms to university elections and greater university autonomy were reported as the reasons for the march.[2272]

YEMEN

Airstrikes, mortars, and crossfire continued to damage schools and universities in Yemen throughout the 2017-2019 reporting period. Airstrikes constituted almost half of all attacks on schools in 2018 and 2019. Armed groups detained or killed university staff. In one particularly devastating attack, an airstrike killed more than two dozen children when it struck a school bus in Saada governorate. Armed parties also used schools for military purposes and recruited children from schools.

Context

Conflict between Houthi forces (also known as Ansar Allah) and Saudi Arabia and Emirati-aligned coalition armed forces continued during the 2017-2019 reporting period.[2273] According to analyses by ACLED, 2018 and 2019 were the deadliest of the five years of conflict.[2274] Taizz and Al Hudaydah governorates were the sites of some of the most significant fighting during the reporting period.[2275] In Sana'a city, where the Houthi-backed Supreme Political Council was based (De Facto Government -DFG), Saudi-led coalition airstrikes continued in the reporting period, albeit less frequently than previously, and the Houthis increasingly repressed dissent.[2276]

Since 2015, Aden, Yemen's second largest city, has functioned as the temporary capital for the internationally-recognized government (IRG) of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi.[2277] In August 2019, a new fighting front opened up in the south of Yemen, originating in Aden, but with clashes radiating out to Abyan and Shabwa provinces.[2278] The Southern Transitional Council (STC), an Emirati-aligned group in opposition to the IRG, took the city of Aden from forces loyal to Hadi between August and November 2019, when Hadi's government and the STC signed a Saudi-brokered power-sharing agreement.[2279]

In 2018 and 2019, Yemen remained the world's worst humanitarian crisis.[2280] In December 2018, 7.4 million children were in need of child protection services.[2281] At the end of 2019, 80 percent of the population, 24 million people, were in need of humanitarian assistance, more than 20 million people were food insecure,[2282] while 3.9 million were displaced, including 600,000 people who fled fighting in Al Hudaydah governorate during the second half of 2018.[2283] According to ACLED, the conflict caused over 100,000 reported fatalities from the beginning of 2015 to October 2019, including 12,000 civilian fatalities from events that directly targeted civilians.[2284]

The conflict continued to weaken Yemen's already struggling education system. In September 2019, the UN reported that two million students remained out of school and another 3.7 million children were at risk of losing access to education.[2285] Girls were particularly affected, with Save the Children reporting that some families kept their girls home from school because of fears of sexual harassment and other forms of violence on the way to or from, or at, school.[2286]

Throughout the reporting period, the payment of teachers' salaries affected quality of, and access to, education. A nationwide teacher strike led 90 percent of public schools to remain closed at the beginning of the 2018-2019 school-year.[2287] Southern teachers returned to teaching in mid-October 2018, after receiving a salary increase, but hyper-inflation decreased the value of those salaries and in December 2018, Save the Children warned of the risk of another teacher strike because of fluctuating currency exchange rates.[2288] By the end of 2018, neither teachers nor other school-based staff in Yemen's 11 northern governorates had received government salaries for more than two years, since October 2016.

Attacks on schools

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified at least 130 reports of attacks on schools. However, the Education Cluster reported that nearly 1,800 schools were either damaged or destroyed due to conflict between March 2015 and December 2018;[2289] unavailability of disaggregated data prevented GCPEA from determining the years in which attacks occurred. The UN verified 244 attacks on, and military use of, schools, for the period between April 2013 and December 2018, 140 of which were attributed to the Saudi-led coalition; close to half of the attacks

were carried out during the escalation of the conflict in 2015, primarily in Saada and Taizz governorates, and more than 90 percent of attacks damaged or destroyed schools.[2290] Due to challenges faced by the UN in verifying attacks on schools and military use of schools, the true number of attacks is likely to be higher.[2291]

Based on the information collected by GCPEA, a significant proportion of reported attacks on schools were allegedly the result of airstrikes by the Saudi-led coalition; however, ground combat, targeted explosive attacks, and targeted threats also affected schools. Attacks on schools had devastating effects on infrastructure – over 2,500 schools were closed in March 2018, two-thirds of which were damaged by fighting, and seven percent of which were being used by displaced persons or for military purposes.[2292]

The UN verified 20 attacks on schools in 2017.[2293] During the same period, GCPEA identified reporting from the Yemen Data Project, the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, media, and international organizations, which indicated almost 70 reported incidents of attacks on schools,[2294] at least 20 of which occurred in Dhubab, Taizz governorate.[2295]

Yemen's Education Cluster estimated that there were 37 attacks on schools in 2018.[2296] In the same period, the UN verified 28 attacks on schools, and reported that 84 percent of attacks on schools and hospitals resulted in damage or destruction of facilities.[2297] The UN reported that the Saudi-led coalition and Houthis each perpetrated 12 attacks, and unidentified perpetrators were responsible for the remaining four.[2298]

In 2018, reporting by media, UN, and NGO sources indicated that more than half (22)[2299] of the 40 reported attacks on schools[2300] that occurred were the result of airstrikes. Artillery, canons, and ground shelling contributed to seven reported attacks on schools. For example:

- ACLED and CIMP collected reports from a local news agency of allegations that, on January 13, 2018, an airstrike hit a school in Al-Hamazat area of Sahar district, Saada governorate, causing damage to the school, including hundreds of books in its library.[2301]

- CIMP and the Yemen Data Project reported that on April 11, 2018, an airstrike struck near a girls' school in Bani Rabi'ah, Saada governorate. CIMP reported that the strike damaged the building.[2302]

- The Yemen Data Project and CIMP collected reports by news media that on July 2, 2018, an airstrike allegedly hit Abdulla Ateyah School in Zabid city, Al Hudaydah governorate, killing three civilians and injuring three others, including a child.[2303]

- ACLED and CIMP collected reports that on November 18, 2018, six female students and one teacher were injured when unidentified gunmen allegedly targeted a member of the Security Belt Forces of Abyan governorate as he passed by Al-Fardous School in Enmaa, Aden governorate. Bullets allegedly hit the school's gate and schoolyard.[2304]

In 2019, reports of attacks on schools continued at a similar rate as the previous year. GCPEA collected over 30 reports from news, civil society, UN, and NGOs, of attacks on schools, including airstrikes, ground-launched strikes, and explosives. These attacks led to the injury or death of at least 65 school students and personnel.[2305] Between January and June 2019, the UN Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting documented 21 reports of attacks on schools by unidentified elements but did not indicate how many incidents were verified.[2306] Examples of these included:

- According to allegations reported by the Yemen Data Project, on March 26, 2019, in Ar Rabsha area of Hudaydah city, armed groups launched a ground strike, including mortar shells and rockets, which struck Al-Awrah School for Girls. The attack reportedly resulted in significant damage to the buildings.[2307]

- On April 7, 2019, UN, NGO and media sources reported that the contents of a warehouse in Sana'a city caught fire and detonated.[2308] The UN and Human Rights Watch reported that Houthi forces had stored volatile material in the warehouse.[2309] The blasts caused the windows of four nearby schools to shatter, although it was not clear whether or not all of these were in use at the time. Some schoolchildren were

injured from broken glass, while others were injured or killed by trampling in the panic that ensued, or by attempting to jump from windows to escape. At least ten students were killed and dozens more injured, according to the UN. One school reportedly served at least 2,000 students.[2310]

- According to reporting by local media and the Yemen Data Project, on May 16, 2019, a coalition-led air raid allegedly damaged Battar School in Qatabah district, Al Dhale governorate. Houthi forces were reportedly present in the area.[2311]

Attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified at least ten reports of attacks on students, teachers, and other education personnel. School students, teachers and personnel continued to be killed, injured, or abducted in targeted and indiscriminate attacks, with approximately five incidents occurring during each year of the reporting period, according to information GCPEA collected from UN, NGO, and media sources.[2312] These attacks were significantly more fatal in 2018, when more than 60 students and education personnel were killed or injured, than in 2017, when five students and education personnel were harmed.

The escalation in deaths in 2018 was primarily the result of a single airstrike by the Saudi-led coalition that struck a school bus on August 9, 2018, in Dhahyan, Saada governorate.[2313] The attack occurred in the middle of a market, and the children on the bus were reportedly part of an excursion during a summer program.[2314] According to Human Rights Watch, the attack killed at least 34 people, including three teachers and 25 children who were on the bus, and a child and teacher who were in the market. In addition, 13 children on the bus and six children in the market were wounded. Human Rights Watch called the attack an "apparent war crime."[2315] The Saudi-led coalition, under international scrutiny, later admitted that the airstrike had not been conducted in accordance with its rules of engagement.[2316]

In addition to the school bus attack, ACLED and the Yemen Data Project collected reports alleging that the following attacks targeted students, teachers, and other education personnel in 2018:

- The Yemen Data Project reported that on July 2, 2018, shots fired by an apparent sniper allegedly killed three children and injured three others who were in the vicinity of the Zaid Almoshkki school in Taizz governorate.[2317] Reports collected by GCPEA suggested that other incidents involving the injury of school students and personnel occurred several times between May 2017 and June 2018.[2318]
- The Yemen Data Project reported allegations that armed actors assassinated the director of a school in al Mansurah district, Aden city, as he was leaving home on September 23, 2018. The armed actors were reportedly wearing military uniforms and traveling in a pickup truck.[2319]
- Local media News Max One and the Yemen Data Project reported allegations that, on December 10, 2018, the director of the Education Office in Dhamar governorate was shot and killed by unidentified armed assailants as he left his home in Dhamar city. Reasons behind the killing were unknown.[2320]

In 2019, GCPEA collected two reported incidents of attacks on school teachers or education staff and one attack on a school student, affecting at least 27 people. These included:

- CIMP, local media, and the UN reported that, on April 3, 2019, a student brought a bomb, which he had found near his home, to Al-Fatah school, Sana'a governorate. The bomb allegedly detonated and killed two students between the ages of 12 and 14, and injured eight children.[2321]
- In January 2019, local media Aden al-Ghad reported allegations that armed assailants reportedly arrested 24 education staff, 23 teachers and the director of the Education Office, at an unspecified location in Ibb governorate, with the alleged intent to extort them for money. They were returning from collecting their salaries in Aden city.[2322] Another report indicated that the education personnel were arrested in late December, with the majority being released two days later.[2323]

Military use of schools and universities

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified at least 30 reports of military use of schools. Dozens of schools and universities continued to be used for military purposes during the reporting period. While the UN verified eight cases in which schools were used in Taizz (3), Amanat al-Asimah (2), Saada (2), and Sana'a (1) governorates for military purposes in 2017, OCHA reported that 23 schools remained in use in August 2017.[2324] The UN noted that the Houthis were responsible for five of the verified cases of military use, while Yemen Armed Forces were identified as responsible for one incident, and the Popular Resistance was responsible for two incidents, over the period. Three of the schools used for military purposes were later targeted for attack.[2325] In 2018, the UN verified 32 cases of military use of schools, four times as many as verified in 2017; 28 were attributed to Houthi forces.[2326]

In 2019, GCPEA identified five reported incidents of military use of schools and universities as prisons and barracks, from media and UN sources.[2327] For example, Al Jazeera reported that on September 1, 2019, airstrikes hit the campus of a community college in Dhamar city, Dhamar governorate, which was being used as a prison.[2328]

Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school

For the 2017-2019 period, GCPEA identified at least 21 reports of child recruitment at, or on the way to or from, school. The number of reported incidents of child recruitment at schools increased during the 2017-2019 period, as compared to the 2013-2017 reporting period, when only two cases were collected by GCPEA.[2329] One of these reported incidents occurred in 2017 and affected at least three boys, according to Amnesty International.[2330]

In 2018, the UN reported that Houthis used 20 schools to mobilize and train children, of which four were used for recruiting and mobilizing girls. However, it was unclear whether these schools were in addition to, or included in, the 32 schools reported as being used for military purposes, as reported above.[2331] Child recruitment at, or on the way to or from school, may appear to have increased due to improved monitoring and reporting on the violation.

Attacks on higher education

For the 2017-2019 reporting period, GCPEA identified at least 30 reported incidents of attacks on higher education. According to reports, higher education facilities were affected by airstrikes, explosives, or other effects of armed violence. Reports collected also indicated that higher education personnel were occasionally abducted, arrested, injured, or killed by armed elements. In Education under Attack 2018, GCPEA identified over 100 incidents of attacks on higher education, most of which were attacks on higher education facilities, and which escalated in 2015.[2332]

In 2017, GCPEA identified five attacks on university facilities and students. The Yemen Data Project reported at least three alleged airstrikes on universities in Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, and Sana'a governorates;[2333] Reuters reported one alleged incident of an attack on a higher education student in Aden in 2017.[2334]

Attacks on university students and personnel appeared to escalate in 2018 in contrast to the previous year. GCPEA identified ten attacks on higher education facilities and three reported incidents of attacks on university students and personnel, which harmed approximately 60 students and personnel, according to reporting from the Yemen Data Project, media, NGOs, and the UN.[2335] Reports included:

- At least five university professors were abducted on June 19, 2018, as they were traveling from Sana'a to Aden to receive their salaries from the internationally recognized government in Aden.[2336] On June 25, 2018, Al Arabiya reported that the professors had reportedly been moved to a prison. A female professor and her daughter who had allegedly been detained were reportedly released, but the Houthis detained and imprisoned her husband instead.[2337] At the time of writing, there was no information on how long the professors were held.
- OCHA reported that the facilities of Khalij Aden University in Al Dhale governorate, and the facilities of Zabid Technical Institute in Zabid, Al Hudaydah governorate, were affected by the conflict in late August

or early September 2018.[2338]

- On October 6, 2018, police forces reportedly arrested at least 55 student protesters, including 15 women, at Sana'a University. The students were protesting the deteriorating economic conditions, and local authority gunmen had been stationed at the university.[2339] According to information reported by ACLED, police beat the detained students with electric shock batons and clubs and transported them to unknown locations.[2340] *Reuters* reported that students were released the same day, although Scholars at Risk reported that it was not known whether all students were released.[2341]

In 2019, GCPEA identified 14 alleged reports of attacks on higher education infrastructure[2342] and one reported attack on a higher education student.[2343] Examples included:

- In two incidents on January 2 and January 4, 2019, artillery shells fired by an unknown party damaged the Faculty of Medicine in Al Hawak, Al Hudaydah governorate.[2344]

- On April 14, 2019, a hand grenade launched by an unknown armed party damaged the Faculty of Education in Khur Maksar, Aden governorate.[2345]

- On August 23, 2019, in Al Hali, Al Hudaydah governorate, artillery shells struck the Faculty of Engineering, according to CIMP.[2346] CIMP also reported that the same Faculty was affected by airstrikes on September 3 and September 29, 2019.[2347]

[1] Ahmad Algohbary and Faisal Edroos, "Yemen bus massacre: How a joyful excursion ended in sheer horror," *Al Jazeera*, August 16, 2018.

[2] Nima Elbagir, Salma Abdelaziz, Sheena McKenzie, and Waffa Munayyer, "The schoolboys on a field trip in Yemen were chatting and laughing. Then came the airstrike," CNN, February 27, 2019; "A Year After His School Bus Was Attacked, a Little Boy In Yemen Is Still Dreaming of a Safe Future," Save the Children, August 2019; "Yemen: Coalition Bus Bombing Apparent War Crime," Human Rights Watch news release, September 2, 2018; Ahmad Algohbary and Faisal Edroos, "Yemen bus massacre: How a joyful excursion ended in sheer horror," *Al Jazeera*, August 16, 2018.

[3] UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Yemen: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/453, June 3, 2019, para. 35.

[4] Eric Schmitt, "U.S. Commander Urges More Transparency in Yemen Strike on School Bus," *The New York Times*, April 27, 2018.

[5] "Yemen: Coalition Bus Bombing Apparent War Crime," Human Rights Watch news release, September 2, 2018; See also: The Civilian Impact Monitoring Project partners verified a total of 51 civilian fatalities and 79 civilian injuries in the attack, the majority of whom were children.

[6] Eric Schmitt, "U.S. Commander Urges More Transparency in Yemen Strike on School Bus."

[7] "What would you do - take one child to the hospital or feed the others?," Save the Children, 2019.

[8] GCPEA, "Safeguard Yemen's Future: Protect Education from Attack," Briefing Paper, February 2019, p. 3.

[9] Geert Cappelaere, "Attack in Afrin, Syria, kills three children and causes significant damage to school," UNICEF Statement, July 12, 2019; UNICEF, "Fast Facts: Syria Crisis," UNICEF, August 2019, p. 2.

[10] UNICEF, "Fast Facts: Syria Crisis," November 2019, p.2.

[11] UN News, "Over 80 per cent of schools in anglophone Cameroon shut down, as conflict worsens," Press release, June 21, 2019.

[12] "Cameroon kidnap: 170 students freed," *BBC News*, February 18, 2019.

[13] UNICEF, "School closures in the Sahel double in the last two years due to growing insecurity," Press release, February 27, 2019.

[14] Sophie Douce, "'We live with the daily fear of being attacked and kidnapped': teachers go back to school in fear in Burkina Faso ("On vit chaque jour avec la crainte d'être attaqué et enlevé": rentrée la peur au ventre pour les profs au Burkina Faso)," *Le Monde*, September 30, 2019.

[15] Amos Fofung, "'I've not gone to school again': The student victims of Cameroon's crisis," African Arguments, May 14, 2019.

[16] UN Human Rights Council, "Detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/42/CRP.5, September 16, 2019.

[17] UN Security Council, "UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 194.

[18] GCPEA, "It Is Very Painful to Talk About": Impact of Attacks on Education on Women and Girls, (New York: GCPEA, 2019), pp. 39-41.

[19] GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost": Impact of Attacks on Education for Women and Girls in Kasai Central Province, Democratic Republic of Congo, (New York: GCPEA, 2019), p.38.

[20] GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost".

[21] GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost".

[22] GCPEA, "I Will Never Go Back to School: The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls," (New York: GCPEA, October 2018), p. 42.

[23] Swiss Armed Forces manual on the law of armed conflict, addition of May 1, 2019; Ministry for Defense, Human Security in Military Operations, Part 1; Directive, JSP 1325, v. 1.0, January 2019, secs. 3:14, 6:1, 6:13, & 6:19-22; New Zealand Defense Force; Manual of Armed Forces Law of Armed Conflict; OM 69 (2 ed). Volume 4, January 8, 2019, as cited in Human Rights Watch, Protecting Schools from Military Use: Laws, Policies, and Military Doctrine, (New York: Human Rights Watch, May 2019, pp. 88; GCPEA, "Use the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use," May 2020; Report of the Oslo Conference on Safe Schools, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, Norway, 2015, p. 19; Unpublished GCPEA documents.

[24] UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the detailed findings of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen," A/HRC/42/CRP.1*, September 3, 2019, para. 722.

[25] GCPEA, "Practical Impact of the Safe Schools Declaration," GCPEA Fact Sheet, October 2019.

[26] Office of the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict, "Action Plan to Protect Children Signed in the Central African Republic," Press release, June 14, 2018.

[27] GCPEA, "Practical Impact of the Safe Schools Declaration," GCPEA Fact Sheet, October 2019.

[28] GCPEA, "Practical Impact of the Safe Schools Declaration," GCPEA Fact Sheet, October 2019.

[29] Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP), Global Peace Index 2019: Measuring Peace in a Complex World, (Sydney: IEP, June 2019); Therése Pettersson, Stina Högbladh, and Magnus Öberg, "Organized violence, 1989-2018 and peace agreements," *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 56(4), June 2019; Fund for Peace, Fragile States Index 2019, (Washington DC: Fund for Peace, 2019).

[30] IEP, Global Peace Index 2019.

[31] Pettersson, Högbladh, and Öberg, "Organized violence, 1989-2018 and peace agreements."

[32] Fund for Peace, Fragile States Index 2019, p. 9.

[33] Save the Children, Stop the War on Children 2019, (London: Save the Children International, 2019), p. 16.

[34] Save the Children, Stop the War on Children 2019, p. 19.

[35] Therése Pettersson and Kristine Eck, "Organized violence, 1989-2017," Journal of Peace Research, Vol. 55(4), June 2018, pp. 535-547.

[36] IEP, Global Peace Index 2018, (Sydney: IEP, June 2018), p. 18.

[37] IEP, Global Peace Index 2019, p. 19.

[38] Therése Pettersson, Stina Högbladh, and Magnus Öberg, "Organized violence, 1989-2018 and peace agreements," Journal of Peace Research, Vol. 56(4), June 2019.

[39] GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 148.

[40] Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), 10 Conflicts to Worry About in 2019, (Madison, WI: ACLED, February 1, 2019), p. 3.

75 UNHCR, ""October 2018. Country Operation Update: Burkina Faso," October 2018; Human Rights Watch, By Day We Fear the Army, By Night the Jihadists (New York; Human Rights Watch, May 2018); Information from a UN Respondent, May 13, 2019.

76 Tom Odula, "Teachers flee, schools close in Kenya with al-Shabab attacks," *AP News*, May 3, 2018.

77 Bruhan Makong and Ouma Wanzala, "Three teachers killed in Wajir Shabaab attack," Daily Nation, February 16, 2018; AP, "3 Teachers Killed in Extremist Attack in Northeastern Kenya," Voice of America, February 16, 2018; Abdullahi Abdille, "The Hidden Cost of al-Shabaab's campaign in North-eastern Kenya," ICG, April 4, 2019.

78 UNICEF, "Central Sahel Advocacy Brief," January 2020, p. 7.

79 "Army and Golf Clan clash in playground of rural school in Ituango (En patio de escuela rural de Ituango combatieron Ejército y Clan del Golfo)," *Caracol Radio*, February 7, 2019.

80 GCPEA, "I Will Never Go Back to School, pp. 41-42.

81 Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), Education in Emergencies Data: A Long-Term Vision and Action Agenda, 2019.

82 South Sudan Education Cluster, Education Cluster Assessment South Sudan (Juba, UNICEF South Sudan: 2017), pp. 18, 37.

83 GCPEA analysis of publicly available data from the South Sudan Education Cluster. In the dataset and accompanying report, the South Sudan Education Cluster refers to the "occupation of classrooms by armed forces/groups" and "schools...occupied...by armed forces/groups." These may differ from GCPEA's definitions of armed groups and armed forces, as well as military use of schools and universities.

84 South Sudan Education Cluster, "Nation-wide Assessment Dataset - SSEC - 2017-11" dataset (Humanitarian Response, 2017).

85 South Sudan Education Cluster, Education Cluster Assessment South Sudan (Juba, UNICEF South Sudan: 2017), pp. 18, 37.

86 GCPEA analysis of publicly available data from the Yemen Education Cluster. GCPEA was unable to determine the number of days a school was closed (if any) during armed group use, and the numbers of students and teachers reported here are based on the numbers of students and teachers recorded with each school in the dataset. GCPEA was also unable to confirm the dates of armed group use, and so reported the approximate dates covered by the dataset. Finally, the Yemen Education Cluster recorded schools "occupied by armed groups," which may differ from GCPEA's definitions of armed groups and military use of schools and universities.

87 Yemen Education Cluster, "Affected Schools in Yemen" dataset (Humanitarian Data Exchange, 2017).

88 Due to data identified after the publication of Education under Attack 2018, GCPEA found that India would have been viewed as more affected during the previous period, had data been available at the time of writing.

89 Due to data identified after the publication of Education under Attack 2018, GCPEA found that Ethiopia would have been considered as more affected during the previous period, had data been available at the time of writing.

90 GCPEA, "Kasai: A Children's Crisis," May 2018. OCHA, "Emergency operation plan 2019 (Jan.-June 2019) (Plan operationnel d'urgence 2019 (Janv.-Juin 2019))," April 10, 2019, p. 9; United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC (UNJHRO), "Analysis of the human rights situation between January and June 2018," July 2018, copy on file; MONUSCO and OHCHR, "Report of the special inquiry on intercommunal violence between December 16 and 17, 2018 in Yumbi territory (Rapport de mission d'enquête spéciale sur les violences intercommunautaires des 16 et 17 décembre 2018 dans le territoire de Yumbi)," March 13, 2019, p. 10.

91 OCHA, "Emergency operation plan 2019 (Jan.-June 2019) (Plan operationnel d'urgence 2019 (Janv.-Juin 2019))," April 10, 2019, p. 9.

92 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 80.

93 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, p. 177.

94 UNICEF, "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," January 2018, p. 4.

95 Geert Cappelaere, "Attack in Afrin, Syria, kills three children and causes significant damage to school," UNICEF, Statement, July 12, 2019; UNICEF, "Fast Facts: Syria Crisis," August 2019, p. 2.

96 UNICEF, "Fast Facts: Syria Crisis," March 2019, p. 2.

97 UNICEF, "Fast Facts: Syria Crisis," November 2019, p.2.

98 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, December 2018, (accessed June 3, 2019), p. 47.

99 UNAMA, Afghanistan Protection of Civilians Special Report: 2018 Elections Violence, November 2018, p. 6.

100 Information received from an international NGO respondent via email on December 29, 2019.

101 Ewan Watt, "Safe Schools: Attacks and kidnappings disrupt education for children in English-speaking Cameroon," Theirworld news brief, December 7, 2018.

102 Lila Leyva Villarreal, "In El Hobo, teachers and directors threatened by flyer (En El Hobo, amenazan con panfleto a docentes y directivos)," *El Universal*, August 22, 2019.

103 UNICEF, "Central Sahel Advocacy Brief," January 2020, p. 7.

104 For example: RFI, "Teachers' strike in Guinea: school and university students show their anger (Grève des enseignants en Guinée: élèves et étudiants manifestent leur colère)," RFI, February 14, 2017.

105 Christian Peacemaker Teams (CPT), "Palestine School Report: Education under Military Occupation," November 2018, p. 3.

106 Jason Burke and Zeinab Mohammed Salih, "Sudan talks cancelled after shooting of child protesters in school uniforms," *The Guardian*, July 30, 2019; Abdullah Fadil, "No child should be buried in their school uniform," UNICEF press release, July 29, 2019.

107 This number is calculated by adding the highest simultaneous number of schools or universities used during the reporting period, in order to avoid double-counting. For more on how GCPEA counts military uses of schools and universities, see the Methodology section of this report.

108 "Jharkhand: Naxals Destroy School in Latehar Region," Latestly, July 19, 2018; Richa Taneja, "School In Jharkhand Allegedly Destroyed By Naxals," NDTV, July 19, 2018; "Naxals allegedly destroy school, students forced to study in 1 room," *Asian International News*, July 18, 2018.

109 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 220.

41 "Political violence skyrockets in the Sahel according to latest ACLED data," ACLED news release, March 28, 2019, https://www.acleddata.com/2019/03/28/press-release-political-violence-skyrockets-in-the-sahel-according-to-latest-acled-data/ (accessed May 21, 2019).

42 Hilary Matfess, "JNIM: A Rising Threat to Stability in the Sahel," ACLED Analysis, February 1, 2019.

43 "Mali: Displacement figure triples because of violence and military operations," Norwegian Refugee Council news release, May 14, 2019.

44 UN Security Council, "The situation in Central Africa and the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa: Report of the Secretary-General" S/2019/430, May 24, 2019, para. 55.

45 Amnesty International, Harvest of Death: Three Years of Bloody Clashes between Farmers and Herders in Nigeria, (London: Amnesty International, 2018); Human Rights Watch, World Report 2018, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Nigeria chapter.

46 OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Humanitarian Snapshot (30 January – 5 February 2018," February 5, 2018.

47 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, pp. 94-96.

48 IEP, Global Peace Index 2018, p. 18.

49 Remadji Hoinathy, Fonteh Akum, and Evelyne Taryam. "Vigilance committees' dilemma in the fight against Boko Haram," Institute for Security Studies (ISS), ISS Today, October 21, 2019.

50 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Cameroon Military Delivering Aid to English-Speaking Regions," *Voice of America*, June 14, 2019; UNHCR, Operational Portal, Cameroon (accessed December 31, 2019).

51 OCHA, "Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock, Statement to the Arria-Formula meeting on the humanitarian situation on Cameroon," May 13, 2019, p. 2; OCHA, "Cameroon: North-West and South-West: Situation Report No. 12," November 18, 2019 (accessed December 4, 2019), p. 3.

52 Melissa Pavlik, "Beyond the Caliphate: The Islamic State's Global Future," ACLED, February 27, 2019.

53 IEP, Global Peace Index 2018, p. 14; IEP, Global Peace Index 2019, p. 58.

54 Human Rights Watch, World Report 2019, Ethiopia chapter; OHCHR, "Human Rights Violations and Abuses in the Context of Protests in Nicaragua, 18 April – 18 August 2018," August 2018, paras. 19, 20; Amnesty International, Amnesty International Report 2017/18, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Iran chapter, p. 198; "UNICEF: Statement on the impact of the ongoing turmoil and economic crisis on children in Sudan," UNICEF news release, January 23, 2019.

55 "Two Academics Who Held Australian Postings Detained, Summoned in Iran," Center for Human Rights in Iran, December 4, 2018; Maysam Behravesh, "Manufacturing spies: Iran's campaign against 'infiltration'," *Al Jazeera*, December 16, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Melbourne | University of Tehran, December 1, 2018.

56 Alan Smith and Tony Vaux, "Education, Conflict and International Development," Department for International Development, 2003.

57 "FECODE trade union denounces violence against Colombian teachers," Justice for Colombia, September 19, 2018; Adriaan Alsema, "Colombia's teachers strike and take to the streets again," Colombia Reports, February 14, 2019.

58 "Defence volunteer wounded in Yala bomb ambush," *Nation*, June 6, 2018.

59 For example, see Tejendra Pherali, "School leadership during violent conflict: rethinking education for peace in Nepal and beyond," Comparative Education Vol. 52(4), 2016, pp. 473-491.

60 Ruth Maclean, "Fears for jailed activists as Cameroon cracks down on anglophone minority," *The Guardian*, February 2, 2017; Tunde Fatunde, "President cracks down on, shuts Anglophone universities," University World News, October 10, 2017.

61 Najim Rahim and David Zucchino, "Attacks on Girls' Schools on the Rise as Taliban Make Gains," *The New York Times*, May 21, 2019; Landry Signé, "Boko Haram's campaign against education and enlightenment," Brookings Institute, Africa in Focus series, February 26, 2018.

62 Amnesty International, "Iran: Release Detained Labour Rights Activists," Public statement, May 1, 2019, p.2; Sekou Sanoh, "Kaloum court: after 5 days of jail, striking teachers regain their freedom (TPI de Kaloum : après 5 jours de prison, les enseignants grévistes recouvrent leur liberté)," *Guinée News*, November 26, 2018.

63 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018.

64 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 192.

65 Scholars at Risk Network, Free to Think: Report of the Scholars at Risk Academic Freedom Monitoring Project, (New York: Scholars at Risk Network, 2018).

66 Patricia Justino, "Supply and demand restrictions to education in conflict-affected countries: New research and future agendas," *International Journal of Educational Development*, Volume 47, March 2016, pp. 76-85.

67 Save the Children, "Without School: The impact of attacks on education in North West Syria on children," Advocacy paper, March 2020, p. 20.

68 Cyril Owen Brandt, "The deployment of internally displaced teachers (DR Congo): A 'real governance' approach," International Journal of Educational Development, Volume 66(1), April 2019, pp. 147-154.

69 Cyril Owen Brandt, Constructing schools in a recurrent armed conflict, (Reading, UK: Education Development Trust, 2017).

70 Patricia Justino, "Supply and demand restrictions to education in conflict-affected countries: New research and future agendas," International Journal of Educational Development, Volume 47, March 2016, pp. 76-85; Holly Cartner, "I Will Never Go Back to School: The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls," (New York, GCPEA, October 2018).

71 Sansom Milton, "Syrian higher education during conflict: Survival, protection, and regime security," International Journal of Educational Development, Volume 64, January 2019, pp. 38-47.

72 GCPEA, "It is Very Painful to Talk About": Impact of Attacks on Education on Women and Girls, (New York: GCPEA, November 2019).

73 United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), "Midyear update on the protection of civilians in armed conflict: 1 January to 30 June 2018," July 15, 2018.

74 Ben Farmer, "Eighty Afghan girls' schools close over Islamic State threat," *The Telegraph*, June 6, 2018.

[110] OHCHR, "Briefing notes - Myanmar, 10 May 2019,"OHCHR press release, May 10, 2019; UN Human Rights Council, "Detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/42/CRP.5, September 16, 2019, paras. 329-331.

[111] UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in South Sudan: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/865, September 25, 2018, para. 49.

[112] OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (Kiev, Ukraine: OCHA, December 2018), pp. 38-39.

[113] Ukraine Education Cluster, "Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Situation Report, as of April 19, 2019," April 19, 2019.

[114] "As Venezuela Aid Standoff Turns Deadly, Maduro Severs Ties With Colombia," *The New York Times*, February 23, 2019; "At least 20 injured in clashes at Venezuela-Colombia border," Alianza News, February 23, 2019.

[115] OCHA, "Yemen: Humanitarian Snapshot - Children's situation in Yemen," October 2017; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 209.

[116] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 209.

[117] Human Rights Watch, The War in Catatumbo (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 33.

[118] "FARC dissidents recruit 4 students in Putumayo (Disidencia de las Farc recluta a 4 estudiantes en Putumayo)," Mi Putumayo, April 20, 2018; "FARC Dissidents presumed to have recruited three minors in Putumayo (Disidencias de Farc, señaladas de reclutar a tres menores en Putumayo)," *El Espectador*, April 21, 2018.

[119] Information shared by a UN respondent via email, March 7, 2019.

[120] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 194.

[121] GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost," p. 38.

[122] OHCHR, "Human Rights Violations and Abuses in the Context of Protests in Nicaragua, 18 April – 18 August 2018," August 2018, para. 80; Christopher Sherman, "Arbitrary arrests, abuse the new norm in Nicaragua," *AP News*, August 10, 2018; Kyra Gurney, "Nicaragua university students under attack in political uprising against Ortega," Miami Herald, June 8, 2018.

[123] Holly Cartner, "I Will Never Go Back to School," p. 42.

[124] GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost."

[125] GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost."

[126] GCPEA, "I Will Never Go Back to School," p. 42.

[127] Ruth Maclean, "Boko Haram kept one Dapchi girl who refused to deny her Christianity," *The Guardian*, March 24, 2018; "Kidnapped Dapchi schoolgirls freed in Nigeria," BBC, March 22, 2018.

[128] Chika Oduah, "'She refused to convert to Islam,' 85 days on, kidnapped schoolgirl Leah Sharibu remains in captivity," *CNN*, May 15, 2018.

[129] Chika Oduah, "Fear Still Grips Dapchi Girls' School in Nigeria," *Voice of America*, May 21, 2018.

[130] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 229.

[131] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Dilla University, June 9, 2018; "Ethiopia: Grenade attack injures twelve, one critically," ESAT News, June 11, 2018; "Bomb attack in southern Ethiopia injures 9," Xinhuanet, June 11, 2018.

[132] "India: Two killed, several wounded in Kashmir grenade attacks," *Al Jazeera*, November 26, 2019; "Kashmir universities to shut until 2020, after blasts and curbs," University World News, November 28, 2019; Shuja-ul-Haq and Manjeet Singh Negi, "Major terror attack averted before Republic Day, 5 Jaish terrorists arrested in J&K," India Today, January 16, 2020.

[133] "Iran: Stop increasingly ruthless crackdown and investigate deaths of protesters," Amnesty International news release, January 4, 2018; Human Rights Watch, World Report 2019, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Iran chapter.

[134] Human Rights Watch, World Report 2019, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Iran chapter; "Iran is Imprisoning University Students Accused of Attending Protests," Center for Human Rights in Iran press release, July 13, 2018.

[135] "Iran: Arrests of lawyers and women's rights activists signal intensifying crackdown on civil society," Amnesty International news release, September 3, 2018; "Women's Rights Activist Najmeh Vahedi Released On Bail," Human Rights Activists News Agency (HRANA), November 7, 2018.

[136] "Civic Alliance rejects position of the Government of Nicaragua on dead (Alianza Cívica rechaza posición del Gobierno de Nicaragua sobre muertos)," El Nuevo Diario, August 8, 2018.

[137] Brendan O'Malley, "Relentless prosecutions of Academics for Peace gather pace," University World News; "Turkey: First academic to go to prison for signing peace petition in a flagrant breach of freedom of expression," Amnesty International public statement, April 30, 2019, p.1.

[138] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, http://www.protectingeducation.org/education-under-attack-2020-references

[139] Luis Felipe López-Calva, "Killing Development: The Devastating Epidemic of Crime and Insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean," United Nations Development Programme news release, May 3, 2019; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global study on homicide: Homicide, development and the Sustainable Development Goals (Vienna: UNODC, 2019), p. 16.

[140] UNODC, Global study on homicide: Executive summary (Vienna: UNODC, 2019, pp. 12, 35.

[141] Save the Children, In the crossfire: The impact of mara and pandilla gang violence on education in the Northern Triangle of Central America (En el fuego cruzado: El impacto de la violencia de maras y pandillas en la educación en el Triángulo Norte de Centroamérica), (Madrid: Save the Children Spain, 2019), p. 9; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global study on homicide, p. 12.

[142] Yorley Ruiz M., "Confrontations between gangs have led to school dropouts in Medellín (Enfrentamientos entre combos han provocado deserción escolar en Medellín)," El Espectador, July 24, 2017; Christian Martínez, "Cartels recruit 460 thousand children in Mexico, AMLO government secretary confirms (Reclutan cárteles a 460 mil niños en México, afirma secretario de AMLO)," Vanguardia, September 20, 2018; Josefina Salomón, "Criminal groups reinforce child recruitment tactics in Mexico (Grupos criminales refuerzan tácticas de reclutamiento infantil en México)," InSight Crime, July 17, 2019.

[143] GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, pp. 50-52; "MS13," InSight Crime, March 11, 2019.

[144] UNODC, Global study on homicide, p. 18-20; Save the Children, In the crossfire, p. 9.

[145] Save the Children, In the crossfire, p. 10.

[146] IDMC, Cause or consequence? Reframing violence and displacement in Guatemala (Geneva: September, 2018, pp. 20-23, 40.

[147] Chris Dalby and Camilo Carranza, "InSight Crime Assessment of homicides in 2018 (Balance de InSight Crime sobre los homicidios en 2018)," InSight Crime, January 22, 2019; Silvia Ramos, "Death toll mounts in Rio de Janeiro as police lose control of the city—and of themselves," *The Conversation*, July 17, 2017.

[148] "Brazil Profile," InSight Crime, November 29, 2017.

[149] Anna Jean Kaiser, "'It's complete chaos': Brazilian state overwhelmed by rash of gang violence," The Guardian, January 9, 2019; "Wave of attacks in Ceará: See the updated number of actions by criminal factions (Onda de ataques no Ceará: Veja o número atualizado de ações de facções criminosas)," *Tribuna do Ceará*, February 4, 2019.

[150] Pilar Olivares, "Violence leaves lasting marks among Rio victims' families," Reuters, October 3, 2018; Renata Brito, "Schools caught in crossfire in violent Rio de Janeiro slums," AP, April 13, 2017; Save the Children, In the crossfire, pp. 19, 27.

[151] "Gang wars mean school can be a battleground in Honduras," Theirworld news release, March 28, 2017; "Gang violence hounds Honduran schools (La violencia de las pandillas acosa las escuelas de Honduras)," *La Nación*, March 23, 2017.

[152] Jo Griffin, "'Climate of panic': bombings in Brazil reveal growing power of gangs," The Guardian, January 15, 2019; Jangadeiro FM, "Criminals set fire to 5 schools in Ceará in 24 hours (Bandidos incendeiam 5 escolas no Ceará em 24 horas)," *Tribuna do Ceará*, January 22, 2019; Alex Rodrigues, "Criminals set fire to daycare and another energy substation in Ceará (Criminosos incendeiam crèche e mais uma subestação de energia no Ceará)," Agência Brasil, January 22, 2019; G1 CE, "Criminals set off bomb on a bridge and set fire to school transport on the 13th day of attacks in Ceará (Criminosos explodem bomba em ponte e incendeiam transporte escolar na 13 dia de ataques no Ceará)," *Globo*, January 14, 2019.

[153] The Risk Emergency Disaster Working Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC), "Access to Education in 'Other Situations of Violence'," April 2019, p. 4; Save the Children, In the crossfire, p. 20.

[154] "Brazil: Police Killings at Record High in Rio," Human Rights Watch news release, December 19, 2018; "Child killed in shootout in school in Tegucigalpa, Honduras (En tiroteo matan a niño en escuela de Tegucigalpa, Honduras)," *Criterio*, April 2, 2018.

[155] Government of Guatemala, Ministry of the Interior, "Government will strengthen security in schools (Gobernación fortalecerá seguridad en Escuelas) (video)," August 6, 2018; "School attack leaves one dead and two wounded (Ataque a escuela deja un muerto y dos heridos)," *Diario de Colima*, August 7, 2018, p. A7; Keneth Monzón, "Teacher shot in school in Amatitlán dies (Fallece maestro baleado en escuela de Amatitlán)," *Prensa Libre*, August 6, 2018.

[156] Diana Escalante, "Student killed in Mejicanos (Estudiante fue asesinado en Mejicanos)," *ElSalvador.com*, March 13, 2018; "Student killed in Mejicanos (Asesinan a estudiante en Mejicanos)," *Orbitatv*, March 13, 2018.

[157] "Student dies from stray bullet on way to school in Brazil," AP, August 10, 2019; Léo Rodrigues, "Struck by stray bullet, student dies on the way to school in Rio (Atingido por bala perdida, estudante morre a caminho da escola no Rio)," *Agência Brasil*, August 9, 2019.

[158] REDLAC, "Access to Education in 'Other Situations of Violence'," pp. 4-5; Save the Children, In the crossfire, p. 17; "The authority that gangs hold over education (La autoridad que la pandilla le gana a la docencia)," La Prensa Grafica, February 29, 2017; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), A generation out of school: education census results from Honduras 2015-2018 (Una generación fuera de la escuela: resultados de censo de educación de Honduras 2015-2018, (Oslo: NRC, 2019), pp. 7, 9.

[159] FGV, DAPP, Education on target: The effects of armed violence on the classrooms (Rio de Janeiro: FGV, DAPP, 2017), p. 18; "Preliminary observations from IACHR visit to Honduras (Observaciones Preliminares de la visita de la CIDH a Honduras)," Inter-American Commission on Human Rights news release, August 3, 2018, p. 13; Nelza Oliveira, "Retired Service Members Counter Violence in Brazilian Schools," Diálogo, July 18, 2019.

[160] Save the Children, In the crossfire, p. 44.

[161] Nelza Oliveira, "Retired Service Members Counter Violence in Brazilian Schools," Diálogo, July 18, 2019; Katy Watson, "How Brazil's culture wars are being waged in classrooms," *BBC*, May 7, 2019.

[162] Save the Children, In the crossfire, pp. 43-45.

[163] "Preliminary observations from IACHR visit to Honduras (Observaciones Preliminares de la visita de la CIDH a Honduras)," Inter-American Commission on Human Rights news release, August 3, 2018, p. 13.

[164] Casa Alianza, Monthly report on the situation of human rights of girls, boys, and youth in Honduras (Informe Mensual de la Situación de los derechos de las niñas, niños y jóvenes en Honduras), pp. 9-10.

[165] NRC, A generation out of school: education census results from Honduras 2015-2018, p. 9; NRC, A generation out of school: education census results from El Salvador 2016-2018, p. 8; Save the Children, In the crossfire, pp. 22, 33-35; Paula Bianchi, "Violence impedes a thousand students from studying every day in Rio; school where student died deals with gunfights (Violência impede mil alunos de estudar por dia no Rio; escola onde aluna morreu lida com tiroteios)," UOL, October 19, 2017; Ernesto Londoño, "In Rio de Janeiro, 'Complete Vulnerability' as Violence Surges," The New York Times, November 18, 2017; Roberta Bourguignon, "PCC leader in Guarapari used minors for trafficking (Líder do PCC em Guarapari usava menores no tráfico)," *Tribuna Online*, August 7, 2019.

[166] Renata Brito, "Schools caught in crossfire in violent Rio de Janeiro slums."

[167] Save the Children, In the crossfire, pp. 22, 33-35.

[168] Joana Monteiro and Rudi Rocha, "Drug Battles and School Achievement: Evidence from Rio de Janeiro's Favelas," The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 99, Issue 2, pp. 213-228.

[169] REDLAC, Access to Education in 'Other Situations of Violence,' p. 10.

[170] For more information, see: The Safe Schools Declaration, https://ssd.protectingeducation.org/

[171] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 260; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 246.

[172] GCPEA, "Practical Impact of the Safe Schools Declaration," GCPEA Fact Sheet, October 2019.

[173] UN Security Council, "8591st meeting," S/PV.8591, August 2, 2019.

[174] GCPEA, "Use the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use," May 2020; Unpublished GCPEA documents.

175 Unpublished GCPEA document; CADHA, "Training and awareness raising with Save the Children (Formation et éveil de conscience avec Save the Children," CADHA Blog, April 23, 2016.

176 Information received from an NGO respondent.

177 New Zealand Defence Force, Manual of Armed Forces Law: Law of Armed Conflict. DM 69 (2 ed). Volume 4, January 8, 2019, as cited in Human Rights Watch, Protecting Schools from Military Use: Laws, Policies, and Military Doctrine, pp. 88-91.

178 Information compiled from GCPEA monitoring.

179 Republic of the Philippines, "Republic Act No. 11188," July 23, 2018; "Philippines: UN Leading Advocate for the Protection of Children Affected by Conflict Welcomes New Measures to Prevent Grave Violations," Office of the SRSG CAAC news release, June 18, 2019.

180 Swiss Armed Forces manual on the law of armed conflict, addition of May 1, 2019, as cited in Human Rights Watch, Protecting Schools from Military Use: Laws, Policies, and Military Doctrine, p 112.

181 United Kingdom Ministry of Defence, Human Security in Military Operations, Part 1: Directive, JSP 1325, v. 1.0, January 2019, secs. 3:14, 6:1, 6:13, & 6:19-22; As cited in Human Rights Watch, Protecting Schools from Military Use: Laws, Policies, and Military Doctrine, p 117-118.

182 GCPEA, "Military Use Monthly Update January 2019," Unpublished document, p. 5.

183 Human Rights Council, "Situation of human rights in Yemen, including violations and abuses since September 2014: Report of the detailed findings of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen," A/HRC/42/CRP.1*, September 3, 2019, para. 722.

184 "Action Plan to Protect Children Signed in the Central African Republic," Office of SRSG CAAC news release, June 14, 2018.

185 UN Security Council, "Letter dated 14 February 2019 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council," S/2019/145, February 15, 2019, p. 7.

186 Education Cluster CAR, "Information Bulletin, Second Quarter 2019 (Bulletin d'information, Deuxième trimester 2019)," August 15, 2019.

187 Information from GCPEA unpublished documents; "The Palestinian National Security Forces adopt a Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics, committing to improve respect of international humanitarian norms in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon," Geneva Call news release, March 26, 2019.

188 "Press Statement of the 841th PSC meeting on 16 April 2019 on the theme: 'Children Affected by Armed Conflicts in Africa'," African Union Peace and Security press release, May 14, 2019.

189 International Small Arms Control Standard (ISACS), Children, adolescents, youth and small arms and light weapons, (Geneva: UN CASA, April 2018).

190 European Commission, "Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises," May 18, 2018.

191 ICRC, "The Safe Schools Declaration and the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict: ICRC Position," December 18, 2018.

192 ICRC, Access to Education: Strategy 2018-2020, (Geneva: ICRC, 2018, p. 7; ICRC, "The Safe Schools Declaration and the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict: ICRC Position," December 18, 2018.

193 Ukraine Education Cluster, "Monitoring, Reporting, and Responding to Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Guidance Note for the Ukraine Education Cluster staff and partners," May 21, 2019.

194 Information received from an international NGO respondent on December 2, 2019.

195 Human Rights Council, "Report of the team of international experts on the situation in Kasai," A/HRC/41/31, May 7, 2019, para. 31.

196 "The Court finds that Russia must refrain from imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis, and ensure the availability of education in the Ukrainian language," International Court of Justice press release No. 2017/15, April 19, 2017, pp. 3-4.

197 Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2019, (Washington D.C.: Freedom House, 2019), Crimea chapter; Halya Coynash, "Russian-controlled Donbas 'republics' remove Ukrainian language and everything connected with Ukraine from schools," Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, September 17, 2019; Halya Coynash, "The only 'Ukrainian school' left in occupied Crimea teaches in Russian," Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, May 21, 2018.

198 "Education in Emergencies Capacity Building, Ukraine, December 2017," as cited in "Ukraine Education Cluster Newsletter / Інформаційна розсилка Освітнього Кластер," Ukraine Education Cluster, January 12, 2018.

199 INEE, "Outcomes of the INEE Global Meetings (Retours sur les rencontres mondiales de l'INEE)," December 2018.

200 Information from unpublished GCPEA documents.

201 UNICEF, Learning for Peace: Narratives from the Field: A compendium of programme strategies – 2012-2016, (New York: UNICEF, 2018).

202 Education in Crisis and Conflict Network (ECNN), Indicators for Conflict-Sensitive Programs, April 2019.

203 UNICEF, "Humanitarian Action for Children," January 29, 2019.

204 Information from unpublished GCPEA documents.

205 Information from unpublished GCPEA documents.

206 UNICEF, "Investing in the Future: Protection and learning for all Syrian children and youth," March 2019, p. 10.

207 Information received from Humanity and Inclusion via email on October 4, 2019.

208 UN General Assembly, "The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4," A/HRC/38/L.13, July 3, 2018.

209 UN Security Council, "Security Council Seeks to Strengthen Protections for Children in Armed Conflict, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2427 (2018)," UN Meetings Coverage, SC/13412, July 9, 2018.

210 End Violence Against Children, "Safe to Learn: Call to Action."

211 Office of SRSG CAAC, ACT To Protect Children Affected By Conflict, March 2019, https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/act-to-protect-children-affected-by-armed-conflict/.

212 GCPEA, Safe Schools Declaration, 2015.

213 "Investigate Allegations of Violations," GCPEA, 2019; Office of SRSG CAAC, "Accountability best defence for deterring attacks on schools: Leila Zerrougui," October 9, 2015.

214 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, p. 161; National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), "al-Shabaab Attack on Garissa University in Kenya," Global Terrorism Database (GTD), Background Report, April 2015; "Garissa University attack: Three convicted over Kenya massacre," BBC, June 19, 2019.

215 Kagweni Micheni and Farai Sevezno, "Three men found guilty of 2015 attack on Kenya university," CNN, June 19, 2019.

216 Tom Odula, "Life sentence for accomplice of Kenya attack that killed 148," AP, July 3, 2019.

217 Tom Odula, "Life sentence for accomplice of Kenya attack that killed 148."

218 Kagweni Micheni and Farai Sevenzo, "Three men found guilty of 2015 attack on Kenya university," CNN, June 19, 2019.

219 Mohammed Yusuf, "Sentencing for Garissa Attacks Brings No Closure to Survivors," Voice of America, July 5, 2019.

220 Mohammed Yusuf, "Sentencing for Garissa Attacks Brings No Closure to Survivors," Voice of America.

221 Maureen Kakah, "Parents of students killed in Garissa University attack sue for compensation," Business Daily Africa, April 3, 2019.

222 Kagweni Micheni and Farai Sevezno , "Three men found guilty of 2015 attack on Kenya university," CNN, June 19, 2019.

223 AFP, "Two dead in clashes between students and police in Lubumbashi (Deux morts dans des heurts entre étudiants et policiers à Lubumbashi)," Voice of America, January 27, 2019.

224 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Lubumbashi, January 27, 2019; "DR Congo: Post-Election Killings Test New President," Human Rights Watch news release, February 14, 2019.

225 ""Troubles in Unilu: 4 police officers tried at the Haut Katanga military tribunal (Troubles à l'Unilu : 4 officiers de la police devant la cour militaire du Haut Katanga)," Radio Okapi, January 30, 2019.

226 "Troubles at the UNILU: 11 police officers given heavy sentences (Troubles à l'UNILU : onze policiers condamnés à des lourdes peines)," Radio Okapi, February 27, 2019.

227 "Troubles at the UNILU: 11 police given heavy sentences."

228 DRC has not ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2) which serves to abolish the death penalty; while the country has not carried out an execution since 2003, courts continued to include it in sentencing. As many as 41 people were sentenced with capital punishment in DRC in 2018, according to Parliamentarians for Global Action "Democratic Republic of Congo and the Death Penalty," Parliamentarians for Global Action, 2019.

229 For example, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (A/RES/54/263), Action Plans signed between listed parties to conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and armed conflict, or Geneva Call's Deed of Commitment.

230 This definition of sexual violence draws from the following sources: UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Sexual and gender-based violence in the context of transitional justice," October 2014; UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence," S/2017/249, April 15, 2017, para. 2; International Criminal Court Office of the Prosecutor, "Policy Paper on Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes," June 2014, p. 3.

231 Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA), Commentary on the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict (New York: GCPEA, 2015), pp. 6-7.

232 The Fund for Peace's 2019 "Fragile States Index" classified all countries included in this report as at or above an "elevated warning" for state fragility. The "Fragile States Index" rates states on several indicator categories: demographic pressure such as disease and natural disaster, refugee and internally displaced populations, uneven economic development, group grievance, human flight and brain drain, poverty and economic decline, state legitimacy, provision of public services, human rights and the rule of law, the security apparatus monopoly on the use of force, the factionalization of elites, and external intervention. States fall into one of 11 categories, from most to least stable: very sustainable, sustainable, very stable, more stable, stable, warning, elevated warning, high warning, alert, high alert, or very high alert. Fund for Peace (FFP), "Fragile States Index: Annual Report 2019" (Washington, DC: FFP, 2019).

233 UN Security Council Resolution 1612 established the MRM in 2005. The resolution called for monitoring of the six grave violations against children, and for these abuses to be publicly documented in an annual report. "Attacks on schools and hospitals" is one of these violations. Reporting these violations can trigger the listing of armed forces and armed groups responsible for the violation(s) in an annex to the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, UNSCR Resolution 1612, July 26, 2005.

234 Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), https://www.acleddata.com.

235 START, GTD, http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd.

236 For more on GTD and ACLED's data reliability see: ACLED, FAQs: ACLED Sourcing Methodology; GTD, Codebook: Inclusion Criteria and Variables, (Maryland: GTD, 2019).

237 UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, S/2017/304, April 10, 2017, para. 59.

238 Shereena Qazi, "'Peace deal is near': What we know so far about US-Taliban talks," *Al Jazeera*, August 13, 2019; UNAMA, "Quarterly Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict: 1 January to 30 September 2019," October 17, 2019, p. 3; Mujib Mashal, "In Afghanistan, Trump Creates Confusion Over U.S. Policy on Taliban," *The New York Times*, November 29, 2019.

239 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018* (New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, 2018), Afghanistan chapter.

240 UNAMA, "Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2019," February 2020, p. 5.

241 UNAMA, "Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2019," p. 5.

242 UNAMA, "Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2019," pp. 21-22.

243 Ministry of Education, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, UNICEF, and Samuel Hall, *All in School and Learning: Global Initiative on Out-Of-School Children – Afghanistan Country Study* (Kabul, Afghanistan: Ministry of Education, UNICEF, Samuel Hall and USAID, 2018, p.32.

244 Education in Emergencies Working Group Afghanistan (EiEWG Afghanistan), "Attacks on Education Advocacy Brief," July 2019, p. 1.

245 OCHA, *2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan*, (Kabul, Afghanistan: December 2019), p. 24-25.

246 EiEWG Afghanistan, "Attacks on Education Advocacy Brief," July 2019, p. 1.

247 Ministry of Education et al., "Ongoing conflict leaves nearly half of children in Afghanistan out-of-school," UNICEF news release, June 3, 2018, p. 35; OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan*, (Kabul, Afghanistan, December 2018, p. 32.

248 OCHA, *2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan*, p. 25.

249 UNICEF, "Afghanistan Humanitarian Situation Report: January - June 2018," September 6, 2018, p. 2.

250 Save the Children in Afghanistan, *Afraid to Go Outside: The Impact of conflict on children in Afghanistan*, (Kabul: Save the Children Afghanistan, 2019), p. 4.

251 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

252 Patricia Grossman, "Another Airstrike in Kunduz, and More Civilian Deaths," Human Rights Watch op-ed, April 11, 2018.

253 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 23; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 26.

254 OCHA, *Humanitarian Response Plan Year-End Report of Financing, Achievements and Response Challenges,* (OCHA, 2019), p. 5.

255 OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan*, (Kabul, Afghanistan, December 2018, pp. 16, 32.

256 UNAMA, *Special Report: 2018 Elections Violence,* (OCHA, 2018), p. 6.

257 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2018, para. 23.

258 UNAMA, *Special Report: 2018 Elections Violence,* (OCHA, 2018), p. 6.

259 UNAMA, *Special Report: 2018 Elections Violence*, p. 6.

260 UNAMA, "Election-Related Attacks and Abuses during the Initial Voter Registration Period," May 10, 2018, p. 3.

261 UNAMA, "Election-Related Attacks and Abuses during the Initial Voter Registration Period," p. 2.

262 *BBC Monitoring*; *Tolo News TV; Negah TV*; *Agence France Presse; Pajhwok Afghan News; Xinhua General News Service*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID AFG10484;"Two Dead in Bombing at Baghlan Voter Registration Centre," *Ariana News*, June 6, 2018.

263 UNAMA, *Special Report: 2018 Elections Violence*, p. 5.

264 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

265 Jeff Seldin, "IS in Afghanistan Just Won't Go Away, US Officials Say," Voice of America, August 7, 2018.

266 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2018, para. 23.

267 "Afghanistan attack targets Kabul classroom with 600 children inside," Norwegian Refugee Council news release, March 19, 2018.

268 Najim Rahim and Jawad Sukhanyar, "Attacks in Afghanistan Leave Dozens Dead and 2 Schools Burned," *The New York Times*, April 15, 2018.

269 "Displaced, Denied, Destroyed," Norwegian Refugee Council briefing note, July 2018, p. 2; Ben Farmer, "Eighty Afghan girls' schools close over Islamic State threat," *The Telegraph*, June 6, 2018.

270 UNAMA, "Midyear update on the protection of civilians in armed conflict: 1 January to 30 June 2018," July 15, 2018, p. 3.

271 Ben Farmer, "Eighty Afghan girls' schools close over Islamic State threat," *The Telegraph*, June 6, 2018.

272 "Three Afghans beheaded, school torched in suspected Islamic State attack," *Reuters*, July 1, 2018.

273 Roald Høvring, "Armed men cut the throats of three school employees," Norwegian Refugee Council news release, August 16, 2018.

274 Pamela Constable and Sharif Hassan, "'It was a horror scene': Scores of Afghan students killed in Kabul suicide bombing aimed at minority Shiites," *Washington Post*, August 15, 2018; Murtaza Mohammadi, "Risking their lives to get an education," UNICEF news release, September 13, 2018; "United Nations condemns attack deliberately targeting students at school," UNAMA news release, August 18, 2018.

275 Fereshta Abbasi, "Afghan Students Defy Attackers and Return to Class," Human Rights Watch dispatch, August 20, 2018; "United Nations condemns attack deliberately targeting students at school,' UNAMA press release, August 18, 2018.

276 AFP, "Student killed in twin bomb attack near Afghanistan girls' school," *The Guardian Nigeria*, September 11, 2018; "UNAMA condemns series of bombings in Nangarhar targeting civilians and schools," UNAMA news release, September 11, 2018.

277 Patricia Grossman, "Another Airstrike in Kunduz, and More Civilian Deaths," Human Rights Watch op-ed, April 11, 2018.

278 UNAMA, Special Report Airstrikes in Dasht-e-Archi district, Kunduz Province, 2 April 2018; Shereena Qazi, "Afghan air attack 'kills children' at Kunduz religious school," *Al Jazeera*, April 3, 2018; "Latest Afghan school attack must be investigated," Norwegian Refugee Council news release, April 3, 2018.

279 UNAMA, "Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2019," p. 27.

280 UNAMA, "Midyear Update on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict: 1 January To 30 June 2019," p. 4.

281 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

282 "Girls School Torched in Farah," *Tolo News*, January 21, 2019; Najim Rahim and David Zucchino, "Attacks on Girls' Schools on the Rise as Taliban Make

Gains," *The New York Times*, May 21, 2019.

283 "Girls school dynamited in Farah capital," *Pajhwok Afghan News English*, January 31, 2019.

284 "Explosion, Taliban attacks kill dozens across Afghanistan," *Al Jazeera*, March 30, 2019; *AFP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID AFG17236.

285 "Unknown Armed Men 'Destroy' Girls' School In Farah," *Tolo News*, April 15, 2019; "Militants blow up girls' school in western Afghanistan: police," *Xinhua*, April 15, 2019; Najim Rahim and David Zucchino, "Attacks on Girls' Schools on the Rise as Taliban Make Gains"; *Xinhua*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID AFG17497.

286 "Militants bomb another girls' school in W. Afghanistan," *Xinhua*, April 16, 2019; Najim Rahim and David Zucchino, "Attacks on Girls' Schools on the Rise as Taliban Make Gains,"; *Xinhua*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID AFG17495.

287"Children Injured, Killed in Afghanistan: UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict Strongly Condemns the Attack," UN Office of the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict news release, July 2, 2019; "Save the Children Statement on Attack in Kabul, Afghanistan," Save the Children news release, July 1, 2019; Eshan Popalzai and Tara John, "Six killed, 51 schoolchildren injured in Taliban attack on Kabul," *CNN*, July 1, 2019; Thomas Gibbons-Neff and Rod Nordland, "Bombing Kills Dozens and Hurts Schoolchildren as Taliban Talks Resume," *The New York Times*, July 1, 2019.

288 Eshan Popalzai and Tara John, "Six killed, 51 schoolchildren injured in Taliban attack on Kabul," *CNN*, July 1, 2019.

289 "At Least 12 Dead In Afghan Suicide Bombing Claimed By Taliban," *RFERL*, July 7, 2019; Pamela Constable, "Taliban car bomb hits intelligence compound in Afghanistan, killing at least 12 and wounding schoolchildren," *The Washington Post*, July 7, 2019; "Afghan car bomb kills 14 and wounds dozens, including students," *The Guardian*, July 7, 2019.

290 Information from a confidential source and not otherwise available; UNAMA, "Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict Special Report: 2019: Election-Related Violence," October 2019, pp. 4-6.

291 Information received from an humanitarian aid worker, November 5, 2019.

292 UNICEF, "Afghanistan Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2," September 30, 2019, p. 1.

293 UNAMA, "Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict Special Report: 2019: Election-Related Violence," pp. 5-6.

294 UNAMA, "Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict Special Report: 2019: Election-Related Violence," p. 5.

295 UNAMA, "Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict Special Report: 2019: Election-Related Violence," pp. 4-5.

296 UNAMA, "Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict Special Report: 2019: Election-Related Violence," p. 6.

297 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

298 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

299 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/374–S/2018/824, September 10, 2018, para. 34.

300 UNAMA and UNOHCHR, Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Annual Report 2018 (Kabul, Afghanistan: UNAMA and UNOHCHR, February 2019), p. 16.

301 UNAMA and UNOHCHR, Afghanistan: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Annual Report 2018 (Kabul, Afghanistan: UNAMA and UNOHCHR, February 2019, p. 16; "Taliban kidnap 125 teachers, education staff in Ghazni," *MENAFN*, October 23, 2018.

302 Rod Nordland and Fahim Abed, "Afghan Army Takes Over After ISIS Attacks a Refugee Office," *The New York Times*, July 31, 2018; Ahmad Sultan, "Ten killed in attack in Afghan city of Jalalabad; assault over," *Reuters*, July 11, 2018; "Afghanistan: Gunmen attack Jalalabad education building," *Al Jazeera*, July 11, 2018.

303 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

304 "Afghan War Casualty Report: March 8-14," *The New York Times*, March 15, 2019.

305 "9 school children killed in blast in Afghanistan's Darqad district,' *ANI News*, November 2, 2019; "Nine children killed in Afghanistan landmine blast," *Al Jazeera*, November 2, 2019; "World Digest: Nov. 2, 2019," *The Washington Post*, November 2, 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/world-digest-nov-2-2019/2019/11/02/0f2c3e1a-fd7e-11e9-8190-6be4deb56e01_story.html (accessed November 12, 2019).

306 "Many Afghan Children Are Afraid to Go Outside, New Survey by Save the Children Finds," Save the Children news release, November 19, 2019.

307 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/361-S/2017/821, May 16, 2018, para. 28.

308 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 25.

309 "Afghanistan: Amid progress talks in Geneva, military use of schools put thousands of children at risk," Norwegian Refugee Council news release, November 28, 2018.

310 "20 Helmand schools used as security bases: official," *Frontier Post*, March 21, 2018.

311 Information from a UN respondent received via email on May 21, 2020.

312 Information from a confidential source not otherwise available.

313 Mujib Mashal, "Homes Lost and Lives Trampled, Rural Afghans Urgently Want Peace," *The New York Times*, March 5, 2019; Stefanie Glinski, "Afghanistan schools occupied by security forces and targeted by militants," *The National*, April 18, 2019.

314 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Afghanistan (Kabul, Afghanistan, November 2018), p. 33.

315 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 27, 2020. See also: Ghulam Mohammad Qane and Mohammaed Naqib Ishan Jan, "Madrasas and Recruitment of Child Soldiers: The Scenario in Afghanistan," *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering,* May 2019, (8:1C2), pp. 371-380.

316 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 83.

317 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

318 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

319 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

320 Najim Rahim and Jawad Sukhanyar, "Attacks in Afghanistan Leave Dozens Dead and 2 Schools Burned," April 15, 2018, *The New York Times*.

321 "3 police officers killed in attacks in Afghanistan," *Xinhua*, August 23, 2018.

322 "Afghanistan: Gunmen storm Jalalabad medical building," *Al Jazeera*, July 28, 2018; Zabihullah Ghazi and Rod Nordland, "Extremists Kill 2 at Afghan School for Midwives, but Students Escape," *The New York Times*, July 28, 2018.

323 Zabihullah Ghazi and Rod Nordland, "Extremists Kill 2 at Afghan School for Midwives, but Students Escape."

324 Ruchi Kumar, "ISIS forcing universities to close in eastern Afghanistan," *The National*, August 8, 2018.

325 "Afghanistan - Explosions (DG ECHO) (ECHO Daily Flash of 04 June 2019)," European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, June 4, 2019.

326 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Kabul University, July 19, 2019.

327 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Ghazni University, October 8, 2019; "Afghanistan: IED explosion reported in Ghazni University October 8," Garda World Security Alert, October 8, 2019.

328 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Ghazni University, September 16, 2019.

329 Shadi Khan Saif, "Taliban insurgents free American, Australian professors," *World University News*, November 19, 2019; David Zucchino and Adam Goldman. "Two Western Hostages Are Freed in Afghanistan in Deal With Taliban," *The New York Times*, November 19, 2019.

330 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 84.

331 Rinaldo Depagne, "Burkina Faso's Alarming Escalation of Jihadist Violence," ICG, March 5, 2018; Héni Nsaibia, "Insecurity in southwestern Burkina Faso in the context of an expanding insurgency," ACLED, January 17, 2019.

332 Rinaldo Depagne, "Burkina Faso's Alarming Escalation of Jihadist Violence," ICG, March 5, 2018.

333 ICG, *The Social Roots of Jihadist Violence in Burkina Faso's North* (Belgium, Brussels: ICG), October 12, 2017, pp. 3-11; European Council on Foreign Relations, "Mapping Armed Groups in Mali and the Sahel," May 2019.

334 Human Rights Watch, *"By Day We Fear the Army, By Night the Jihadists" Abuses by Armed Islamists and Security Forces in Burkina Faso* (New York: Human Rights Watch, May 2018), p. 2; Carla Babb, "Terror Attacks on the Rise in Burkina Faso," *Voice of America* (VOA), April 30, 2019.

335 ICG, *The Social Roots of Jihadist Violence in Burkina Faso's North*, p. 11.

336 United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), as cited in UNICEF, "Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7," September 30, 2019.

337 "Political violence skyrockets in the Sahel according to latest ACLED data," ACLED press release, March 28, 2019.

338 OCHA, "Burkina Faso Humanitarian snapshot as of 09 December 2019," December 9, 2019.

339 Emma Farge, Thomson Reuters Foundation, "Teachers go back to schools in Burkina Faso after threats to education," Theirworld news release, April 28, 2017.

340 UNICEF "Burkina Faso: Humanitarian Situation Report N°4," June 30, 2019, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20Burkina%20Faso%20No.%204%20-%20June%202019.pdf (accessed May 20, 2020), p. 1.

341 Ministry of Education, Literacy, and National Languages (MENAPLN), " Statistics from the beginning of the school year in emergency settings (Rapport sur les statistiques de rentrée de l'éducation en situation d'urgence)," October 19, 2019 (copy on file).

342 UNICEF, "Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10, December 2019," December 31, 2019; MENAPLN, "Weekly report on EiE data at December 19, 2019 (Rapport hebdomadaire sur les donnees ESU à la date du 19 decembre 2019)," December 19, 2019.

343 MENAPLN, "Statistics from the beginning of the school year in emergency settings," October 19, 2019 (copy on file).

344 Unpublished data by CONASUR, received from an anonymous humanitarian worker via email on October 23, 2019.

345 UNICEF, "Burkina Faso: Humanitarian Situation Report N°4," December 2019.

346 Human Rights Watch, *"Their War Against Education": Armed Group Attacks on Teachers, Students, and Schools in Burkina Faso*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, May 2020), p. 85. *Fasozine*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO777; "UNICEF Humanitarian Update: Burkina Faso," January - March 2017, p. 2; OCHA, "Terrorist attacks in Burkina Faso (January - May 2017) (Attaques terroristes au Burkina Faso (janvier - mai 2017))," May 19, 2017; *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID; *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO911 (data downloaded October 24, 2018); *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO918; *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO927.

347 OCHA, "Terrorist attacks in Burkina Faso (January - May 2017) (Attaques terroristes au Burkina Faso (janvier - mai 2017))", May 19, 2017.

348 Information received from a Human Rights Watch correspondent via email on April 2, 2020.

349 26 attacks on schools were documented and reported in: Human Rights Watch, *"Their War Against Education"*, p. 85; Four other attacks were reported by media and sources in country: Information received from a Human Rights Watch correspondent on April 2,2020.

350 OCHA, "The Sahel crisis deepens – Education under attack in Burkina Faso," July 11, 2018, https://www.unocha.org/story/sahel-crisis-deepens-education-under-attack-burkina-faso (accessed November 25, 2019).

351 Human Rights Watch, *"By Day We Fear the Army, By Night the Jihadists"*, p. 23; *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO971.

352 *Menastream*; *Lefsa*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1000; "Soum Province (Burkina Faso): CEG (secondary school) in Béléhedé burned down by armed men (Province du Soum (Burkina Faso): Le CEG de Béléhedé incendié par des hommes armés)," *Pressafrik*, April 5, 2018.

353 Crisis Watch update on Burkina Faso, September 2018, ICG, https://www.crisisgroup.org/crisiswatch/september-2018 (accessed December 4, 2018).

354 *AIB* (Burkina Faso), as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1240; "Kantchari: a school burned and teachers ordered to teach in Arabic (Kantchari: Une école incendiée, des instituteurs sommés d'enseigner en arabe)," *LeFaso.net*, November 24, 2018.

355 *AP*; *Xinhua*; *AFP*; *Burkina24*; *RFI*; *Ouaga Flash Info La Une*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1340; "Burkina Faso: ten soldiers killed in an ambush in the northwest (Burkina Faso: dix gendarmes tués dans une embuscade dans le nord-ouest du pays)," *Xinhua*, December 27, 2018.

356 57 attacks on schools were documented and reported in: Human Rights Watch, *"Their War Against Education"*, p. 85; Over 20 were reported by local and media sources in country: Information received from a Human Rights Watch correspondent on April 2,2020; See also: UNICEF, "West and Central Africa: Education in Emergencies (EiE) - Jan-Dec. 2018," December 31, 2018; UNICEF, "Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5," July 31, 2019, p. 2.

357 Human Rights Watch, *"By Day We Fear the Army, By Night the Jihadists"*, p. 20.

358 UNICEF, "Burkina Faso: Humanitarian Situation Report N°5.," June 30, 2019, p. 2.

359 "Lourom: a supply room of the school in Petanaye burned, a motorbike stolen at Rimassa health center (Lourom: un magasin incendie à l'école de Petanaye, une moto emportée au centre de santé de Rimassa)", *Ouaga24*, January 7, 2019.

360 *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1415; *Chronique du Faso* (CDF), Facebook, January 29, 2019.

361 *L'Observateur Paalga; WAT FM*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1795 (data downloaded July 10, 2019); L'Observateur Paalga, "Bam: An attack against a school thwarted" ("Bam: Une attaque repoussée contre une école"), *NetAfrique*, June 12, 2019.

362 "Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5," UNICEF, July 31, 2019, p. 1.

363 "Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5," UNICEF, July 31, 2019, p. 1; *Menastream*, Twitter post, July 11, 2019, as cited in Insecurity Insight, "Education in Danger: July 2019," August 2019.

364 "Tangaye/Yatenga Commune: armed individuals cause material damages (Commune te Tangaye/Yatenga: Des individus armes font des degats materiels)," *NetAfrique*, December 11, 2019.

365 Emma Farge, Thomson Reuters Foundation, "Teachers go back to schools in Burkina Faso after threats to education," *Theirworld*, April 28, 2017; Louise Dewast, "Burkina Faso - the country where it's too dangerous to go to school," *BBC*, March 11, 2019.

366 Human Rights Watch, *"By Day We Fear the Army, By Night the Jihadists*, pp. 22-23.

367 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

368 UNHCR, "Country Operation Update: Burkina Faso, October 2018" October 2018.

369 Human Rights Watch, *"By Day We Fear the Army, By Night the Jihadists*", p. 22; "Jihadists abduct Burkina teacher 'for speaking French'," *Daily Monitor*, April 18, 2018,

370 *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1020 (data downloaded June 26, 2018); Le Monde/AFP, "A school burned by armed individuals in Burkina Faso (Une école incendiée par des individus armés au Burkina Faso)," *Le Monde*, May 3, 2019; Information received from a Human Rights Watch correspondent via email on April 2, 2020.

371 Crisis Watch update on Burkina Faso, November 2018, ICG; Simon Gongo, "Teachers whipped by jihadists in Burkina Faso," *BBC Afrique*, November 14, 2018; *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1210; Information received from a Human Rights Watch correspondent via email on April 2, 2020.

372 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

373 *AFP/VOA*, "Two teachers kidnapped in the north found dead (Deux enseignants enleves dans le nord retrouves morts)," *Voice of America*, March 20, 2019; OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (19-25 March 2019)," March 25, 2019; *Infowakat; Waka Sera*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID; Human Rights Watch, *"Their War Against Education"*, p. 85.

374 *AFP*, "Six killed as jihadists attack Burkina Faso school," *Business Standard*, April 27, 2019; Laurent Larcher, "Jihadi attacks on the increase in Burkina Faso," *La Croix International*, April 30, 2019; OCHA, "Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot 16-29 April 2019," April 30, 2019; Information received from an international NGO respondent via email on May 21, 2019; *Le Faso; AIB (Burkina Faso); Burkina24; AFP; Jeune Afrique; Ouaga24; Infowakat; Fasozine; MinuteBf*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1666.

375 "School closures in the Sahel double in the last two years due to growing insecurity - UNICEF," UNICEF press release, February 27, 2019.

376 *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO975.

377 *Infowakat* (Burkina Faso), as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1198; *Infowakat* (Burkina Faso), as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1199; Crisis Watch update on Burkina Faso, November 2018, ICG; "Human Rights Watch, *"Their War Against Education"*, p. 85.

378 *Xinhua*, "Burkina Faso: Closed schools in north-west because of terrorist threats (Burkina Faso: des écoles fermées dans le Nord-Ouest du pays à cause des menaces terroristes)," *aOuaga*, December 15, 2018, as cited in "Education in Danger: December 2018," Insecurity Insight, January 2019, p. 1.; "The departmental high school is empty of its teachers! (Le Lycée departmental se vide de ses enseignants)," *Flash Burkina*, post to Facebook, December 10, 2018, as cited in "Education in Danger: December 2018," Insecurity Insight, January 2019, p. 1.

379 AIB, "Terrorism in Sourou: Secondary schools in Kiembara closed (Terrorisme dans le Sourou: Les établissements secondaires de Kiembara fermés)," *Ouaga*, January 10, 2019.

380 *Aujourd'hui au Faso*; *Ouaga24*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1480; "Burkina Faso: shots heard at Moaga towards Tenkodogo (Burkina Faso: Des tirs entendus à Moaga vers Tenkodogo)," *NetAfrique*, February 17, 2019.

381 Human Rights Watch, *"We Found Their Bodies Later That Day*, p. 15.

382 UNICEF, "Burkina Faso Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7," September 30, 2019, p. 1.

383 Human Rights Watch, *"Their War Against Education"*, pp. 54-61.

384 Danish Refugee Council (DRC), "Burkina Faso Conflict and Protection Analysis Kompienga and Gourma Provinces, East Region," DRC, July 2019, pp. 16 - 17.

385 *AIB* (Burkina Faso), as cited in ACLED, Event ID BFO1785; Armand Kinda, "Burkina: UEGB denounces heavy weight of police at University of Dori" ("Burkina: L'UGEB dénonce 'une descente policière musclée à l'université de Dori"), *Minute.bf*, June 15, 2019.

386 Aïcha Traore, "Complaints from University of Dori: Decline of social climate" ("Grogne à l'université de Dori : Dégradation du climat social"), *L'expresse du Faso*, June 18, 2019.

387 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Burundi chapter.

388 Jina Moore, "Burundi Voters Back Constitution Extending Presidential Term," *The New York Times*, May 18, 2018; Rachel Nicholson, "Burundi crisis: The legacy of 2015 brings fear for 2020," Amnesty International, May 2, 2019.

389 Maggie Flick, Alison Williams and David Stamp, "Burundi approves new constitution extending presidential term limit," *Reuters*, May 21, 2018; Jina Moore, "Burundi Voters Back Constitution Extending Presidential Term," *The New York Times*, May 18, 2018; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Burundi chapter.

390 Human Rights Watch, "'We Will Beat You to Correct You': Abuses Ahead of Burundi's Constitutional Referendum," (New York: Human Rights Watch, May 2018).

391 Human Rights Watch, *"We Let Our Children Go Hungry to Pay": Abuses Related to the 2020 Election Levy in Burundi*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, December 6, 2019).

392 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/39/63, August 8, 2018, para. 67; UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/42/49, August 6, 2019, paras. 20-22.

393 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/39/63, August 8, 2018, paras. 26, 70; UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/42/49, August 6, 2019, paras. 32, 34, 38, 37.

394 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/39/63, August 8, 2018, para. 61.

395 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/42/49, August 6, 2019, para. 59.

396 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/42/49, para. 59.

397 Human Rights Watch, *"We Let Our Children Go Hungry to Pay": Abuses Related to the 2020 Election Levy in Burundi*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, December 6, 2019).

398 Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2017/18*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Burundi chapter, pp. 107-110; Salem Solomon and Patrick Nduwimana, "Aid Groups Denounce Burundi's 3-Month Ban on NGOs," *VOA*, October 3, 2018.

399 "UN Human Rights Office in Burundi closes," UN Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights news release, March 5, 2019.

400 International Crisis Group (ICG), *Helping the Burundian People Cope with the Economic Crisis*, (Brussels: IGC), Report No. 264, August 31, 2018.

401 Kiplagat Edwin, "BBC shuts Burundi Bureau," *The East African*, July 16, 2019.

402 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 91.

403 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 91.

404 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

405 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

406 "REPORT No. 109 OF SOS-TORTURE / BURUNDI," SOS Torture/ Burundi, January 13, 2018, p. 3.

407 *RPA*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR7583.

408 Local source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR7773.

409 *Frontier Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR7856.

410 Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH), Annual Report 2018 (Rapport Annuel de 2018), (Bujumbura: APRODH, January 2019), para. 16.

411 "Report on Monitoring of Violations and Threats to Human Rights in Burundi (Rapport sur le Monitoring des Violations et atteintes aux Droits de l'Homme au Burundi, Période du mois de décembre 2018)," ACAT-Burundi, p. 9.

412 Local source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR8296.

413 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

414 George Obulutsa, Peter Graff, "Burundi releases schoolgirls held for scribbling on president's portrait," *Reuters*, March 26, 2019; Lewis Mudge, "Jailed in Burundi for Scribbles on President's Photo," Human Rights Watch dispatch, March 19, 2019; "Scribbled photos of the president in Burundi: one group of students released (Photos du president gribouillées au Burundi: une partie des élèves relachées," *RFI*, March 16, 2019.

415 GCPEA, *Education Under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 92.

416 "Weekly Bulletin 'Iteka N'Ijambo' no. 145" (Bulletin hebdomadaire « ITEKA N'IJAMBO » n°145)," Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme Iteka, January 2019, p. 8.

417 *IWACU*; *Agence Nawe*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR9071; Edouard Nkurunziza, "Kirundo/Netga: Behind a double execution" ("Kirundo/Ntega: Les dessous d'une double exécution"), *IWACU*, August 30, 2019.

418 "Weekly Bulletin "Iteka N'Ijambo" no, 182" (Bulletin hebdomadaire « ITEKA N'IJAMBO » n°182)," Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme Iteka, October 7, 2019, p .7.

419 *Radio Publique Africaine*; *Inzambae*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR9192; "Burundi: the news from home this October 3, 2019" (Burundi: Les nouvelles de chez nous de ce 3 octobre 2019"); *Radio Publique Africaine*.

420 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 92.

421 Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH), Annual Report 2018 (Rapport Annuel de 2018), (Bujumbura: A.Pro.D.H., January 2018), p. 14.

422 Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH), *Annual Report 2018 (Rapport Annuel de 2018),* (Bujumbura: APRODH., January 2018), p. 44.

423 Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH), *Annual Report 2018* (*Rapport Annuel de 2018*), (Bujumbura: APRODH., January 2018), pp. 12-13.

424 Local sources, as cited in ACLED, Event Event ID BUR6781 .

425 "Weekly Bulletin 'Iteka N'Ijambo' no. 145" (Bulletin hebdomadaire « ITEKA N'IJAMBO » n°145)," Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme Iteka, January 2019, p. 9.

426 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi," A/HRC/39/63, August 8, 2018; Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detained People (APRODH), "June 2018 Report (Rapport de Juin 2018)," June 2018.

427 "Protests against the Cancellation of Scholarships in Burundi: 2 Students Arrested (Protestations contre la suppression des bourses au Burundi: 2 étudiants arrêtés)," *RFI Afrique*, April 1, 2017.

428 *RPA*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID BUR7242.

429 "University of Burundi: Troubling fliers on Mutanga Campus (Université du Burundi: Des tracts inquiétants au campus Mutanga)," *IWACU*, July 7, 2018; Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH), "July 2018 Report (Rapport de Juillet 2018)," July 2018, p. 9.

430 Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detainees (APRODH), "July 2018 Report (Rapport de Juillet 2018)," July 2018, p. 9; "Bujumbura: 2 students arrested by the SNR are freed" ("Bujumbura: Les 2 étudiants aretes par les SNR sont libres"), *SOS Medias Burundi*, July 13, 2013.

431 International Crisis Group (ICG), *Cameroon's Far North: A New Chapter in the Fight Against Boko Haram,* (ICG: Brussels, August 14, 2018).

432 OCHA, "Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Update No. 26. November-December 2018," OCHA, January 2018.

433 Remadji Hoinathy , Fonteh Akum, and Evelyne Taryam. "Vigilance committees' dilemma in the fight against Boko Haram," Institute for Security Studies (ISS), *ISS Today*, October 21, 2019.

434 "Cameroon: Displacement Dashboard (August 12-25) (Cameroun — Dashboard De Déplacement 19 (12—25 Août 2019))," IOM, August 2019.

435 OCHA, "Cameroon Humanitarian Response Plan 2020," (Yaoundé: OCHA, March 2020), p. 8.

436 UNHCR, Operational Portal, Cameroon.

437 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Cameroon Military Delivering Aid to English-Speaking Regions," *Voice of America*, June 14, 2019.

438 "Cameroon Humanitarian Snapshot (updated December 2018) (Cameroon Apercu humanitaire (mise a jour pour décembre 2018))," OCHA, January 22, 2019.

439 Alphonse Tebeck, "'We aren't safe at all': Cameroonians flee English-speaking regions," *RFI*, August 27, 2019.

440 "Cameroon: North-West and South-West Situation Report No. 12," OCHA, November 21, 2019, p. 3.

441 Plan International, *Adolescent girls in crisis: Voices from the Lake Chad Basin*, (Woking: Plan International, 2018.

442 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Cameroon's Nigerian refugees return to school as Boko Haram worries fade," *Voice of America*, September 25, 2018.

443 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on November 5, 2019.

444 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 94.

445 "Cameroon: Two female Boko Haram bombers killed in suicide blast in the Far North region," *Cameroon-Concord*, April 4, 2017; Local source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO1323; Education under Attack Monthly News Brief, Insight Insecurity, November 2017, p. 2; *L'Oeil du Sahel*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO874; "Cameroon: Classrooms and fields destroyed by Boko Haram"(Cameroun: Des salles de classe et des champs détruits par Boko Haram)," *ActuCameroun*, November 21, 2017.

446 "Death and destruction as Boko Haram launches fresh attacks in Cameroon," *World Watch Monitor*, March 1, 2018.

447 UNICEF, "West and Central Africa: Education in Emergencies (EiE) – Jan – Dec. 2018," March 3, 2019.

448 "Cameroon: Anglophone regions gripped by deadly violence," Amnesty International news release, June 11, 2018.

449 Edwin Kindzeka Moki, "Armed men attack school in Cameroon's English-speaking area," *Associated Press*, September 17, 2018; Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "School Attacks in Cameroon Prompt Parents to Withdraw Students," *Voice of America*, September 18, 2018; Twitter Source; *AP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO1625; "Cameroon: gunmen attack school in Penda Mboko," *Journal Du Cameroun*, October 30, 2018; Twitter, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO1766 (data downloaded January 3, 2019); "Cameroon: New Attacks on Civilians by Troops, Separatists," Human Rights Watch news brief, March 27, 2019.

450 Human Rights Watch, *"These Killings Can Be Stopped": Abuses by Government and Separatist Groups in Cameroon's Anglophone Regions* (New York: Human Rights Watch, July 2018).

451 "Cameroon: Disruption of Schools - Government Condemns Atrocities in North-West, South West," *All Africa*, September 6, 2018.

452 Human Rights Watch, "Cameroon: New Attacks on Civilians by Troops, Separatists," News brief, March 27, 2019.

453 "Cameroon: Gunmen attack school in Penda Mboko," *Journal Du Cameroun*, October 30, 2018.

454 "Cameroon: Part of GTHS Mbengwi razed by fire," *Journal du Cameroun,* January 22, 2019.

455 *Journal du Cameroun*, as cited in Insecurity Insight, "Education in Danger Monthly News Brief: February 2019," February 2019; Mbog Achille, "Cameroon's 'secessionists' torch bilingual school*,"* APA News, February 6, 2019.

456 Amindeh Blaise Atabong, "Intractable conflict deals Cameroon's agricultural sector a heavy blow," *Equal Times*, May 7, 2019.

457 Arison Tamfu, "A generation of unschooled Cameroonians, another generation of conflict?," *The New Humanitarian*, December 19, 2018.

458 "Cameroon – anglophone crisis: a student beaten for wanting to go to school (Cameroun - Crise anglophone / Limbé : Un élève brutalisé par la population pour avoir voulu se rendre à lécole)," *Cameroon-Info.Net*, January 16, 2017; *Xinhua News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO671; Human Rights Watch, *"These Killings Can Be Stopped": Abuses by Government and Separatist Groups in Cameroon's Anglophone Regions* (New York: Human Rights Watch, July 2018), pp.26 - 27.

459 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

460 Information from a UN respondent received via email on November 5, 2019.

461 "Cameroon kidnap: 170 students freed," *BBC News*, February 18, 2019.

462 United Nations Security Council, "The situation in Central Africa and the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/1065, November 29, 2018.

463 "Cameroon: Armed Separatists Holding School Principal," Human Rights Watch press release, May 29, 2018.

464 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Cameroon's Military, Separatists Trade Blame for School Attacks, Kidnappings," *Voice of America*, September 8, 2018.

465 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

466 "5 students, 2 lawyers kidnapped in Cameroon's Anglophone regions," *Xinhua*, January 25, 2019.

467 "Cameroon: North-West and South-West Situation Report No. 08," OCHA, June 30, 2019, p. 2.

468 "Cameroon: North-West and South-West Situation Report No. 11," OCHA, September 30, 2019, p. 2.

469 Ajumane, Francis, "Head teacher slaughtered by suspected separatists in Etam," *Journal du Cameroun*, February 21, 2018.

470 "Cameroon: Vice Principal of GBHS Belo killed," *Journal du Cameroun*, November 22, 2018.

471 "Cameroon: Gunmen kill teacher in Njinikejem," *Journal du Cameroun*, December 11, 2018; *Camer.be*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO1900.

472 Abdur Rahman Alfa Shaban, "Cameroon police detain hundreds of teachers over pay protest," *Africanews*, March 1, 2018.

473 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Armed Anglophone separatists in Cameroon kidnap 40," *Voice of America*, March 18, 2018.

474 "Cameroon: Ambazonia fighters et vehicle of SW Education boss ablaze," *Journal du Cameroun*, February 4, 2019.

475 Information shared by a UN respondent via email in May 2017.

476 "Cameroon: Disruption of Schools - Government Condemns Atrocities in North West, South West," *All Africa*, September 6, 2018; Twitter Source; AP, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO1625, https://www.acleddata.com/data; Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "School Attacks in Cameroon Prompt Parents to Withdraw Students," *Voice of America*, September 18, 2018.

477 "Cameroon: Horrific violence escalates further in Anglophone regions," Amnesty International news release, September 18, 2018.

478 Edwin Kindzeka Moki, "Armed men attack school in Cameroon's English-speaking area," *Associated Press*, September 17, 2018.

479 Information received by a UN respondent via email on February 24, 2020.

480 Israel Ayongwa, Twitter, January 11, 2019; "Verified incident: School burning in Eka," Open Source Investigations Lab, Human Rights Center, UC Berkeley School of Law, as cited in Scholars Portal Dataverse.

481 *Cameroon Online*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO2344; "Cameroon: Video Shows Separatists Torturing Man," Human Rights Watch news release, June 24, 2019.

482 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Buea, January 17, 2017; "Fears for jailed activists as Cameroon cracks down on Anglophone minority," *The Guardian*, February 2, 2017; "Homemade bombs rock Anglophone Cameroon," *APA News*, September 22, 2017; Tunde Fatunde, "President cracks down on, shuts Anglophone universities," *University World News*, October 10, 2017.

483 Arison Tamfu, "A generation of unschooled Cameroonians, another generation of conflict?," *IRIN News*, December 19, 2018.

484 *AFP*, "University professor, employee kidnapped in Cameroon," *News24*, November 18, 2018.

485 "Cameroon: At least 12 Bamenda University students kidnapped on graduation day," *Journal du Cameroun*, December 11, 2018.

486 Human Rights Watch, *"These Killings Can Be Stopped."*

487 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Nearly 70 Killed in Cameroon as Separatists Stop Youth Week Activities," *Voice of America*, February 9, 2019; Li Xia, " Three university students kidnapped in Cameroon's restive Anglophone region," *Xinhua*, June 14, 2019; "Cameroon: North-West and South-West Situation Report No. 08," OCHA, June 30, 2019, p. 2; "One student killed, 8 abducted in Cameroon's restive Anglophone region," *Xinhua*, November 11, 2019; *Xinhua*; Mimi Mefo, as cited in ACLED.

488 Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Nearly 70 Killed in Cameroon as Separatists Stop Youth Week Activities," *Voice of America*, February 9, 2019.

489 OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (19-25 March 2019)," March 25, 2019; Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Cameroon Football Teams Move After Kidnapping of Players, Coaches," *Voice of America*, March 29, 2019; Meme Dominic and Bukola Adebayo, "Kidnapped university football team freed in Cameroon," *CNN*, March 22, 2019.

490 Li Xia, " Three university students kidnapped in Cameroon's restive Anglophone region," *Xinhua*, June 14, 2019; "Cameroon: North-West and South-West Situation Report No. 08," OCHA, June 30, 2019, p. 2.

491 "One student killed, 8 abducted in Cameroon's restive Anglophone region," *Xinhua*, November 11, 2019; *Xinhua*; *Mimi Mefo*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CAO2637.

492 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Central African Republic chapter; Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2017/2018*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Central African Republic chapter, p. 118.

493 OCHA, Humanitarian Response Plan: January-December 2019, (Bangui: OCHA, December 2018), pp. 8-9.

494 ICG, *Central African Republic: The Roots of Violence,* (Brussels: ICG, September 21, 2015), Africa Report no. 230.

495 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Central African Republic chapter; Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2017/2018*, Central African Republic chapter, p. 118.

496 "Report of the Mapping Project documenting serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law committed within the territory of the Central African Republic between January 2003 and December 2015," OHCHR, May 2017.

497 "Central African Republic: Justice Vital to Peace," Human Rights Watch news release, February 22, 2019; UN Security Council, "Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic," S/2019/145, February 2019.

498 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/852, October 30, 2019, paras. 61-62.

499 "Decline in incidents of abuse and human rights violations in CAR during the first half of 2019 (Baisse des incidents d'abus et violations des droits de l'homme en RCA durant le premier semestre 2019)," MINUSCA press release, August 7, 2019.

500 OCHA, "Central African Republic: Humanitarian Needs Overview (RCA: Aperçu des Besoins Humanitaires (HNO 2020)," October 2019, p. 38.

501 Cluster Protection's figures, October 2018, as cited in "Central African Republic: Humanitarian Situation Report," UNICEF, December 2018.

502 Save the Children, *Stop the War on Children: Protecting Children in 21st Century Conflict,* (Save the Children, 2019), p. 10.

503 UN General Assembly and Security Council "Children in Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General" A/72/865-S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 36.

504 "Central African Republic: Humanitarian Situation Report," UNICEF, December 2018.

505 OCHA, "Humanitarian Response Plan : January – December 2019," OCHA, December 2018, p. 9.

506 CAR Intercluster Coordinating Group, "Periodic monitoring report: Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 (Rapport périodique de monitoring: plan de réponse humanitaire 2018)," June 2018.

507 OCHA, "Humanitarian Response Plan : January – December 2019," OCHA, December 2018, p. 32.; Education Cluster CAR, "Education Cluster Strategy Central African Republic 2019-2021 (Stratégie Cluster Education Republique Centrafricaine 2019-2021)," February 2019.

508 MEPSTA, "Central African Republic: Statistical Yearbook 2016-2017 (RCA: Annuaire statistique 2016-2017)", (Bangui: MEPSTA, December 2017), p. 137.

509 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 99.

510 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/852, October 30, 2019, para. 43.

511 CAR Education Cluster, "Annual Information Bulletin 2017 – Central African Republic (Bulletin Annuel d'Information – 2017)," February 25, 2018, p. 1.

512 UN Secretary General and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," A/72/865-S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para 40.

513 United Nations Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic," S/2018/125, February 15, 2018, para. 30.

514 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, July 30, 2019, para. 37.

515 Information received from a UN respondent via email on November 12, 2018; Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

516 Information recieved by a UN respondent via email on November 12, 2018.

517 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

518 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

519 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

520 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

521 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 7, 2020.

522 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

523 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, pp. 99-100.

524 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

525 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019..

526 Interview with UN respondent on March 13, 2019.

527 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

528 "Security Council condemns attack on education workers in Central African Republic," UN News, March 6, 2018; Richard Pérez Peña, "6 Aid Workers Killed Amid Chaos in Central African Republic," *The New York Times*, February 28, 2018.

529 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

530 Réseau des journalistes pour les droits de l'homme, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CEN3941.

531 Email received on March 13, 2019 from CAR Education Cluster

532 *Radio Ndeke Luka*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CEN4379; Aid Worker Security, Security incident data, Last updated: December 4, 2019.

533 Education Cluster CAR, "Information Bulletin, Second Quarter 2019 (Bulletin d'information, Deuxième trimestre 2019)," August 2019, p. 2.; *Corbeau News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID CEN4696 (data downloaded December 5, 2019).

534 Information received from a UN respondent via email on November 5, 2019.

535 Information received from an international humanitarian organization via email on September 30, 2019.

536 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 102.

537 UN Secretary General and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865-S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 40.

538 Human Rights Watch, *No Class: When Armed Groups Use Schools in the Central African Republic*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, March 2017), pp. 19-20; CAR Education Cluster Database, shared with GCPEA on March 30, 2017; UN OCHA, "Central African Republic: Region: East, Bambari - Weekly Situation Report No. 32 (13 August 2017) (République Centrafricaine : Région : Est, Bambari Rapport hebdo de la situation no 32 (13 Août 2017)," August 13, 2017, p. 3.

539 UNDSS, "Weekly security bulletin (Bulletin quotidien securitaire)," December 5, 2018, p. 2. Shared by UN respondent; Email received on March 13, 2019 from UN respondent.

540 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 37.

541 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

542 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

543 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

544 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

545 UNDSS, "Weekly security bulletin (Bulletin quotidien sécuritaire)," December 5, 2018, p. 2. Shared by UN respondent.

546 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

547 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

548 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

549 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

550 Information received from a UN respondent, May 7, 2020.

551 Education Cluster CAR, "Information Bulletin, Second Quarter 2019 (Bulletin d'information, Deuxième trimestre 2019)," August 2019; Information received from a UN respondent on May 7, 2020.

552 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

553 Information received from a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

554 Information received from a UN respondent via email on August 15, 2019.

555 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 7, 2020.

556 Lily Kuo, "China says UN criticism of human rights record is 'politically driven,' *The Guardian*, November 6, 2018; "China human rights record in spotlight at UN review," *Al Jazeera*, November 6, 2018; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018,* (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2018), China chapter; Amnesty International, World Report 2017/18 (London, UK: Amnesty International, 2018), China chapter.

557 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2020), China chapter; Amnesty International, *Beijing's "Red Line" in Hong Kong* (London: Amnesty International, 2019), pp. 34-36; Austin Ramzy and Alexandra Stevenson, "Hong Kong Police Fire Tear Gas as Protesters Defy Ban," *The New York Times*, October 20, 2019; Farah Master and Jessie Pang, "Fire and petrol bombs after 'generally peaceful' Hong Kong march, police say,"

Reuters, December 8, 2019.

558 Mike Ives, Elaine Yu, and Katherine Li, "Hong Kong Protests Roil City as Universities Cut Semester Short, *The New York Times*, November 14, 2019.

559 State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, *Vocational Education and Training in Xinjiang*, (Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2019, pp. 5, 10.

560 Amnesty International, "China 2019," January 2020; Austin Ramzy and Chris Buckley, "'Absolutely No Mercy': Leaked Files Expose How China Organized Mass Detentions of Muslims," *The New York Times*, November 16, 2019.

561 OHCHR, "Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination reviews the report of China," UN OHCHR news release, August 13, 2018.

562 Human Rights Watch, *"Eradicating Ideological Viruses": China's Campaign of Repression Against Xinjiang's Muslims* (New York: Human Rights Watch, September 2018), p. 13; Scholars at Risk Network, *Free to Think 2019: Report of the Scholars at Risk Academic Freedom Monitoring Project*, (New York: Scholars at Risk Network, 2019), p. 17.

563 Scholars at Risk Network, *Obstacles to Excellence: Academic Freedom and China's Quest for World-Class Universities*, (New York: Scholars at Risk Network, 2019).

564 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, China chapter; Scholars at Risk Network, *Obstacles to Excellence*; Chris Buckley, "A Chinese Law Professor Criticized Xi. Now He's Been Suspended," *The New York Times*, March 26, 2019.

565 Human Rights Watch, *"Eradicating Ideological Viruses"*, p. 13; "Textbooks accused of 'ethnic division',"*Sing Tao Daily*, January 11, 2018; "Three Uyghur Intellectuals Jailed for Separatism, Political Study Film Reveals," *Radio Free Asia*, October 10, 2018.

566 Joshua Lipes, "Uyghur Teacher Dies While Presumed Detained in Xinjiang Internment Camp," *Radio Free Asia*, September 9, 2019.

567 Uyghur Human Rights Project, *Detained and Disappeared: Intellectuals Under Assault in the Uyghur Homeland,* (UHRP, 2019), p. 6; "Xinjiang Victims Database."

568 Cahn Ho-him, "At least 80 Hong Kong teachers have been arrested over anti-government protests, as education chief reveals at least four have resigned or been suspended," *South China Morning Post*, December 20, 2019.

569 Mike Ives, Elaine Yu, and Katherine Li, "Hong Kong Protests Roil City as Universities Cut Semester Short," *The New York Times*, November 14, 2019; Cahn Ho-him, "At least 80 Hong Kong teachers have been arrested."

570 For example: Scholars at Risk Network, *Obstacles to Excellence*; Sue-Lin Wong, "Student activists disappear in southern China after police raid," *Reuters*, August 24, 2018; Lily Kuo, "50 student activists missing in China after police raid," *The Guardian*, August 24, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Nanjing University | Peking University | Renmin University, November 9, 2018.

571 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018,* China chapter.

572 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

573 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Xinjiang Islamic University, May 1, 2017.

574 Elizabeth Redden, "Prominent Uighur Scholar Missing, Feared Detained," *Inside Higher Education*, August 13, 2018; Chris Buckley and Austin Ramzy, "Star Scholar Disappears as Crackdown Engulfs Western China," *The New York Times*, August 10, 2018; Yojana Sharma, "Scholars targeted as Uighur purge engulfs universities," *University World News*, September 28, 2018.

575 Scholars at Risk Network, *Free to Think 2019*, p. 17.

576 Shohret Hoshur and Alim Seytoff, "Uyghur Muslim scholar dies in Chinese police custody," *Radio Free Asia*, January 29, 2018.

577 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Academy of Social Sciences of Xinjiang, November 30, 2018.

578 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

579 "Rights Group Calls on China to Release 32 Jasic Workers, Maoist Supporters," *Radio Free Asia*, December 11, 2018.

580 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Renmin University, January 21, 2019.

581 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Peking University, December 26, 2018; Yong Xiong and Ben Westcott, "Marxist student snatched on way to Mao Zedong celebration in China," *CNN*, December 27, 2018.

582 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Peking University, December 28, 2018.

583 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Peking University, April 30, 2019.

584 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

585 Elaine Yu, Steven Lee Myers, and Russell Goldman, "Hong Kong Protests: Over 1,000 Detained at a University, and a Warning From Beijing," *The New York Times*, November 18, 2019.

586 Mike Ives, Elaine Yu, and Edward Wong, "Ugly From the Outset: Hong Kong's Day of Widespread Violence," *The New York Times*, November 11, 2019.

587 Austin Ramzy and Ezra Cheung, "Anger in Hong Kong After Student Dies From Fall Following Clash With Police," *The New York Times*, November 7, 2019.

588 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Chinese University of Hong Kong, October 6, 2019; Jeff Pao, "Two appear in HK court for breaking anti-mask law," *Asia Times*, October 7, 2019.

589 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Chinese University of Hong Kong | Hong Kong Polytechnic University | University of Hong Kong, November 11, 2019; Edward Wong, Mike Ives, Tiffany May, and Katherine Li, "Hong Kong Violence Escalates as Police and Protesters Clash at University," *The New York Times*, November 17, 2019; Elaine Yu, Steven Lee Myers, and Russell Goldman, "Hong Kong Protests: Over 1,000 Detained at a University, and a Warning From Beijing," *The New York Times*, November 18, 2019.

590 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2018), Colombia chapter.

591 Norwegian Refugee Council, *Factsheet: Colombia 2019* (Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2019).

592 "Presentation in Riohacha of the Annual Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on Colombia (Presentación en Riohacha del Informe Anual de la Alta Comisionada de la ONU para los DDHH sobre Colombia)," Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, June 11, 2019; UN Human Rights Council, "Situation of human rights in Colombia (Situación de los derechos humanos en Colombia)," Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, February 26, 2020, A/HRC/43/3/Add.3, para. 7, 16, 17.

593 *What are the patterns? Assassinations of Social Leaders during the Post-Accord (¿Cuáles son los patrones? Asesinatos de Líderes Sociales en el Post*

Acuerdo), (Bogotá: Comisión Colombiana de Juristas, 2018); Gimena Sánchez-Garzoli, "Social Leaders Remain at Risk as Colombians Mobilize for Their Protection," Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) News, July 25, 2019; Gimena Sánchez-Garzoli, "November Update: Six Massacred in Cauca as Killings Continue in Colombia," WOLA update, November 28, 2019.

594 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict," A/HRC/40/49, December 26, 2018, p. 3; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, paras. 47-49; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2018), Colombia chapter.

595 "80 children in danger of being recruited by the ELN in the south of Bolívar (80 niños en peligro de ser reclutados por el ELN en el Sur de Bolívar)," *El Frente*, March 16, 2019; Human Rights Watch, *The War in Catatumbo: Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians Including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 33; "The Ombudsman's Office demands illegal armed groups not recruit boys, girls, and adolescents (Defensoría del Pueblo exige a grupos armados ilegales que no recluten a niños, niñas y adolescentes)," Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia, February 12, 2019.

596 Kyle Johnson, "Bogota Bomb Shatters Peace Talks with Colombia's Last Guerrillas," *International Crisis Group*, January 22, 2019; "Colombia protest: Thousands march for peace after cadet killings," *BBC News*, January 20, 2019.

597 Unidad para la Atención y la Reparación Integral de las Víctimas, *Displacement Report (Desplazamiento- Reporte)* (Bogotá: Unidad para la Atención y la Reparación Integral de las Víctimas , 2019); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2018 (Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2018)*, p. 6; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019* (Geneva: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019), p. 44; European Commission, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, Colombia Factsheet; Victim Register, Unidad para la Atención y la Reparación Integral de las Víctimas.

598 Human Rights Watch, *The War in Catatumbo: Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians Including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 29.

599 Alliance for Colombian Childhood (Alianza por la Niñez Colombiana), *Childhood: the victim of an unending armed conflict (Niñez: Víctima en un conflicto armado que aún persiste)*," (Bogotá: Alianza por la Niñez Colombiana, November 2018).

600 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 49.

601 "Venezuelans in Colombia, The Official Statistics (Venezolanos en Colombia, Las Cifras Oficiales)," *Semana*, Special Report 2019.

602 Steven Grattan, "Colombia's border schools strained by new arrivals," *IRIN*, February 21, 2019.

603 Human Rights Watch, *The War in Catatumbo: Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians Including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 44.

604 "Colombia's National Federation of Educators (Fecode) announced national strike on July 25," World Federation of Teachers Unions, July 19, 2019; "Colombia: National student protests Oct. 17 amid indefinite strike/update 2," Garda World news alert, October 17, 2018.

605 "Students demand the dissolution of Esmad in Colombia (Estudiantes exigen la disolución del Esmad en Colombia)," *Telesur*; "Why are students taking to the streets again on October 10? (¿Por qué los estudiantes saldrán nuevamente a las calles el 10 de octubre?)," *Semana*, October 2, 2019.

606 UN General Assembly, "Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 38.

607 UN General Assembly, "Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, paras. 38-39.

608 UN General Assembly, "Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 42.

609 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 105.

610 Human Rights Watch, "Colombia: Armed Groups Oppress Riverside Communities," June 7, 2017; Information shared by a UN respondent, December 2017.

611 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

612 "Flash Update No. 1 – Colombia: Mass Displacement Hacarí (Norte de Santander) (Flash Update No. 1 – Colombia: Desplazamiento masivo Hacarí (Norte de Santander))," *OCHA*, April 18, 2017.

613 " Flash Update No. 1 – Colombia: Mass Displacement and restricted access in Tumaco (Nariño) (Flash Update No. 1 – Colombia: Desplazamiento masivo y restricciones de acceso en Tumaco (Nariño)," *OCHA*, August 31, 2017.

614 "Mine field located near school in Orito Putumayo (Ubican campo minado cerca a un colegio en Orito Putumayo)," *Caracol Radio*, September 20, 2017.

615 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

616 COALICO, "Monitoring bulletin no. 20 (Boletin de monitoreo No. 20)," January-December 2018, p. 11.

617 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 50.

618 "Attacks on schools deny access to education," Norwegian Refugee Council, July 10, 2018.

619 "Attacks on schools deny access to education," Norwegian Refugee Council, July 10, 2018.

620 "Attacks on schools deny access to education," Norwegian Refugee Council press release, July 10, 2018.

621 Ricardo Monsalve Gaviria, "Mine deactivated in a school in Chocó (Desactivan mina antipersonal en una escuela de Chocó)," *El Colombiano*, February 1, 2018.

622 Colombia: conflict forces children out of school, Norwegian Refugee Council, February 7, 2018.

623 Human Rights Watch, Recycled Violence Abuses by FARC Dissident Groups in Tumaco on Colombia's Pacific Coast (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2018), p. 39.

624 Ricardo Monsalve, "Dissidents of the Farc mark houses in San Andrés de Cuerquia (Disidencias de las Farc marcan casas en San Andrés de Cuerquia)," *El Colombiano*, April 26, 2018.

625 Olga Lucía Cotamo Salazar, "Clashes betewen ELN and EPL cause suspension of classes in Hacari (Por enfrentamientos entre ELN y EPL, suspenden clases en Hacarí)," *RCN Radio*, August 25, 2018.

626 "Attacks on schools deny access to education," Norwegian Refugee Council, July 10, 2018.

627 "Colombia - Flash Update No. 1: Displacement and restrictions on movement in the Corinto municipality (Cauca) (Colombia – Flash Update No. 1: Desplaza-

mientos y restricciones a la movilidad en el municipio de Corinto (Cauca)),” OCHA, January 30, 2019.

628 “COLOMBIA: Mass Displacement in Hacarí and Playa de Belén municipalities (Norte de Santander) (COLOMBIA: Desplazamiento Masivo en los municipios Hacarí y la Playa de Belén (Norte de Santander)),” OCHA, June 14, 2019.

629 “Colombia - Flash Update No. 1:- Restriction on access in San Calixto - Catatumbo (Norte de Santander) (Colombia – Restricciones al acceso en San Calixto - Catatumbo (Norte de Santander) Flash Update No. 1),” OCHA, March 12, 2019.

630 Olga Patricia Rendón M. “New anti-personnel mines are discovered in Briceño (Descubren nuevas minas antipersonal en Briceño),” *El Colombiano*, July 16, 2019.

631 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

632 Human Rights Watch, *The War in Catatumbo: Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians Including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 37.

633 “ASEDAR denounces action of FARC dissidents that painted a school bus with graffiti (ASEDAR rechaza acción de Disidencias de la Farc que pintaron con grafitis bus escolar),” *Meridiano 70*, May 29, 2019; “School bus target of FARC dissidents (Bus escolar blanco de las disidencias de las Farc),” *La Voz del Cinaruco*, May 29, 2019.

634 “One soldier dead in the middle of strong clashes in Morales, Cauca (Un militar muerto en medio de fuertes enfrentamientos en Morales, Cauca),” *Tubarco*, June 10, 2019; Stephany Ceballos, “In the middle of clashes with FARC dissidents a professional soldier lost his life (En medio de enfrentamientos con disidencias de Farc perdió la vida un soldado profesional),” *Minuto 30*, June 10, 2019; “Classes suspended in schools affected by combat in Morales, Cauca (Suspenden clases en escuelas afectadas por combates en Morales, Cauca),” *Caracol Radio*, June 13, 2019.

635 Carlos Quilindo, “Army found explosives close to a Minga gathering point (Ejército encontró explosivos cerca a un punto de concentración de la minga),” *RCN Radio*, April 14, 2019.

636 “FECODE trade union denounces violence against Colombian teachers,” *Justice for Colombia*, September 19, 2018; Adriaan Alsema, “Colombia's teachers strike and take to the streets again,” *Colombia Reports*, February 14, 2019.

637 “Explosive device found in Baraya (Artefacto explosivo encontrado en Baraya),” *Diario del Huila*, May 17, 2019.

638 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 107-108.

639 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

640 “Threatened teachers say transfers will not solve the problem (Maestros amenazados dicen que traslados no solucionarán el problema),” *El Tiempo*, April 21, 2017.

641 “ELN tried to kill Chocó teacher with a package bomb (Eln intentó asesinar a profesora de Chocó con un paquete bomba),” *HSB Noticias*, September 19, 2017.

642 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

643 Gimena Sánchez-Garzoli and Sebastian Bernal, “May Update: Attacks against Colombian Social Leaders Continue”, Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), June 27, 2018; “Teacher was killed for fighting the sale of drugs in El Palmar school (Docente fue asesinado por combatir la venta de drogas en colegio de El Palmar),” *Supernoticias Del Valle*, June 01, 2018; “Alleged killer of Dagua teacher captured (Capturado presunto homicida de profesor de Dagua),” *Caracol Radio*, June 20, 2018.

644 COALICO, “Monitoring bulletin no. 19 (Boletín de monitoreo No. 19),” January-June 2018, p. 13.

645 “Another Unionist was Killed in Cauca (OTRO SINDICALISTA FUE ASESINADO EN EL CAUCA),” *Proclama del Cauca*, June 13, 2018; “Teacher killed on his way to the educational institution where he worked (Asesinan a profesor cuando se dirigía a la institución educativa donde trabajaba),” *Noticias Caracol*, June 13, 2018.

646 “”You know that here we kill whoever we want”: what is said about Colombia in the audio with threats to the teacher Deyanira Ballestas (“Usted sabe que acá asesinamos al que nos dé la gana”: lo que dice de Colombia el audio con amenazas a la maestra Deyanira Ballestas),” *BBC*, July 5, 2018.

647 “Kidnapped teacher rescued in Guachené, Cauca (Rescatan a docente secuestrado en Guachené, Cauca),” *W Radio*, July 17, 2018; “Police investigate the attempted kidnapping of a teacher in Guachené, Cauca (Policía investiga intento de secuestro a profesor en el municipio de Guachené, Cauca),” *Noticiero 90 Minutos*, July 17, 2018.

648 “Worry due to death threats against teachers in Morales, Cauca (Preocupación por amenazas de muerte a docentes en Morales, Cauca),” *W Radio*, May 7, 2018.

649 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

650 “Explosive device found in Baraya (Artefacto explosivo encontrado en Baraya),” *Diario del Huila*, May 17, 2019.

651 Marcela Cortés, “The death threats continue against leaders in Valle and Cauca (Continúan las amenazas de muerte contra líderes en Valle y Cauca),” *NCN Radio*, July 28, 2019.

652 Lila Leyva Villarreal, “In El Hobo, teachers and directors threatened by flyer (En El Hobo, amenazan con panfleto a docentes y directivos),” *El Universal*, August 22, 2019.

653 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 108-109.

654 UN General Assembly, “Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General,” S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 41.

655 “Monitoring bulletin no. 20, Children in Armed Conflict in Colombia, January-December 2018 (Boletín de monitoreo no. 19, Niñez y conflicto armado en Colombia, enero-diciembre 2018),” COALICO, p. 11.

656 “Monitoring bulletin no. 21, Children in Armed Conflict in Colombia, January-June 2019 (Boletín de monitoreo no. 19, Niñez y conflicto armado en Colombia, enero-junio 2019),” COALICO, p. 23.

657 “Displacements, confinements, and grave risks in Río Naya (Desplazamientos, confinamiento y grave riesgo en Río Naya),” *Caracol Radio*, May 26, 2018; Gimena Sánchez-Garzoli and Sebastian Bernal, “June Update: Deadliest Month of the Year for Human Rights Defenders in Colombia,” Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), July 6, 2018; OCHA, “Flash Update No. 1 - Confinement in Riosucio, Carmen del Darién and Bojayá (Chocó) (Colombia – Confinamiento en Riosucio, Carmen del Darién y Bojayá (Chocó) Colombia – Confinamiento en Riosucio, Carmen del Darién y Bojayá (Chocó)),” August 8, 2018, p. 1; “Army and Golf Clan clash in playground of rural school in Ituango (En patio de escuela rural de Ituango combatieron Ejército y Clan del Golfo),” *Caracol Radio*, Febru-

ary 7, 2019; UN General Assembly, “Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General,” S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 41.

658 Gimena Sánchez-Garzoli and Sebastian Bernal, “June Update: Deadliest Month of the Year for Human Rights Defenders in Colombia,” Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), July 6, 2018.

659 UN General Assembly, “Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General,” S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 41.

660 OCHA, “Flash Update No. 1 - Confinement in Riosucio, Carmen del Darién and Bojayá (Chocó) (Colombia – Confinamiento en Riosucio, Carmen del Darién y Bojayá (Chocó) Colombia – Confinamiento en Riosucio, Carmen del Darién y Bojayá (Chocó)),” August 8, 2018, p. 1.

661 “Army and Golf Clan clash in playground of rural school in Ituango (En patio de escuela rural de Ituango combatieron Ejército y Clan del Golfo),” *Caracol Radio*, February 7, 2019.

662 Carlos Cerón, “Army reported FARC dissidents for using school as a shield in Cauca (Ejército denunció que disidencias de Farc usaron escuela como escudo en Cauca),” *W Radio*, November 15, 2019.

663 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 110.

664 “FARC dissidents are recruiting minors in schools in Guaviare (La disidencia de las Farc están reclutando menores de edad en colegios del Guaviare),” *Caracol Radio*, November 11, 2017.

665 UN Human Rights Council, “Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,” A/HRC/40/49, December 26, 2018, para. 24; UN General Assembly and Security Council, “Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General,” A/72/865 - S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 48; UN General Assembly, “Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General,” S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 47.

666 UN General Assembly, “Children and armed conflict in Colombia: Report of the Secretary-General,” S/2019/1017, December 31, 2019, para. 47.

667 Defensoría del Pueblo, *Preventing the recruitment of boys, girls, and adolescents (Prevención del reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescents)* (Bogotá: Defensoría del Pueblo, 2014), pp. 22-26; “FARC dissidents presumed to have recruited three minors in Putumayo (Disidencias de Farc, señaladas de reclutar a tres menores en Putumayo),” *El Espectador*, April 21, 2018.

668 “FARC dissidents recruit 4 students in Putumayo (Disidencia de las Farc recluta a 4 estudiantes en Putumayo),” *Mi Putumayo*, April 20, 2018; “FARC dissidents presumed to have recruited three minors in Putumayo (Disidencias de Farc, señaladas de reclutar a tres menores en Putumayo),” *El Espectador*, April 21, 2018; Lucía Sánchez, “Putumayo is in emergency due to the forced recruitment of minors (En emergencia se encuentra Putumayo por reclutamiento forzado de menores),” *La Nación*, April 20, 2018.

669 “What is known about the army bombing in which at least eight children died (Lo que se sabe del bombardeo del Ejército en el que murieron al menos ocho niños),” *Semana*, November 12, 2019; Juanita Vélez and Jerson Ortiz, “The warnings before the scandal that took down Botero (Las advertencias del escándalo que tumbó a Botero),” *La Silla Vacía*, November 6, 2019.

670 Human Rights Watch, *The War in Catatumbo: Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians Including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 33.

671 Human Rights Watch, *'The Guerrillas Are the Police' Social Control and Abuses by Armed Groups in Colombia's Arauca Province and Venezuela's Apure State* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), pp. 19-20.

672 Marco Fidel Yukumá, “In Solano, Caquetá, there was also bombing and several children died (En Solano, Caquetá, también hubo bombardeo y murieron varios niños),” *Caracol Radio*, November 13, 2019.

673 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 110-111.

674 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 110-111.

675 “Flyer threatens university students for fostering paramilitarism (Con panfleto señalan a universitarios de fomentar el paramilitarismo),” *RCN Radio*, April 6, 2017.

676 “Explosive device thrown in Riohacha at Jesús Jiménez Ariza's residence (Lanzan en Riohacha artefacto explosivo a residencia de Jesús Jiménez Ariza),” *La Guajira Hoy*, August 25, 2017.

677 “Colombia: Clashes between student protesters and police in Bogota Nov. 8,” *Garda World* news release, November 10, 2018; Fabio Andres Diaz, “Mass protests in Colombia mar president's first 100 days but reveal a nation marching toward peace,” *Associated Press*, December 7, 2018.

678 Fabio Andres Diaz, “Mass protests in Colombia mar president's first 100 days but reveal a nation marching toward peace,” *Associated Press*, December 7, 2018; “Colombian Student Loses an Eye in Violent Repression, the Strike Continues,” *News Click*, People's dispatch, December 15, 2018; Juan Camilo Montoya Echaverria, “Videos: outbreaks of violence in some student marches in the country (Videos: brotes de violencia en algunas marchas estudiantiles del país), *El Colombiano*, November 8, 2018.

679 “Students from the National University of Bogotá, decide to return to classes (Estudiantes de la U. Nacional, de Bogotá, deciden regresar a clases),” *El Tiempo*, January 23, 2019; “Why are students taking to the streets again on October 10? (¿Por qué los estudiantes saldrán nuevamente a las calles el 10 de octubre?),” *Semana*, October 2, 2019.

680 Human Rights Watch “Colombia: Abuses Amid Massive Demonstrations: Beatings, Expulsions of Venezuelans, Arbitrary Detentions,” March 10, 2020; “Students demand the dissolution of Esmad in Colombia (Estudiantes exigen la disolución del Esmad en Colombia),” *Telesur*, January 24, 2019; “Why are students taking to the streets again on October 10? (¿Por qué los estudiantes saldrán nuevamente a las calles el 10 de octubre?),” *Semana*, October 2, 2019.

681 “Student who asked Uribe to marry peace is threatened (Amenazan a estudiante que le pidió a Uribe que se casara con la paz),” *El Tiempo*, August 15, 2018; “Due to threats, the university professor Luis Trejos goes into exile (Por amenazas, sale al exilio el profesor universitario Luis Trejos),” *El Heraldo*, January 30, 2019.

682 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

683 Fabio Andres Diaz, “Mass protests in Colombia mar president's first 100 days but reveal a nation marching toward peace,” *Associated Press*, December 7, 2018.

684 “Peace predominates the whole country: Ministry of Defence (La tranquilidad predominó en todo el país: Mindefensa),” *El Tiempo*, November 28, 2018.

685 “Colombian Student Loses an Eye in Violent Repression, the Strike Continues,” *News Click*, People's dispatch, December 15, 2018; Juan Camilo Montoya Echaverria, “Videos: outbreaks of violence in some student marches in the country (Videos: brotes de violencia en algunas marchas estudiantiles del país),” *El Colombiano*, December 8, 2018; “Nine wounded after clashes between students and Esmad in Popayan (Nueve heridos dejaron enfrentamientos entre estudiantes y el Esmad en Popayán),” *Radio Super*, December 14, 2018.

686 "University reports threat made against two of its staff (Universidad Nacional denuncia amenaza contra dos de sus funcionarios)," *El Tiempo*, October 27, 2018.

687 "Due to threats, the university professor Luis Trejos goes into exile (Por amenazas, sale al exilio el profesor universitario Luis Trejos)," *El Heraldo*, January 30, 2019.

688 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

689 "Students lob Molotov cocktails at riot cops as Colombia anti-govt protests turn violent (VIDEOS)," *RT*, May 10, 2019.

690 Miguel Ángel Valencia González, "New confrontations between District students and Esmad (Nuevos enfrentamientos entre estudiantes de la Distrital y el Esmad)," *LAFM*, November 6, 2019.

691 "Education Ministry did not participate in decision for Esmad to enter UniAtlántico (Ministerio de Educación no participó en la decisión del ingreso del Esmad a la UniAtlántico)," *Semana*, October 24, 2019; "Students arrested for unrest in UniAtlántico freed (Dejan en libertad estudiantes capturados por disturbios en la UniAtlántico)," *Caracol Radio*, October 25, 2019.

692 "Posters with threats appear at the University of Antioquia (Carteles con amenazas aparecieron en la Universidad de Antioquia)," *El Tiempo*, January 23, 2019; "What's behind the National Brigade 18, the supposed anticommunist group threatening the university? (¿Qué hay detrás de Brigada Nacional 18, el supuesto grupo anticomunista que amenaza en la universidad?)," *Semana*, January 28, 2019.

693 "Controlled detonation of explosive at Atlantic University (Detonan, controladamente, explosivo en la Universidad del Atlántico)," *El Tiempo*, July 8, 2019; "Controlled explosion carried out on explosive device found at Atlantic U. (Detonan de forma controlada artefacto explosivo encontrado en la U. del Atlántico)," *El Espectador*, July 8, 2019.

694 "Student who asked Uribe to marry peace threatened (Amenazan a estudiante que le pidió a Uribe que se casara con la paz)," *El Tiempo*, August 15, 2018; "Student council in the CESU reports death threat (Consejero estudiantil en el CESU denuncia amenazas de muerte)," *El Observatorio de la Universidad Colombiana*, August 15, 2018.

695 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Democratic Republic of Congo chapter.

696 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), "Fact Sheet: Conflict in the DRC," July 25, 2019.

697 ACLED, "Fact Sheet: Conflict in the DRC."

698 Congo Research Group, *Congo, Forgotten: The Numbers Behind Africa's Longest Humanitarian Crisis*, (New York: New York University, August 2019), p. 5.

699 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Democratic Republic of Congo chapter; ACLED, "Fact Sheet: Conflict in the DRC," July 25, 2019; UNHCR, "UNHCR alarmed over reported atrocities in DR Congo's Tanganyika province," Briefing notes.

700 "DRC Ebola outbreaks: Crisis update - 27 December 2019," Médecins sans Frontières, December 27, 2019; Nick Cumming-Bruce, "Hundreds of Thousands Flee Congo Violence, in Region Afflicted by Ebola,' *The New York Times*, June 18, 2019.

701 OCHA, *Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (Aperçu des Besoins Humanitaires – République Démocratique du Congo 2020)* (Kinshasa: OCHA, December 2019), pp. 5, 14.

702 UNICEF, "DRC Humanitarian Situation Report July 2019," July 31, 2019, p. 2.

703 "Democratic Republic of the Congo – Escalating conflict (DG ECHO, UN, authorities) (ECHO Daily Flash of 28 August 2019)," ECHO news release, August 28, 2019.

704 United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC (UNJHRO), "Protection of civilians: grave human rights violations in the provinces affected by conflicts (Protection des civils: violations graves des droits de l'homme dans les provinces affectées par les conflits)," December 2018.

705 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para 61; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, 16 May, 2018, para 65. "Security Council Adopts Resolution Calling upon Belligerents Worldwide to Adopt Concrete Commitments on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict," UN Security Council press release, April 23, 2019.

706 Child Protection Sub Cluster, "Scorecard on Child Protection needs and response – December 2018 (Tableau de bord sur les besoins et la réponse en Protection de l'Enfance – Décembre 2018)," January 2019.

707 "150,000 children in Greater Kasai region need emergency support to continue education," UNICEF press release, June 19, 2017.

708 UNICEF, "Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10 (reporting period October 2019)," October 31, 2019, p. 3.

709 Education Cluster, as cited in OCHA, *Democratic Republic of Congo Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (Aperçu des besoins humanitaires – République Démocratique du Congo 2020)*, (Kinshasa: OCHA, December 2019, p. 51.

710 "150,000 children in Greater Kasai region need emergency support to continue education," UNICEF press release, June 9, 2017.

711 GCPEA, *Education Under Attack* 2018, pp. 113-114; UNICEF, *Kasai: A Children's Crisis,* (New York: UNICEF, May 2018).

712 UN General Assembly and Security Council "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," A/72/865-S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 66.

713 Information shared by an international humanitarian organization via email, December 14, 2017.

714 OCHA, "Humanitarian situation report for Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba and Tanganyika provinces (Note d'informations humanitaires pour les provinces du Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba et Tanganyika)," June 6, 2019, p. 1.

715 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation between January and June 2018," July 2018. On file.

716 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, https://undocs.org/en/S/2019/509 (accessed April 15, 2020), para. 62.

717 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation in January 2018," February 2018. On File.

718 Norwegian Refugee Council, "Rapport de l'Evaluation Rapide des Besoins - Province du Nord Kivu, Ville de Beni, Communes de Beu et Bungulu" (*Rapid Response to Movements of Populations (RRMP)*), November 16, 2018. On file.

719 MONUSCO and OHCHR, "Report of the special inquiry on intercommunal violence between December 16 and 17 2018 in Yumbi territory (Rapport de mission d'enquête spéciale sur les violences intercommunautaires des 16 et 17 décembre 2018 dans le territoire de Yumbi)," March 13, 2019, p. 10.

720 "DRC-Yumbi: Schools destroyed, city deserted, school year seriously threatened (RDC-Yumbi : Ecoles détruites, cité déserte, l'année scolaire fortement en danger)," *Actualité*, January 29, 2019.

721 UNICEF, "DRC Humanitarian Situation Report," May 31, 2019, p. 2.

722 UNICEF, "DRC Humanitarian Situation Report," June 30, 2019, p. 2.

723 UNICEF, "Democratic Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9 - September 2019," September 30, 2019, p. 2.

724 Information received from an international NGO respondent via email on March 17, 2020.

725 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

726 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation in February 2019," March 2019, unpublished document, para. 38.

727 Kivu Security Tracker, Incident #4462, February 28, 2019.

728 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation in March 2019," March 2019, unpublished document, para. 35.

729 Aaron Ross, "Send in the troops: Congo raises the stakes on illegal mining," *Reuters*, July 17, 2019.

730 Information shared by the Education Cluster on August 2, 2017; "Students, kidnapping targets in Bukavu (Les étudiants, cibles des enlèvements à Bukavu)," *Radio Okapi*, June 6, 2017; "DR Congo Militia Chief Arrested: Judicial Source," *AFP* (World Service), November 16, 2017, as cited in START, GTD 201705310052; *Radio Okapi*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC11224; "Another 8-year-old child kidnapped in Goma (Encore un enfant de 8 ans enlevé à Goma), *DFJ*, June 14, 2017.

731 *Radio Okapi*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC12459. "Rutshuru: some twenty people taken by presumed militiamen (Rutshuru : une vingtaine de personnes enlevées par des présumés miliciens)," *Radio Okapi*, May 29, 2018.

732 Sam Mednick, "'Mum, please pay or they'll kill me': Congo's child kidnapping crisis," *The Guardian,* Global development series, July 9, 2018.

733 "Ituri: student killed by militiaman in Walendu Bindi (Ituri : une élève tuée par un milicien dans le Walendu Bindi)," *Radio Okapi*, September 13, 2018.

734 *Actualité* (DRC), as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC13474. Mahamadou Kane, "Une manifestation d'etudiants fait plusieurs morts a Lubumbashi (A student protest leads to several deaths in Lubumbashi)", *Deutsche Welle*, January 28, 2019.

735 Jonathan Kombi, "DRC: USD 6,000 demanded by abductors holding a student kidnapped in Goma (RDC : 6 000 USD exigés par des ravisseurs d'un étudiant kidnappé à Goma)," *Actualité*, April 10, 2019; *Actualité*; Twitter, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC14112.

736 "Rutshuru: tensions high in Kiwanja after a new student protest this Thursday against insecurity (Rutshuru: vive tension à Kiwanja à la suite d'une nouvelle manifestation des élèves ce jeudi contre l'insécurité)," *Media Congo*, May 16, 2019.

737 *Actualite; La Prunelle*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC14533, (data downloaded July 11, 2019); "Nord-Kivu: still no news from school director kidnapped in Kiwanja (Nord-Kivu : toujours pas de nouvelles d'un directeur d'école kidnappé à Kiwanja)," *Radio Okapi*, June 7, 2019.

738 7sur7, Bantou Kapanza Son, "Beni: One Woman Taken And Several Students Tortured By ADF Soldiers In Limbeke-Mamove (Beni : Une Femme Enlevée Et Plusieurs Élèves Torturés Par Les ADF À Limbeke-Mamove)," *Congo Actuel*, October 1, 2019.

739 Kivu Security Tracker, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC15817; Kivu Security Tracker, Incident #5685, October 22, 2019; Insecurity Insight, Monthly News Brief, October 2109, p. 1.

740 GCPEA, *Education Under Attack* 2018, pp. 115-116.

741 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2019, para. 66.

742 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 63.

743 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation in January 2019," February 2019, unpublished document.

744 *Actualité*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC13627; Félix Ngalamulume "Kamako: After their surrender, former Kamuina Nsapu militiamen accused of harassment (Kamako : Après leur reddition, les anciens miliciens Kamuina Nsapu accusés des tracasseries), *Actualité*, February 13, 2019.

745 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation in March 2019," March 2019, unpublished document, para. 35.

746 Lubunga Lavoix, "Sud-Kivu: Army accused of establishing military base in a school in Mboko (Sud-Kivu : L'armée accusée d'ériger un campement militaire dans la cour d'une école à Mboko)," *Actualité*, July 11, 2019.

747 Information shared by the Education Cluster via email on July 31, 2017.

748 GCPEA, *"All That I Have Lost": Impact of Attacks on Education for Women and Girls in Kasai Central Province Democratic Republic of Congo,* April 2019, p. 35.

749 GCPEA, *"All That I Have Lost,"* p. 36.

750 GCPEA, *"All That I Have Lost,"* p. 38.

751 GCPEA, "All That I Have Lost," pp. 39-41.

752 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

753 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

754 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Kisangani, February 7, 2018.

755 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Catholic University of Graben, October 7, 2018.

756 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Kinshasa, November 12, 2018.

757 *AFP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC13077; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Kinshasa, November 15, 2018; Wagdy Sawahel, "Amnesty issues warning in wake of student killings," *University World News*, November 27, 2018; "DRC: Human rights concerns persist as electoral campaigns kick-off," Amnesty International news release, November 21, 2018.

758 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

759 Mahamadou Kane, "Une manifestation d'étudiants fait plusieurs morts à Lubumbashi (A student protest leads to several deaths in Lubumbashi)", *Deutsche Welle*, January 28, 2019; *Actualité* (DRC), as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC13474; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Lubumbashi, January 27, 2019.

760 UNJHRO, "Analysis of the human rights situation in February 2019," March 2019, unpublished document, para. 38.

761 "University managers suspended after violent protests," *University World News*, February 22, 2019.

762 Claude Sengenya, "DRC: Monastery of Catholic priests attacked in Butembo (RDC : Un couvent des prêtes catholiques attaqué à Butembo)," *Actualité*, April 19, 2019.

763 *Actualité*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID DRC14199.

764 World Health Organization (WHO), "Situation report: Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo," July 24, 2019.

765 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Egypt chapter; International Crisis Group, "Watch List 2018," January 31, 2018.

766 Human Rights Watch, *If You Are Afraid for Your Lives, Leave Sinai!: Egyptian Security Forces and ISIS-Affiliate Abuses in North Sinai*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, May 28, 2019.

767 Amnesty International, World Report 2017/2018 (London, UK: Amnesty International, 2018), Egypt chapter.

768 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Egypt chapter.

769 International Crisis Group, "Watch List 2018," January 31, 2018.

770 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 118-119.

771 Taha Sakr, "State-owned school bombed in Rafah," *Daily News Egypt*, February 4, 2017; "Militants blowup school in Egypt's N. Sinai Peninsula," Anadolu News Agency, February 3, 2017, as cited in *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 119-120; *Daily News*, as cited by ACLED, Event ID EGY8081.

772 *Daily News Egypt*, as cited by ACLED, Event ID EGY8175; Taha Sakr, "Militants in Al-Arish blow up Al-Azhar educational building," *Daily News Egypt*, March 25, 2017.

773 *FJ Portal*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID EGY9285; Ahmadi Benhawi, "Two youths killed and wounded by army bullets in Sheikh Zuweid, Sinai," *FJ Portal*, March 3, 2019.

774 *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 120; Attacks on teachers in 2017 included: Taha Sakr, "Anonymous militants assassinate school teacher in Al-Arish," *Daily News Egypt*, January 21, 2017; "Militants gun down teacher in Egypt's North Sinai," *Ahram Online*, January 20, 2017; AP and Reuters, "Militants kill Christian in Sinai, second in a week," *Arab News*, February 18, 2017; "Coptic teacher murdered in North Sinai," *Egypt Today*, February 20, 2017;"ISIS militants in north Sinai showing their strength," *News24*, February 27, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201702270058; "Schoolteacher among latest victims of Egypt's chilling wave of extrajudicial executions," Amnesty International news release, August 8, 2017; Mourad Higazy, "2 soldiers killed and 12 injured in suicide attack on checkpoint in Rafah," *Madamasr*, September 14, 2017; "Teacher killed, 2 injured in separate North Sinai attacks," *Madamasr*, December 17, 2017.

775 "ISIS militants in north Sinai showing their strength," *News24*, February 27, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201702270058, https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtid=201702270058 (accessed September 13, 2018).

776 Mourad Higazy, "2 soldiers killed and 12 injured in suicide attack on checkpoint in Rafah," *Madamasr*, September 14, 2017.

777 "Teacher killed, 2 injured in separate North Sinai attacks," *Madamasr*, December 17, 2017.

778 Sally Hosni, "Egypt releases students held after exams protests," *BBC Arabic*, May 23, 2019; "Egypt Releases Students Detained over Rallies against New Education System," *Asharq Al-Awsat*, May 23, 2019.

779 Sally Hosni, "Egypt releases students held after exams protests," *BBC Arabic*, May 23, 2019; "Egypt Releases Students Detained over Rallies against New Education System," *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Thursday, May 23, 2019.

780 "Egyptian students protest after technical problems ruin school exams," *Middle East Eye*, May 22, 2019.

781 "Egypt Releases Students Detained over Rallies against New Education System," *Asharq Al-Awsat*, May 23, 2019; Sally Nabil, "Egypt releases students held after exams protests," *BBC News*, May 23, 2019.

782 Egypt Releases Students Detained over Rallies against New Education System"; Sally Nabil, "Egypt releases students held after exams protests".

783 *FJ Portal*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID EGY9504; Sally Hosni, "Egypt releases students held after exams protests," *BBC Arabic*, May 23, 2019; "Security arrests dozens of "first secondary" students for protesting the failure of the tablet," *FJ Portal*, May 21, 2019; "Egypt Releases Students Detained over Rallies against New Education System," *Asharq Al-Awsat*, May 23, 2019; "Egypt Releases Students Detained over Rallies against New Education System," *Asharq Al-Awsat*, May 23, 2019.

784 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

785 Information received from HRW via email on March 6, 2020; "Press: Al-Sisi shocked the "constitutional" judges, and Turkey received "S-400" and the developments of the secondary results," *FJ Portal*, July 13, 2019.

786 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 123.

787 Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Washington, May 24, 2018; Evan Bush, "UW political-science student detained in Egypt, accused of terrorism tie," *Seattle Times*, May 31, 2018.

788 Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitor, Al-Azhar University, March 25, 2019; *Rassd*; *Al Ahram*; *FJ Portal*; *Al Akhbar* (Egypt), as cited in ACLED, Event ID EGY9326.

789 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Cairo University, September 24, 2019.

790 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (Human Rights Watch: New York, 2019), Ethiopia chapter.

791 ICG, "CrisisWatch: February 2019," February 2019.

792 ICG, *Managing Ethiopia's Unsettled Transition*, (ICG: Brussels, February 21, 2019), Africa report no. 269.

793 Mark Yarnell, *The Crisis Below the Headlines: Conflict Displacement in Ethiopia*, (Refugees International: Washington, DC, November 2018), pp. 7-8; George Obulutsa, "Violence in southern Ethiopia forces more than 800,000 to flee," *Reuters*, July 4, 2018.

794 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2019), Ethiopia chapter; Paul Schemm, "Ethiopia's ethnic divides rock capital as reports of killings prompt angry protests," *The Washington Post*, September 17, 2018; Hadra Ahmend and Josepha Goldstein, "Thousands Are Arrested in Ethiopia After Ethnic Violence," *The New York Times*, September 24, 2018; "Ethiopia: Thousands protest after deadly ethnic violence," *Al Jazeera*, September 17, 2018.

795 Hilary Matfess, "Change and Continuity in Protests and Political Violence: PM Abiy's Ethiopia," ACLED, October 13, 2018.

796 Martina Schwikowski, "Ethiopia: Ethnic tensions continue to smolder in Somali region," *Deutsche Welle*, August 9, 2018; Maria Burnett, "Ethiopia Violence

A Concern Despite Reform Promises," Human Rights Watch dispatch, August 15, 2018; "Violence as troops deploy in Ethiopia's Somali region," *BBC*, August 4, 2018.

797 "Ethnic violence in southern Ethiopia kills and wounds dozens," *Al Jazeera*, December 15, 2018.

798 OCHA, "Executive Summary: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, Ethiopia," February 2019, p. 2.

799 UNHCR, Ethiopia country profile, Operational Data Portal; UNHCR, "Ethiopia Refugee Crisis Explained," February 7, 2019.

800 Information shared by a humanitarian actor in November 2019.

801 UNICEF, "Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report," January 31, 2019, p. 6.

802 UNICEF, "Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report," December 31, 2019, p. 5.

803 "Ethiopia deploys police in universities to stop ethnic violence," *Reuters*, December 10, 2019; Tom Gardner, "Suspicion and fear linger as Ethiopia's campus wars go quiet," *The Guardian*, April 25, 2020; Nathalie Tissot, "In Ethiopia, 35,000 students fled their universities (En Ethiopie, 35 000 étudiants ont fui leurs universités)" *Le Monde*, February 12, 2020.

804 Human Rights Watch, "Ethiopia: Submission to the Universal Periodic Review," June 6, 2019.

805 "Four students injured in grenade explosion in Eastern Ethiopia," *Ethsat News*, September 6, 2017.

806 UNICEF, "Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report," August 30, 2018, p. 5.

807 OCHA, "Ethiopia: Humanitarian Dashboard," August 31, 2018.

808 OCHA, "Ethiopia: Gedeo-West Guji Displacement Crisis," Situation update No. 8, October 9, 2018, pp. 3-4.

809 Aaron Maasho, "Ethnic unrest tarnishes new Ethiopian leader's reforms," *Reuters*, August 24, 2018; AfricaNews with Mutizwa, "Ethiopia ethnic unrest displaces millions," *AfricaNews*, August 24, 2019; "Ethiopia: Schools, factories, courthouses: Desperate shelters for the displaced," ICRC news release, August 22, 2018; UNICEF, "Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report," August 30, 2018, p. 5.

810 UNICEF, "Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report," November 30, 2019, p. 3.

811 Ethiopian News/Borkena, "Ethiopian University students continue abandoning education and campus," *Borkena*, November 20, 2017; "Ethiopia: University students leave campus in protest," *ESAT News*, November 20, 2017; "Ethiopia: More Agazi forces deployed to protesting regions, universities," *ESAT News*, January 1, 2018; "Ethiopian Government to Deploy Security Forces at Universities," *Ezega News*, December 18, 2017.

812 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 126.

813 "Ethiopian Government to Deploy Security Forces at Universities," *Ezega News*, December 18, 2017.

814 "Ethiopia: Students of Ambo University hold protest demonstrations," *ESAT News*, April 26, 2018.

815 "Clashes on Ethiopian campuses kill 3 university students," *AP*, November 13, 2019.

816 Hayalnesh Gezahegn, "News: Third Student Killed as Tension in Universities Disrupt Teaching-Learning Process," *Addis Standard*, November 13, 2019.

817 Oromiya Media Network, as cited in Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), ID Number 2791829, `https://www.acleddata.com/data/, (data downloaded March 7, 2019).
"Ethiopia: University students leave campus in protest," *ESAT News*, November 20, 2017; *ESAT News*, as cited by ACLED, Event ID ETH4123; "Ethiopian Government to Deploy Security Forces at Universities," *Ezega News*, December 18, 2017; "Ethiopia: Killing of university students reignite nationwide protests," *ESAT News*, December 12, 2017; "Ethiopia: More Agazi forces deployed to protesting regions, universities," *ESAT News*, January 1, 2018.

818 "Ethiopia: University students leave campus in protest," *ESAT News*, November 20, 2017.

819 *ESAT News*, as cited by ACLED, Event ID ETH4123; "Ethiopian Government to Deploy Security Forces at Universities," *Ezega News*, December 18, 2017; "Ethiopia: Killing of university students reignite nationwide protests," *ESAT News*, December 12, 2017.

820 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

821 *ESAT News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID ETH4191; "Ethiopia: Protest continues despite promise to release 'some' political prisoners," *ESAT News*, January 3, 2018.

822 "Ethiopia: Students of Ambo University hold protest demonstrations," *ESAT News*, April 26, 2018; Reported by *Addis Standard* via Twitter post on April 26, 2018.

823 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Dilla University, June 9, 2018; "Ethiopia: Grenade attack injures twelve, one critically," *ESAT News*, June 11, 2018; "Bomb attack in southern Ethiopia injures 9," *Xinhua*, June 11, 2018; Prensa Latina, "Bomb Attack Injured Nine People in Ethiopia," *Ethiopanorama*, June 11, 2018.

824 "Ethiopia: Grenade attack injures twelve, one critically," *ESAT News*, June 11, 2018.

825 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 127.

826 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

827 "Students clash with Police in Haramaya University,' *Borkena*, April 2, 2019; *ESAT News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID ETH5157.

828 Hayalnesh Gezahegn, "Security forces injure Arsi Univ. medical interns during protest," *Addis Standard*, April 17, 2019.

829 "Ethiopia: University Lecturer Must Be Released: Firew Bekele," Amnesty International Campaign, September 20, 2019; "Ethiopia: University Released: Firew Bekele," Amnesty International Campaign, November 26, 2019; Committee of Concerned Scientists, "Lecturer at Rift Valley University in Ethiopia Arrested for Assistance in Writing Book Critical of the Ethiopian Government," October 24, 2019.

830 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Dembi Dollo University, December 04, 2019.

831 "Analysis: More Questions than Answers as News of Kidnapped University Students Turns into Political Ping-Pong," *Addis Standard*, January 13, 2020; Elias Meseret, "Growing outcry in Ethiopia over abducted university students," *AP*, January 27, 2020.

832 Simon Marks and Abdi Latif Dahir, "Abduction of Ethiopian Students Fuels Anger at the Government," *The New York Times*, January 30, 2020; Elias Meseret, "Growing outcry in Ethiopia over abducted university students," *AP*, January 27, 2020; "Ethiopia: Parents fear for missing Amhara students as universities close over Covid-19," Amnesty International news release, March 25, 2020.

833 "Guinea: Post-Ebola Socio-economic Recovery and Resilience Strategy 2015-2017," Government of the Republic of Guinea, July 2015, p. 7.

834 Victoria Gatenby, "Guinea pressured to meet demands of striking teachers," *Al Jazeera,* March 13, 2018.

835 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York; Human Rights Watch, 2019), Guinea; Corinne Dufka, "Guinea's Efforts to Ban Protests Undermines Rights," Human Rights Watch, April 26, 2019.

836 "Soldiers authorized to shoot at sight in Guinea (Les gendarmes autorisés à tirer à vue en Guinée)," *BBC*, June 8, 2019.

837 "At least 5 killed in protests over Guinea teachers' strike," Reuters, February 20, 2017.

838 "Teachers ordered to continue strike in Guinea (Mot d'ordre de greve des enseignants maintenu en Guinée)," *BBC*, December 3, 2018.

839 "Teachers' strike in Guinea: school and university students show their anger (Grève des enseignants en Guinée: élèves et étudiants manifestent leur colère)," *RFI*, February 14, 2017.

840 "Teachers' strike in Guinea: school and university students show their anger"; Guinea: Teachers strike – government closes schools (Guinée: Grève des en-seignants - Les écoles fermées par le gouvernement)*," RFI*, February 15, 2017, https://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201702150364.html(accessed August 26, 2019).

841 "At least 5 killed in protests over Guinea teachers' strike," Reuters, February 20, 2017; Boubacar Diallo, "Guinea: 5 killed amid student protests over teach-ers strikes," *AP*, February 20, 2017.

842 "Guinea teachers launch 'unlimited' strike," *AFP*, October 4, 2018; GardaWorld, "Guinea: Teacher strike continues; potential general strike Dec. 4 and protest Dec. 6 /update 1,"*Garda World,* December 3, 2018.

843 "Teachers ordered to continue strike in Guinea (*Mot d'ordre de greve des enseignants maintenu en Guinée*)," *BBC*, December 3, 2018.

844 "Guinea teachers call off month-long strike," *AFP*, March 3, 2018.

845 "Teachers ordered to continue strike in Guinea (Mot d'ordre de greve des enseignants maintenu en Guinée)," *BBC*, December 3, 2018.

846 Bangaly Condé, "Guinean schools still disrupted by strike (Les écoles guinéennes encore très perturbées par la grève)," *Deutsche Welle*, February 20, 2018.

847 "Guinea : Teachers strike – government closes schools."

848*Aminata (French); Radio France Internationale*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI817; "Teachers' strike in Guinea: pupils and university students show their anger (Grève des enseignants en Guinée: élèves et étudiants manifestent leur colère)," *RFI*, February 14, 2017.

849 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

850 *AFP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI870; "Education in Guinea: after the violence, the public prosecutor calls for an end to the strike (Education en Guinée: après des violences, le parquet demande l'arrêt de la grève)," *RFI*, November 23, 2017; "Guinea: One killed during protests in Conakry Nov. 20 /update 1," Garda World news alert.

851 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

852 *Aminata* (Guinea), as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI903; Mamadou Aliou Barry, "Teachers' strike: gunshots heard in Cosa, protesters arrested in Kaloum (Grève des enseignants : des coups de feu entendus à Cosa, des manifestants arrêtés à Koloma)," *Aminata*, February 12, 2018; "Guinea: two young people killed during clashes with security forces (Guinée: deux jeunes gens tués dans des heurts avec les forces de l'ordre)," *RFI*, February 13, 2018.

853 *Aminata* (Guinea), as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI966; Alpha Oumar Diallo, "Breaking/Clashes in Kaloum: students in the streets (URGENT/Heurts à Kaloum : des élèves dans la rue)," *Aminata*, October 29, 2018. This source also says that private school students were injured by public school students: https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/171146/guinea-violent-student-protests-in-coyah-and-siguiri-october-29-update-2.

854 *Guinee News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI996; Sekou Sanoh, "Kaloum court: after 5 days of jail, striking teachers regain their freedom (TPI de Kaloum : après 5 jours de prison, les enseignants grévistes recouvrent leur liberté)," *Guinee News*, November 26, 2018; " Kaloum court: convicted teachers to appeal (Justice – TPI de Kaloum: les enseignants condamnés interjetteront appel)," *Guinée News*, November 26, 2018; Mamadou Aliou Barry, "Conakry: SLECG sit-in violently dispersed, teachers injured (Conakry : un sit-in du SLECG violemment dispersé, des enseignants blessés)," *Aminata*, November 22, 2018.

855 *Aminata* (Guinea), as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI1000; Ibrahima Sory Barry, "Kaloum: students take to the streets to again call for teachers to return to classrooms (Kaloum: des élèves dans la rue pour encore reclamer le retour des enseignants dans les salles de classe)," *Aminata*, November 26, 2018.

856 *Le Lynx* (Guinea), as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI1001; Sekou Sanoh, "Kaloum: teachers dispersed with tear gas; 6 arrested (Kaloum : des enseignants dis-persés à coups de gaz lacrymogène ; 6 interpellés)," *Guinée News*, November 26, 2018.

857 *Guinée News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI1014; Sekou Sanoh, "SLECG demo shut down: several teachers arrested, government proposal expected (La manif du SLECG étouffée : plusieurs enseignants arrêtés, une proposition du gouvernement attendue)" *Guinée News*, January 7, 2019.

858 "Mamou in trance : clash between students and security forces…(several injured) (Mamou en transe: affrontement entre des élèves et des forces de l'or-dre… (plusieurs blessés)*)," Africa Guinée; Guinea News,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI1050; Badicko Diallo, "Mamou: stu-dents opposing the handling of reports protest in the street (Mamou : les élèves opposés à la tenue des compositions, manifestent dans la rue), *Guinee News*, January 21, 2019.

859 *Kaba Bachir*; *Aminata*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI1083; "SLECG strike: Skirmishes reported in Kaloum (Grève du SLECG: Des échauffourées signalées à Kaloum)," *Kaba Bachir*, April 10, 2019.

860 RFI, "Teachers' strike in Guinea: school and university students show their anger (Grève des enseignants en Guinée: élèves et étudiants manifestent leur colère)," *RFI*, February 14, 2017.

861 *AFP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI875; "Ivoirian student killed in recent protests in Guinea (Un étudiant ivoirien tué lors des récentes manifestations en Guinée)," *VOA Africa*, December 11, 2017; "Guinea: the tragic death of a young Ivorien student creates controversy in Conakry (Guinée: la mort tragique d'un jeune étudiant ivoirien crée une polémique à Conakry)," *Xinhuanet*, December 7, 2017.

862 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Labé, May 30, 2019.

863 Abdoulaye Sylla, "Kankan: Aziz Diop booed, students dispersed with teargas (Kankan : Aziz Diop hué, les étudiants dispersés à coup de gaz lacry-mogène)," *Guinée Matin*, July 6, 2019; *Kaba Bachir*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID GUI1129; Karim Kouyaté, "Kankan: Students dispersed with tear gas (Kankan: Les étudiants dispersés à coup de gaz lacrymogène)," *Couleur Guinée*, July 5, 2019.

864 Ganesh Radha-Udayakumar, "Election results 2019: PM Narendra Modi crushes Opposition to win new 5-year term," *India Today*, May 23, 2019.

865 "India: Dalit Rights Activists Detained," Human Rights Watch news release, June 24, 2018; Arun Nair, Stela Dey, "Lok Sabha Elections 2019 Phase 3 High-lights: Violence Headlines 3rd Phase Of Polls, 66% Overall Voting Percentage Today," NDTV, April 23, 2019; "JNUTA condemns raid conducted at DU prof Hany Babu's Noida house," *India Today*, September 11, 2019; Daniela, Pollmann, Elliott Bynum, Tom Hart, ACLED Regional Overview – Asia 23 April 2019, (Armed

Conflict Location and Events Dataset, 2019)), pp. 1, 3.

866 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2016), India chapter.

867 Hartosh Singh Bal, "Modi's Campaign of Fear and Prejudice," *The New York Times*, April 17, 2019.

868 Rebecca Ratcliffe, "Kashmir: India's 'draconian' blackout sets worrying precedent, warns UN," *The Guardian*, August 8, 2019; Rebecca Ratcliffe, "India set to withdraw Kashmir's special status and split it in two," *The Guardian*, August 5, 2019.

869 "Kashmir attack: Tracing the path that led to Pulwama," *BBC News*, May 1, 2019; Fayaz Bukhari, "India says mastermind of Kashmir bombing killed in clash," *Reuters*, February 17, 2019.

870 Council on Foreign Relations, *Global Conflict Tracker: Conflict Between India and Pakistan*, (Council on Foreign Relations, 2019).

871 Maria Abi-Habib and Hari Kumar, "India and Pakistan Agree to Truce on Kashmir Border," *The New York Times*, May 30, 2018.

872 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 128-131; "India's Maoist rebels: An explainer," *Al Jazeera*, April 26, 2017.

873 Bede Sheppard, "Keeping India's Schools Safe from Conflict Before Elections," Human Rights Watch news release, March 18, 2019; Jimmy Leivon, "Ma-nipur: Education department decries bomb threat at school," *Indian Express*, April 25, 2019.

874 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2016), India chapter.

875 Human Rights Watch, *Invisible Victims of Sexual Violence* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2018.

876 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," May 16, 2018, S/2018/465, para. 220; OHCHR, "Developments in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir from June 2016 to April 2018, and General Human Rights Concerns in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan," June 14, 2018, paras. 119 and 121.

877 Athar Parvaiz, "Since July 2016, Kashmir schools & colleges have been shut on 60% of working days", *India Spend*, May 30, 2017.

878 "J&K: Schools near International Border, LOC to remain shut," *India Today*, February 28, 2019; "India Pakistan: Kashmir fighting sees Indian aircraft downed," *BBC*, February 27, 2019.

879 "Jammu and Kashmir bifurcation updates | U.P., Haryana police told to ensure safety of Kashmiri students," *The Hindu*, August 5, 2019; "Kashmir updates: Rajya Sabha passes bill that divides J&K, Ladakh with 125 votes in favour, 61 against," *Business Today*, August 5, 2019.

880 Azhar Farooq and Rebecca Ratcliffe, "Kashmir parents keep children out of school as tensions remain high," *The Guardian*, 19 August, 2019; Fayaz Wani, "Come with pen drives to collect study materials': Kashmir schools determined to save academic year," *The New Indian Express*, 10 September 2019.

881 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Madras, December 18, 2019; Shubha Kamala Prasad, "India is cracking down on univer-sity protests. Here's what you need to know," *The Washington Post*, January 10, 2020.

882 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 128-131.

883 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

884 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

885 Deepika, "Bihar: 2 bombs found at main gate of government school in Gaya," *One India*, February 19, 2018; Anil Kumar Ojha, "Bombs recovered at Gaya middle school for second time in 20 days," *Hindustan Times*, February 19, 2018; "2 bombs found outside government school in Paraiya, Gaya," *NewsX*, Febru-ary 18, 2018.

886 "Two bombs found in Bihar's government school in Gaya," *New Indian Express*, February 19, 2018; Anil Kumar Ojha, "Bombs recovered at Gaya middle school for second time in 20 days," *Hindustan Times*, February 19, 2018; Deepika, "Bihar: 2 bombs found at main gate of government school in Gaya," *One India*, February 19, 2018.

887 "Day after Jharkhand attack: Maoist killed, another injured in encounter," *Indian Express*, June 28, 2018.

888 *The Northlines*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND34235; Tahir Nadeem Khan Yusafzai, "Doda school blast caused by crude bomb planted to kill principal: Po-lice," *Greater Kashmir*, August 8, 2018.

889 Information shared by a UN respondent, May 2020.

890 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

891 "Lok Sabha Elections dates announced: Polls to be held from April 11 in 7 phases, result on May 23," *The Economic Times*, April 11, 2019.

892 Bede Sheppard, "Keeping India's Schools Safe from Conflict Before Elections," Human Rights Watch news release, March 18, 2019.

893 Bede Sheppard, "Keeping India's Schools Safe from Conflict Before Elections," Human Rights Watch news release, March 18, 2019; "Education in Danger Monthly News Brief, February 2019," Insecurity Insight report, February 28, 2019; *The Telegraph (India),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND48194.

894 *Hindustan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND50197; "Maoists plant fake bomb to scare voters in Gaya," *The Times of India*, April 10, 2019.

895 *Kashmir Images*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND50709; "Petrol bomb hurled at polling station in Zaina Kadal, no damage caused," *Kashmir News Observer*, April 17, 2019; "Srinagar, Udhampur go to polls today," *Kashmir Images*, April 17, 2019.

896 "Lok Sabha Election 2019 Phase 5: 62.52% total voter turnout recorded, West Bengal sees 74% | As it happened*," India Today*; Fahad Shah, Twitter, May 6, 2019; "Clashes, Grenade Attacks Mar Polling," *Kashmir Observer*, May 6, 2019.

897 *The Times of India*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND64530. "School set ablaze on eve of BDC polls," *The Times of India*, October 23, 2019.

898 Information shared by a UN respondent, May 2020.

899 *Avenue Mail*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND50805; "Bomb found on school terrace near Jamshedpur," *Avenue Mail*, April 20, 2019.

900 *India Blooms News Service; United News of India; Imphal Free Press*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND51068; Jimmy Leivon, "Manipur: Education department decries bomb threat at school," *Indian Express*, April 25, 2019.

901 *Asian News International*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND58427; "UP: Blast near school in Gonda, no injuries reported," *India Today*, July 23, 2019; Ra-mashankar, "Bihar: UP police raid Arwal village in search of a terror suspect," *The Times of India*, January 24, 2020.

902 *Asia News International*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND64519; Fayaz Wani, "Six CRPF personnel injured as militants hurl grenade in Srinagar," *The New In-dian Express*, October 26, 2019; "Govt school set ablaze in J-K's Kulgam," *Asia News International*, October 24, 2019.

903 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 131-132.

904 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

905 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

906 PTI, "Violence during BJP-sponsored bandh in West Bengal; 1,600 people arrested," *The Times of India*, September 26, 2018; "RSS sends legal notice to TMC over comments on Islampur student deaths," *The Indian Express*, October 4, 2018.

907 *The Tribune* (India), as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND39972; "Teachers serve notice on top officers over transfers," *The Tribune*, November 12, 2018.

908 Jaideep Deogharia and Debjani Chakraborty, "Jharkhand: Statehood Day venue turns into battleground," *The Times of India*, November 16, 2018; *The Telegraph* (India), as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND40096.

909 Debjani Chakraborty, "A day of violence, lathi charge: para teachers face action on statehood day," *The Times of India,* November 15, 2018.

910 *The Hindu*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND40714; "Teachers protest against orders," *The Hindu*, November 27, 2018.

911 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

912 *Daily News and Analysis*, as cited in "Education in Danger Monthly News Brief: February 2019," Insecurity Insight, March 2019, p. 2; Bharat Khanna, "Patiala: Several injured after teachers' protest turns violent," *The Times of India*, February 10, 2019.

913 *Hindustan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND46880; "Matric Question Leak: ABVP Members Try To Barge Into Odisha Min's Res," *Sambad English*, February 22, 2019.

914 *Times of India; The Telegraph* (India), as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND49086; "Teachers' protest turns violent," *The Times of India*, April 3, 2019.

915 *Asian News International*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND58140; Faryal Rumi, "Patna: Contractual teachers fight a pitched battle with cops," *The Times of India*, July 18, 2019.

916 *The Times of India*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND65612; "Primary teachers' stir holds up students on way home," *The Times of India*, November 7, 2019.

917 *The Times of India*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND62464; "Cops use water cannon, lathicharge to disperse protesting teachers in Panchkula," *The Times of India*, September 17, 2019.

918 Divyesh Singh, "Maoists apologise after murdering school teacher, say thought he was cop," *India Today*, March 21, 2019.

919 *India Blooms News Service*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND57323; "Three students injured in explosion in UP," *United News of India*, July 6, 2019.

920 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 133.

921 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," May 16, 2018, S/2018/465, para. 220.

922 "Security personnel vacate educational institutes after intervention by Commission," *webindia123*, February 14, 2017.

923 "Jharkhand: Naxals Destroy School in Latehar Region," *Latestly*, July 19, 2018; Richa Taneja, "School In Jharkhand Allegedly Destroyed By Naxals," *NDTV*, July 19, 2018; "Naxals allegedly destroy school, students forced to study in 1 room," *Asian International News*, July 18, 2018.

924 *Hindustan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND64897; "Terrorists fire upon bullet-proof bunker of CRPF in Jammu and Kashmir's Pulwama," *The Hindu*, October 29, 2019; "Terrorists Fire At CRPF Soldiers Posted At School In Kashmir's Pulwama," *NDTV*, October 29, 2019.

925 "Maoist destroy under construction hospital in blast in Khunti," *United News of India,* December 29, 2019; "Sanjoy Dey, "Hours before Hemant Soren's swearing-in, Maoists blow up community centre in Khunti," *Hindustan Times*, December 29, 2019; "Naxalites blow up community building in Peg," *Panchaya Times,* December 29, 2019.

926 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 133.

927 Bede Sheppard, "Keeping India's Schools Safe from Conflict Before Elections," Human Rights Watch news release, March 18, 2019.

928 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

929 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

930 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Rajasthan University, January 9, 2018; "6 hurt as ABVP supporters protest at Rajasthan University, police nab 10," *The Times of India*, January 10, 2018.

931 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, *Free to Think 2018*, October 23, 2018, p.27.

932 Manish Chandra Pandey, "Violent protests over Jinnah portrait at AMU, police cane students," *Hindustan Times*, May 2, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Aligarh Muslim University, May 3, 2018.

933 *Imphal Free Press*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND37227; Jimmy Leivon and Abhishek Saha, "Manipur University: Over 90 students, teachers detained after police conduct midnight raids at hostels," *The Indian Express*, September 21, 2018.

934 *Imphal Free Press*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND38271; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Manipur University, October 10, 2019.

935 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

936 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Various Institutions, January 16, 2019.

937 *Pakistan Press International*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND48713; "Indian troops use brute force on protesters in IOK," *Kashmir Media Service*, March 26, 2019.

938 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Ranchi University, March 28, 2019.

939 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Kerala, July 22, 2019.

940 *The Telegraph (India); The Times of India,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND66025; Nayanika Singhal, "JNU protest Live updates: JNUSU deliberately excluded from hostel manual meet, alleges students' union," *India Today*, November 11, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, November 11, 2019.

941 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Madras, December 18, 2019; Shubha Kamala Prasad, "India is cracking down on university protests. Here's what you need to know," *The Washington Post*, January 10, 2020.

942 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Jamia Millia Islamia, December 15, 2019.

943 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Aligarh Muslim University, December 15, 2019; "At least 60 injured in police crackdown at Aligarh Muslim University," *The Hindu*, December 15, 2019.

944 *Daily Excelsior*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IND68084; "Anti-CAA protests: Police use force after students protest in Srinagar," *The Hindu*, December 17,

2019.

945 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Madras, December 18, 2019.

946 "India: Two killed, several wounded in Kashmir grenade attacks," *Al Jazeera*, November 26, 2019; "Kashmir universities to shut until 2020, after blasts and curbs," *University World News*, November 28, 2019; Shuja-ul-Haq and Manjeet Singh Negi, "Major terror attack averted before Republic Day, 5 Jaish terrorists arrested in J&K," *India Today*, January 16, 2020.

947 Bozorgmehr Sharafedin, "What has brought Iranian protesters onto the streets?," *Reuters*, January 2, 2018.

948 Note: In particular, the Sazeman-e Basij-e Mostazafan (the Basij), a volunteer militia ancillary to the IRGC, which operated throughout the country during the reporting period was involved in dispersing protests. See: "Iran: Stop increasingly ruthless crackdown and investigate deaths of protesters," Amnesty International news release, January 4, 2018; "Iran deploys Revolutionary Guards to quell 'sedition' in protest hotbeds," *Reuters*, January 3, 2018).

949 Ali Alfoneh, "The Basij Resistance Force," United States Institute of Peace, 2015; Alissa J. Rubin, "Iran's Revolutionary Guards: The Supreme Leader's Military-Industrial Complex," *The New York Times*, April 9, 2019; "Profile: Iran's Revolutionary Guards," *BBC*, January 3, 2020.

950 "Iran: Stop increasingly ruthless crackdown and investigate deaths of protesters," Amnesty International news release, January 4, 2018; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Iran chapter.

951 "Iran: Stop increasingly ruthless crackdown and investigate deaths of protesters."

952 "Iran: UN experts urge respect for protesters' rights," OHCHR news release, January 5, 2019.

953 Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2017/18*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Iran chapter, p. 198.

954 "Attacks against Iranian scholars, students recorded at UN," *University World News*, April 20, 2019; Other examples of starred student files: "Tehran University Student Launches Campus Sit-In Against Being Blacklisted for Activism," Center for Human Rights in Iran (CHRI) news release, October 15, 2019.

955 "Iran Sets Stage for More Crackdowns on University Students' Online Activities," CHRI news release, April 29, 2019.

956 "Top Student Expelled for Being Baha'i," Human Rights Activists News Agency, (translated by Iran Press Watch; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Iran chapter.

957 For example: "Iran: Release Detained Labour Rights Activists," Amnesty International public statement, May 1, 2019, p.2; "Iran: Mounting Crackdown on Teachers, Labor Activists," Human Rights Watch news release, November 22, 2018; "Contract Teachers in Iran Protest and Demand Permanent Contracts," *Radio Zamaneh*, August 5, 2019.

958 Information received from a confidential source.

959 UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Iran (Islamic Republic of).

960 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 29.

961 "Baluchi rebels gun down two people in southeast," Iran Times International (Washington, DC), April 21, 2017." as cited in START, GTD 201704150029.

962 "Iran: Mounting Crackdown on Teachers, Labor Activists."

963 "Iran's 'year of shame': More than 7,000 arrested in chilling crackdown on dissent during 2018," Amnesty International news release, January 24, 2019.

964 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

965 GardaWorld, News Alert, Iran: Security forces beat and arrest protesting teacher in Tehran May 10, May 11, 2018; *ILNA; Radio Zamaneh; Al Riyadh; BBC Persian,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRN1056; "Iran's 'year of shame': More than 7,000 arrested in chilling crackdown on dissent during 2018".

966 "Iran: Mounting Crackdown on Teachers, Labor Activists"; "Iran: Release Detained Labour Rights Activists," Amnesty International public statement, May 1, 2019, p.2.

967 "Four Teachers Detained in Iran and Several Others Summoned to Court After Peaceful Sit-In," Center for Human Rights in Iran news release, October 19, 2019; "Iran: Solidarity with trade union leaders arrested after teachers' strike," Education International news release, October 17, 2019.

968 "Iran: Release Detained Labour Rights Activists," p.2.

969 *Eteraze Bazar; HRANA,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRN3625.

970 Coordinating Council of Teachers Syndicates in Iran, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRN4154.

971 Iran International; Human Rights Activists News Agency, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRN4378.

972 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 29.

973 For example: UN General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ahmed Shaheed, A/71/418, September 30, 2016, para. 38; "Mohaddeseh Ghasemi Arrested and Transferred to Intelligence Office of Shiraz," Human Rights Activists News Agency, February 4, 2017.

974 "University Student Activists Sentenced to Prison After Being Arrested by President Rouhani's Intelligence Ministry," Center for Human Rights in Iran, June 14, 2018.

975 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Iran chapter; "Iran is Imprisoning University Students Accused of Attending Protests," Center for Human Rights in Iran news release, July 13, 2018.

976 Parisa Rafiee, "What is going on in the detention centers?," *Telegraph*, Open Letter, May 9, 2019; "Tehran University Student Speaks Out Against 'Virginity Tests,' Inhumane Interrogation Methods," Center for Human Rights in Iran, May 11, 2019.

977 Scholars at Risk Network, *Scholars at Risk's Submission to the Third Cycle of Universal Periodic Review of the Islamic Republic of Iran: United Nations Human Rights Council 34th Session*, (New York: Scholars at Risk, April 2019), para. 10.

978 Scholars at Risk Network, *Scholars at Risk's Submission to the Third Cycle of Universal Periodic Review of the Islamic Republic of Iran*, para. 28.

979 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

980 Scholars at Risk, *Free to Think: Report of the Scholars at Risk Academic Freedom Monitoring Project*, (New York: Scholars at Risk, October 2018, pp. 15-16; See also: CHRI identified 19 students issued with prison sentences up to 12 years: "19 University Students in Iran Issued Long Prison Sentences as One More is Tried in Tehran," Center for Human Rights in Iran, August 17, 2018.

981 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Unknown, January 1, 2018.

982 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Imam Sadiq University, January 24, 2018.

983 "University Student Sentenced to Seven Years Imprisonment in Iran as Another is Ordered to Attend Friday Prayers," Center for Human Rights in Iran, August 31, 2018; Parisa Rafiee, "What is going on in the detention centers?"; "Parisa Rafie's continued detention for 'non-cooperation': failure to state charges and lack of access to a lawyer," Center for Human Rights in Iran, March 12, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, *Scholars at Risk's Submission to the Third Cycle of Universal Periodic Review of the Islamic Republic of Iran*, para. 30.

984 *Radio Zamaneh*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRN3178.

985 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Melbourne | University of Tehran, December 1, 2018; "Two Academics Who Held Australian Postings Detained, Summoned in Iran," Center for Human Rights in Iran, December 4, 2018.

986 Farzaneh Roudi, Pooya Azadi, and Mohsen Mesgaran, "Iran's Poulation Dynamics and Demographic Window of Opportunity," Stanford Iran 2040 Project, Working Paper No. 4, October 2017, p. 10.

987 Reuters, with Anthony Colangelo, "Australian university academic held in Iran has been freed: lawer," *The Sydney Morning Herald*, January 28, 2019.

988 "Iran: Arrests of lawyers and women's rights activists signal intensifying crackdown on civil society," Amnesty International news release, September 3, 2018.

989 "Women's Rights Activist Najmeh Vahedi Released On Bail," HRANA, November 7, 2018.

990 "Gender Equality Researcher Tried in Iran Under National Security Charge," Center for Human Rights in Iran, March 25, 2019; "Iran: Judicial harassment of Ms. Rezvaneh Mohammadi," International Federation for Human Rights, Urgent appeal, March 20, 2019.

991 Human Rights Activists in Iran (HRAI), Human Rights Situation in Iran - Annual Report 2019, (HRAI: Virginia, 2019), p. 18.

992 "Paramilitary Force Attacks Tehran University Protest Against Hijab Enforcement Units," Center for Human Rights in Iran press release, May 13, 2019.

993 "Students clash over hijab at Tehran University," *France24*, May 13, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Tehran, May 13, 2019.

994 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Paris Institute of Political Studies, June 1, 2019.

995 "British dual national Kameel Ahmady detained in Iran," *The Guardian*, August 14, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Unaffiliated, August 11, 2019.

996 Farnaz Fassihi and Rick Gladstone, "Iran Declares Protests Are Over, but the Evidence Suggests Otherwise," *The New York Times*, November 21, 2019; Human Rights Activists News Agency, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRN5701; "Initial Reports Show Thousands Arrested in Iran's Crackdown on November Protests," Center for Human Rights in Iran, November 22, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Tehran, November 18, 2019.

997 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2017* (New York: HRW, 2018), Iraq chapter; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018* (New York: HRW, 2019), Iraq chapter.

998 ICG, *Iraq's Paramilitary Groups: The Challenge of Rebuilding a Functioning State* (Brussels, Belgium: ICG, July 30, 2018), Middle East Report N°188, p. i.

999 "Briefing to the Security Council by Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert 3 December 2019," United Nations Iraq briefing, December 3, 2019.

1000 Arwa Ibrahim, "Iraq's striking students defiant amid unrelenting protests," *Al Jazeera*, December 2, 2019.

1001 IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Iraq Mission, Figures from Jan 2014 to December 31, 2019.

1002 OCHA, *2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Iraq,* January 2020.

1003 OCHA, *2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Iraq,* January 2020, p. 8.

1004 OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Iraq*, November 2018, p. 4.

1005 Human Rights Watch, *"Everyone Must Confess": Abuses against Children Suspected of ISIS Affiliation in Iraq*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, March 2019); Jo Becker, "Iraq's ISIS Trials Don't Deliver Justice – Including for Children," Human Rights Watch Dispatches, January 31, 2020.

1006 OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Iraq*, November 2018, pp. 48-9.

1007 REACH, "Telafar Area-based Assessment," September 2018, p. 22-23.

1008 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 80.

1009 "UK announces Iraq explosive clearance funds," *BBC*, January 5, 2018.

1010 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Iraq: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/984*, December 23, 2019, para. 65; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 80.

1011 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, para. 80.

1012 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 76.

1013 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, February 20, 2019.

1014 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, February 20, 2019.

1015 *Ayn Al Iraq News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ5620; Mohammed Ebraheem, "Female suicide bomber shot dead inside Baghdad school," *Iraqi News*, February 7, 2018.

1016 *Iraq News Gazette*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6061; NINA, "2 Mortar Shells Land Near A School North of Baquba," *Iraq News Gazette*, March 26, 2018.

1017 *Al Ghad Press*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6120; "Booby-trapped dolls … a new ISIS strategy in Diyala to fool security forces," *Al Ghad Press*, March 31, 2018.

1018 Local source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6679; "Bomb kills one and wounds 14 in Iraq's Kirkuk," *The Straits Times*, 9 June 2018.

1019 *NINA*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ14291.

1020 *Al-Sumaria TV*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ14464; Mohammed Ebraheem, "Five Iraqis, including three pupils, injured in bomb blast near Iraqi school," *Iraqi News*, November 4, 2018.

1021 OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Iraq, November 2018*, p. 49.

1022 "UK announces Iraq explosive clearance funds," *BBC*, January 5, 2018.

1023 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Iraq: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/984*, December 23, 2019, para. 65.

1024 Omar al-Jaffal, "Iraqi teachers unsafe in own classrooms," *Al Monitor*, January 31, 2017; Mohaned, "Commander of the Amiriyat al-Samoud al-Nur branch: Those who assaulted the staff of Al-Ajyal School were arrested," *Al Noor News*, January 16, 2017; Information shared by a UN respondent via email, June 8, 2017; Information shared by a UN respondent via email, February 20, 2019; "Iraq: Investigate Killing of School Principal, Cameraman," Human Rights Watch news release, November 2, 2017; Education under Attack Monthly News Brief, Insight Insecurity, November 2017, p. 2.

1025 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, February 20, 2019; UNICEF, "Four children killed on their way to school south of the city of Mosul," UNICEF press release, November 22, 2018; "ISIS remnant IED kills 3 students, injures 4 in Nineveh," *Rudaw*, November 22, 2018; *Al Maloomah*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6256; "A teacher killed by an explosive device, east of Diyala," *Al Maloomah*, April 4, 2018; *BBC Monitoring*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6052; "Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Protesters Beaten, Journalists Detained," Human Rights Watch news release, April 15, 2018.

1026 *BBC Monitoring*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6052; "Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Protesters Beaten, Journalists Detained," Human Rights Watch news release, April 15, 2018; "Human Rights in the Middle East and North Africa: Review of 2018 - Iraq," Amnesty International, February 26, 2019, p. 2.

1027 *Al Maloomah*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ6256; "A teacher killed by an explosive device, east of Diyala ," *Al Maloomah*, April 4, 2018.

1028 UNICEF, "Four children killed on their way to school south of the city of Mosul," UNICEF press release, November 22, 2018.

1029 *Al Maloomah*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ14773.

1030 Arwa Ibrahim, "Iraq's striking students defiant amid unrelenting protests," *Al Jazeera*, December 2, 2019.

1031 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, February 20, 2019; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 77; UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Iraq: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/984*, December 23, 2019, para. 67; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 81

1032 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 81.

1033 Information from a confidential source received via email on February 20, 2019; UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2367 (2017)," S/2018/359, April 17, 2018.

1034 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2367 (2017)," S/2018/359, April 17, 2018, para. 53.

1035 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 77.

1036 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 21, 2020.

1037 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Iraq: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/984*, December 23, 2019, para. 65.

1038 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, February 20, 2019.

1039 "Iraq: Military Enter Camp, Occupy School for 'Screening'," Human Rights Watch news release, July 18, 2019.

1040 Information received from a UN respondent via email on September 17, 2019.

1041 Mohamed Mostafa, "Islamic State drones, rockets kill 11 civilians, including school kids, in eastern Mosul," *Iraqi News*, February 21, 2017; United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and OHCHR, "Report on the Protection of Civilians in the context of the Ninewa Operations and the retaking of Mosul City, 17 October 2016 - 10 July 2017," 2017; ""Iraq: Roundup of Violent Activities Targeting Civilians 12-18 September 2017," Summary, September 12, 2017."" as cited in START, GTD 201709180041; ""Gunmen Assassinate A University Professor In Haditha District West Of Anbar," *National Iraqi News Agency* (NINA), October 8, 2017," as cited in NSTART, GTD 201710080007.

1042 United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and OHCHR, "Report on the Protection of Civilians in the context of the Ninewa Operations and the retaking of Mosul City, 17 October 206 - 10 July 2017," 2017, https://www.uniraq.org/images/factsheets_reports/Mosul_report%2017Oct2016-10Jul201731%20October_2017.pdf (accessed March 3, 2020).

1043 AFP, "Crowds of Students Flood the Streets of Baghdad Despite Government Threats and Curfew," Iraqi Civil Society Solidarity Initiative, October 30, 2019; AFP,"Students flood Iraq streets, defying government and parents," *France24*, October 28, 2019.

1044 "Iraqi students join thousands in ongoing anti-gov't protests," *Al Jazeera*, October 28, 2019.

1045 *Yaqein; NRT News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ19337; "Dozens of University Students Protest in Erbil against Stipend Suspension," *NRT News*, April 1, 2019.

1046 *Al Ghad Press*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ21664; "External / security forces cordoned off the Tigris and Farahidi universities to disperse student demonstrations," *Alwasat*, October 28, 2019; "Security forces cordon off the Tigris and Farahidi Universities to break up student demonstrations," *Al Qabas*, October 28, 2019.

1047 *Al Ghad Press*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID IRQ21665; "External / security forces cordoned off the Tigris and Farahidi universities to disperse student demonstrations," *Alwasat*, October 28, 2019; "Security forces cordon off the Tigris and Farahidi Universities to break up student demonstrations ," *Al Qabas*, October 28, 2019.

1048 Hilary Matfess, "Not with a Whimper but with a Bang: Al Shabaab's Resilience and International Efforts Against the Rebels," ACLED, January 27, 2019.

1049 ICG, "Al-Shabaab Five Years after Westgate: Still a Menace in East Africa," Crisis Group Africa Report No. 265, September 21, 2018, pp.10-12.

1050 Hilary Matfess, "Not with a Whimper but with a Bang: Al Shabaab's Resilience and International Efforts Against the Rebels," ACLED, January 27, 2019.

1051 Matina Stevis-Gridneff, "Terrorists Claim Deadly Attack on Kenya Hotel Complex," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 15, 2019; Jason Burke, "Nairobi terror attack: gunfire heard hours after minister declares scene secure," *The Guardian*, January 16, 2019; Emmanuel Igunza, "Nairobi's DusitD2 hotel reopens seven months after attack," *BBC*, August 1, 2019.

1052 Reuben Kyama and Elisabeth Malkin, "Cuban Doctors Abducted in Kenya, and Officials Point to the Shabab," *The New York Times*, April 12, 2019; Rael Ombuor, "Al-Shabab Suspected in Abduction of 2 Cuban Doctors in Kenya," *Voice of America*, April 12, 2019.

1053 "Regional Overview – Africa 14 May 2019," ACLED, May 14, 2019.

[1054] Murithi Mutiga, "Violence, Land, and the Upcoming Vote in Kenya's Laikipia Region," ICG, July 25, 2017; Abdullahi Abdille, "Ethnic Contest and Electoral Violence in Northern Kenya," ICG, July 19, 2017; Kevin Mwanza, "Deadly ranch invasion shows land-use conflict in Kenya – experts," *Reuters*, November 28, 2018; Human Rights Watch, World Report 2018, (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2018), Kenya Chapter.

[1055] Jacob Kushner, "Bandits, cows and bullets: the gangs turning to guns in Kenya," *The Guardian*, Global development series, June 20, 2017.

[1056] ICG, "Al-Shabaab Five Years after Westgate: Still a Menace in East Africa," Crisis Group Africa Report No. 265, September 21, 2018, p. 26.

[1057] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Kenya chapter.

[1058] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Kenya chapter.

[1059] Human Rights Watch and the National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders – Kenya, *"They Just Want to Silence Us: Abuses Against Environmental Activists at Kenya's Coast region,"* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2018); Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Kenya chapter.

[1060] Abdullaji Abdille, "The Hidden Cost of Al-Shabaab's campaign in North-eastern Kenya," ICG, April 4, 2019.

[1061] "Regional Overview – Africa 14 May 2019," ACLED, May 14, 2019.

[1062] Jacob Kushner, "Bandits, cows and bullets: the gangs turning to guns in Kenya," *The Guardian*, Global development series, June 20, 2017; Martin Wachira, "130 schools closed in West Pokot over insecurity," *Kenyans.co.ke*, August 21, 2018.

[1063] "Kenya court convicts three over Garissa university massacre," *Al Jazeera,* June 19, 2019.

[1064] "Kenya sentences 3 for role in Garissa University terror attack," *Deutsche Welle*, July 3, 2019.

[1065] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 161.

[1066] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 158.

[1067] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1068] "Three Dead in Machete Attack on Kenya Vote Tallying Center on Coast," *New York Times*, August 9, 2017." as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201708090011; "Three dead in machete attack on Kenya vote tallying center on coast," *Reuters*, August 9, 2017.

[1069] Bruhan Makong and Ouma Wanzala, "Three teachers killed in Wajir Shabaab attack," *Daily Nation*, February 16, 2018; AP, "3 Teachers Killed in Extremist Attack in Northeastern Kenya," *Voice of America*, February 16, 2018; Tom Odula, "Teachers flee, schools close in Kenya with al-Shabab attacks," *AP*, May 3, 2018.

[1070] Tom Odula, "Teachers flee, schools close in Kenya with al-Shabab attacks," *AP*, May 3, 2018.

[1071] Abdullahi Abdille, "The Hidden Cost of Al-Shabaab's campaign in North-eastern Kenya," ICG, April 4, 2019.

[1072] "Three children shot dead by bandits on their way to school in Kenya," Theirworld news release, May 8, 2018.

[1073] Joseph Kangogo, "30 Baringo schools close, residents demand help, guns for self-defence," *The Star*, February 24, 2017.

[1074] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018, p. 158.

[1075] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1076] *The Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6277; Florah Koech, "Tension in Baringo as suspected Pokot bandits kill teacher," *Daily Nation*, February 16, 2017.

[1077] *Agence France Presse*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN5764; Louise Burke and Agence France-Presse, "Kenya's Raila Odinga condemns 'state-sponsored thuggery' after two protesters shot dead in his hometown," *The Telegraph*, October 13, 2017.

[1078] "Nursery students teargassed by police in anti-IEBC demos," *Pulse*, October 3, 2017.

[1079] "Three children shot dead by bandits on their way to school in Kenya," Theirworld news release, May 8, 2018.

[1080] Cyrus Ombati, "Suspected Al-Shabaab attackers kill two teachers in Mandera," *Standard*, October 10, 2018; Reuters, "Al Shabaab Attack Kills Two Kenyan Teachers," *US News and World Report*, October 10, 2018; *AP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6633.

[1081] Nikko Tanui, "Police shoot in air to disperse rioting teachers," *Standard Digital*, October 23, 2018.

[1082] *Kenya Standard*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6954; Stephen Nzioka, "Police accused of beating up, injuring students to stop 'planned strike,'" *Standard Digital*, September 12, 2019.

[1083] GPCEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 161.

[1084] "Police: Gunmen Kill Two in Attack on Kenya University Students," *VOA News*, October 10, 2017; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Technical University of Mombasa (TUM), October 10, 2017; Joseph Akwiri, "Gunmen kill two in attack on university convoy in Kenya," *Reuters*, October 10, 2017; "Kenya: Police brutally assault University students," Article 19 news release, October 3, 2017; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Nairobi, September 26, 2017.

[1085] "Kenya: Police brutally assault University students," Article 19 news release, October 3, 2017; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Nairobi, September 26, 2017.

[1086] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Nairobi, September 26, 2017.

[1087] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1088] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Meru University of Science and Technology, February 27, 2018.

[1089] Human Rights Watch, World Report 2019, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Kenya chapter.

[1090] *Kenya Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6212; Patrick Vidija, "Standoff at Daystar after police storm students' meeting with Senate," *The Star*, April 11, 2018.

[1091] *Kenya News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6675; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Machakos University, September 24, 2018.

[1092] *News24* (South Africa), as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6675; "Machakos University closed over student riots," *The Informer*, September 27, 2018.

[1093] *Kenya Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6682; Victor Otieno, "Maseno University students riot, block Kisumu-Busia road," *Daily Nation*, November 4, 2018.

[1094] *Daily Nation* (Kenya), as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6726; Mohamed Ahmed, "20 university students arrested during protest in Mombasa," *Daily Nation*,

December 3, 2018.

[1095] *Star* (Kenya), as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN6858; Nancy Agutu, "Kibabii University closed indefinitely after student protests," *The Star*, March 23, 2019.

[1096] *The Citizen*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID KEN7143; Loise Macharia, "Egerton University closed after students riot," *The Star*, December 4, 2019; Veron Mefia, "Egerton University Closes Indefinitely Following Students Unrest," *KDRTV*, December 4, 2019.

[1097] Carolyn Tanui, "Explosion occurs at UON," *Kenyans.co.ke*, February 6, 2018.

[1098] Ahmed Elumami and Ayman al-Warfalli, "Eastern Libyan commander orders forces to move on Tripoli," *Reuters*, April 4, 2019; OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview – Libya*, October 2018, p. 8.

[1099] OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview – Libya*, October 2018, pp. 8-9; "Libya: Civilians Under Threat from Militias," Human Rights Watch news release, January 17, 2019; Ahmed Elumami and Ayman al-Warfalli, "East Libyan troops close on Tripoli, clashes near Former airport," *Reuters*, April 5, 2019.

[1100] OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview – Libya*, October 2018, p. 9; Henry Meyer, "Libya Elections by Year-End 'True Possibility,' UN Envoy Says," *Bloomberg,* February 16, 2019; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020: Events of 2019* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Libya chapter.

[1101] "Ten conflicts to worry about in 2019," ACLED, February 1, 2019; OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview – Libya*, October 2018, p. 11.

[1102] Ahmed Elumami and Ayman al-Warfalli, "Eastern Libyan commander orders forces to move on Tripoli," *Reuters*, April 4, 2019; Melissa Pavlik, Andrea Carboni, Heni Heni Nsaibia, Kars De Bruijne, "Push comes to shove: Haftar's abrupt and inevitable march towards Tripoli," ACLED, April 19, 2019.

[1103] International Crisis Group, Crisis Watch, Libya, July 2019.

[1104] "Deadly airstrikes and drone hits displace thousands of civilians in Libya oasis town," UN News Service, August 20, 2019.

[1105] UNICEF, "Libya Humanitarian Situation Report 1 October to 31 December 2019," p. 1.

[1106] IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Libya, Round 28, https://dtm.iom.int/libya (accessed February 27, 2020).

[1107] IOM "Tripoli Update 09 January 2019," Displacement Tracking Mechanism, January 9, 2020.

[1108] "Libya: Civilians Under Threat from Militias," Human Rights Watch news release, January 17, 2019.

[1109] OCHA, *2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview – Libya*, January 2020, p. 10.

[1110] IOM, "Libya — IDP & Returnee Report, Round 28 (Nov-Dec 2019)," January 24, 2020, p. 14.

[1111] OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview* (October 2018), p. 59.

[1112] "Our Education, Our Future: "The Ministry of Education and UNICEF launch this year's Back to School Campaign," UNICEF press release, November 6, 2019.

[1113] " UNICEF, Libya Flash Update, 20 – 28 April 2019," April 28, 2019, p. 1.

[1114] UN Mine Action Service, "Libya," February 2019.

[1115] "Human rights report on civilian casualties - January 2017," United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), February 1, 2017; MENA, "3 Libyan officers injured in suicide bombing in Benghazi," *Egypt Today,* July 10, 2017; See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 165.

[1116] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 109.

[1117] "Human rights report on civilian casualties - October 2018," United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), November 2, 2018.

[1118] *Libya24*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID LBY7099; "Unidentified people burn a school in Al-Zawia city," *Libya24,* October 30, 2018.

[1119] "Human rights report on civilian casualties 1 November through 31 December 2018," United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), March 6, 2019.

[1120] "Two bombs ready to explode found in a school in Sabri," *Libya 24*, December 7, 2018, https://libya24.tv/news/195305 (accessed February 27, 2020).

[1121] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1122] "Tripoli Rapid Situation Overview," REACH, April 17, 2019, p. 4.

[1123] OCHA, "LIBYA: Tripoli Clashes, Situation Report No. 21," May 5, 2019.

[1124] UNICEF, "Libya Humanitarian Situation Report 1 October to 31 December 2019,"p. 1.

[1125] OCHA, "LIBYA: Tripoli Clashes, Situation Report No. 8," April 14, 2019, p. 2; Safa Alharathy, "Education warehouse bombed by pro-Haftar aircraft destroying textbooks and school materials," *Libya Observer*, April 15, 2019; *Libya Observer; Airwars; Twitter*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID LBY7819, (data downloaded February 27, 2020).

[1126] UNICEF, "Libya Flash Update, 04 – 20 April 2019," April 20, 2019; OCHA, "Libya: Tripoli Clashes, Situation Report No. 8," April 14, 2019; "Tripoli Rapid Situation Overview," REACH, April 17, 2019, p. 4; Safa Alharathy, "Education warehouse bombed by pro-Haftar aircraft destroying textbooks and school materials".

[1127] Hanan Salah, "Libya's Chaos Explained: Civilians Bear the Brunt of Renewed Fighting," Human Rights Watch interview, May 5, 2020. Further details provided by a Human Rights Watch researcher on April 21, 2020.

[1128] Sami Zaptia, "Air wars escalate Libyan fighting to Jufra and Misrata," *Libya Herald*, July 28, 2019; "July ends with brutal acts of violence perpetrated against children across the Middle East and North Africa," UNICEF statement, August 2, 2019.

[1129] Abdullah Ben Ibrahim, Schools are not a target; UNICEF reacts to Al-Alamain school shelling in Tripoli," *The Libya Observer*, July 29, 2019; "UN condemns deadly shelling of field hospital in Libyan capital," *Xinhua*, July 30, 2019; "Statement by the Spokesperson on the targeting of a field hospital and school in Tripoli," European External Action Service, July 29, 2017; "Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. in Libya Mrs. Böell -Yousfi strongly condemns the Attack of Az-Zawyia Field Hospital and Al-Alamain School," Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, July 29, 2019.

[1130] "A video showing school children panicking in Tajura during the bombing of Haftar's area ," *The New Arab*, December 30, 2019; "One woman was killed and others injured in Hafter's bombing," *The Libya Observer*, December 29, 2019.

[1131] See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 166.

[1132] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 110.

[1133] "Gunmen fire at education official's car," *The Libya Observer*, August 22, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201708190028.

[1134] Abdullah Ben Ibrahim, "Education official in east Libya murdered," *The Libya Observer*, January 4, 2018.

1135 *Al Marsad*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID LBY7197; "Unidentified people throw acid water on female students in Ghuraifa and flee , *Al Marsad*, December 3, 2018.

1136 *Fezzan Libya*, as cited in Insecurity Insight, "Education in Danger Monthly News Brief: January 2019," January 2019, p.2.

1137 See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 167.

1138 "An armed group occupies a public plot of land in the University Quarter of Benghazi and the residents appeal to the competent authorities ", *Alsawat*, December 21, 2018.

1139 "Tripoli Rapid Situation Overview," REACH, April 17, 2019, p. 4.

1140 See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 168.

1141 Abdulkader Assad, "Exams put off at Tripoli University over kidnap of staff member," *Libya Observer*, May 13, 2017; Olfa Andosi, "Tripoli University staff member freed; classes to resume," *Libya Herald*, May 15, 2017.

1142 "Hosted Product: Libya Press Review Security Terrorism Arabic Sources July 19, 2017," Libya Foreign and Domestic Affairs Digest, July 19, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201707190047.

1143 *Libya24*, as cited by ACLED, Event ID LBY6538; "Khalil Suleiman Al-Qabaili killed after hit by a stray bullet," *Libya Akhbar*, November 27, 2017.

1144 *Libya Herald*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID LBY7022; Sami Zaptia, "Indiscriminate civilian shelling continues as Tripoli militias continue to break ceasefire with impunity," *Libya Herald*, September 20, 2018.

1145 Housam Najjair, "Benghazi University student abducted by militiamen at campus," *Libya Observer*, January 1, 2019.

1146 *Libya 24*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID LBY7623; "A mortar shell was found at Sebha University School of Economics," *Libya 24*, March 29, 2019.

1147 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2018), Mali chapter; "Rapport d'Évaluation Rapide de Protection des PDIs de N'Tillit et Gossi a Gao [Rapid Evalauation of IDP Protection in N'Tillit and Goss, Gao", AMSS-UNHCR, July 27, 2018.

1148 Hilary Matfess, "JNIM: A rising threat to stability in the Sahel," ACLED, February 1, 2019.

1149 Hilary Matfess, "JNIM: A rising threat to stability in the Sahel," ACLED, February 1, 2019.

1150 Sam Jones, "Political Violence Skyrockets in the Sahel According to Latest ACLED Data," ACLED press release, March 28, 2019.

1151 Patrick Rose with Eliane Luthi, "A shattered life, slowly on the mend in Mali," UNICEF.

1152 Amandla Thomas-Johnson, "What's behind Mali massacre and how to stop escalating violence," *Al Jazeera*, June 13, 2019.

1153 Norwegian Refugee Council, "On-the-record update: Crisis in central and northern Mali," News release, July 10, 2019.

1154 OCHA, "Mali Situation Report (Mali Rapport de situation)," September 12, 2019 p. 1.

1155 OCHA, *Humanitarian Response Plan 2019: Mali*, (OCHA: Geneva, December 2018, pp.3-4.

1156 "Sharp increase in grave violations against children in Mali, warns UNICEF," UNICEF, Press release, August 13, 2019.

1157 OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (10-16 December 2019)," December 17, 2019.

1158 Mali Education Cluster, "Snapshot of the Education Humanitarian Response (Apperçu de la réponse humanitaire en éducation)," January 8, 2019.

1159 IRC and NRC, "Report of the Rapid Needs Assessment for RRM - Menaka (Rapport d'Evaluation Rapide des Besoins RRM: Menaka)," November 22, 2018.

1160 Adaz, Mercy Corps, and ADRA, "Interagency mission report : rapid needs assessment of displaced persons of the villages of Garbeye, Banikane and Bankara in Banikane commune (Rapport de mission inter-agence : evaluation rapide des besoins des personnes deplacées des villages de Garbeye, Banikane et Bankara das la commune de Banikane)," July 2018; AMSS-UNHCR, " Rapid Evalauation of IDP Protection in N'Tillit and Gossi, Gao (Rapport d'Evaluation Rapide de Protection des PDIs de N'Tillit et Gossi a Gao)," UNHCR, July 27, 2018.

1161 International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Government of Mali, *Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report June 2019 (Matrice de Suivi des déplacements (DTM) Juin 2019)* (Bamako: IOM and Government of Mali, June 30, 2019.

1162 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 169-170.

1163 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 118.

1164 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 118.

1165 "'Urgent need' to stop Mali violence with 'effective' military response: UN expert," UN News, February 12, 2018.

1166 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1167 *Mali Actu*; *Koulouba*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI1935; "Douentza: armed men pillage and burn the mayor's office and school in Diona village (DOUENTZA : la mairie et l'école du village de Dionna saccagées et brûlés par des hommes armés)," *Radio Tamani*, March 29, 2018.

1168 *Studio Tamani*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2133; "KORO; attack on Banagakou village (KORO : attaque du village de Banagakou)," *Studio Tamani*, July 9, 2019.

1169 "Mali: several attacks in different zones (Mali : plusieurs attaques dans différentes zones)," Agence Afrique, December 2, 2018.

1170 *Studio Tamani*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2543; "Insecurity in the north and center: targeted attacks on schools and teachers (Insécurité au nord et au centre: attaques ciblées contre des écoles et des enseignants)", *aBamako*, December 28, 2018, as cited in "Education in Danger: December 2018," Insecurity Insight, January 2019, p. 2.

1171 Walid Le Berbere; Reuters; Mohamed Mahmoud Abu al-Maaly, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2172; ICG, Crisis Watch, July 2019.

1172 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Mali," S/2019/782, para. 69.

1173 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1174 *Studio Tamani*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2585 (data downloaded February 11, 2019); "Niafunke: Des assaillants brulent les documents d'une ecole a Attara", *Malijet*, Janaury 23, 2019.

1175 Whatsapp; *Studio Tamani*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI3229 (data downloaded December 14, 2019); "Timbuktu: several schools burned by alleged jihadists (Tombouctou : plusieurs écoles incendiées par des présumés jihadistes)," *Studio Tamani*, October 9, 2019.

1176 "Timbuktu: several schools burned by alleged jihadists (Tombouctou : plusieurs écoles incendiées par des présumés jihadistes)," *Studio Tamani*, October

9, 2019.

1177 *Réelle Afrique*; *Studio Tamani*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI3266; "Gao: attack on the weekly market in the village of Garbamé (GAO : attaque contre le marché hebdomadaire du village de Garbamé)," *Studio Tamani*, October 30, 2019.

1178 GCPEA, *Education under Attack*, p. 170 -171.

1179 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 118; UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Mali," S/2019/782, para. 69.

1180 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 118.

1181 Hilary Matfess, "JNIM: A rising threat to stability in the Sahel," ACLED, February 1, 2019.

1182 "TENENKOU: two teachers abducted between Kadial and Mopti (TENENKOU : deux enseignants enlevés entre Kadial et Mopti)," *Studio Tamani*, May 18, 2018; Menastream, Twitter, May 17, 2018; Menastream, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2021.

1183 "Abduction of a teacher in Tenenkou: The SNEC regional engages to find him safe and sound (Enlèvement d'un enseignant à Tenenkou : Le SNEC régional s'active pour le retrouver sain et sauf)," *aBamako*, December 26, 2018, as cited in "Education in Danger: December 2018," Insecurity Insight, January 2019.

1184 *RFI*; *AFP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2538; "Mali: FLM militants kidnap teacher in Tenenkou (Mopti region)", *Garda*, December 27, 2019.

1185 *Studio Tamani*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI2377; "Al-Qaeda linked group forces over 20 schools to close in Mali," *Agenia EFE*, November 3, 2018.

1186 *Studio Tamani*; *Malijet*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MLI3240; "Arabébé, dans le cercle de Niafunké : Kidnappé, l'enseignant Bocary Kisso reste encore introuvable," *Malijet*, October 17, 2019.

1187 OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot - October 29 - November 4, 2019," OCHA, November 4, 2019; *Jeune Afrique and AFP*, "Mali : libération d'enseignants enlevés par des jihadistes présumés dans le centre du pays," *Jeune Afrique*, October 29, 2019.

1188 "Gao: Attack on the director of the school district (Gao : Attaque contre le directeur de l'académie d'enseignement)," *MaliJet*, December 8, 2019.

1189 UN Security Council, "Situation in Mali: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/1174, December 28, 2018, para. 41.

1190 Information provided by a UN respondent, February 22, 2018.

1191 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 171.

1192 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Myanmar chapter, https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/burma.

1193 UN General Assembly, "Situation of human rights in Myanmar," A/74/311, August 20, 2019, para. 18.

1194 Richard C. Paddock, "Rohingya Militants in Myanmar Claim Responsibility for Attack," *The New York Times*, January 7, 2018; Thu Thu Aung and Shoon Naing, "Rakhine rebels kill 13 in Independence Day attack on Myanmar police posts," *Reuters*, January 4, 2019.

1195 UNHCR, "Operational Update: Bangladesh," January 15, 2019.

1196 UNHCR, "Protection Factsheet & Dashboard, UNHCR, Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar - as of December 2019," March 9, 2020.

1197 UNICEF Bangladesh, "Beyond Survival: Rohingya Refugee Children in Bangladesh Want to Learn," (Dhaka: UNICEF Bangladesh, August 2019, p.7.

1198 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/39/CPR.2, September 17, 2018, para. 1511; UN Human Rights Council, "Report on the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/39/64, August 24, 2018, paras. 88, 89.

1199 UN Human Rights Council, "Detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/42/CRP.5, September 16, 2019, para. 128.

1200 OCHA, *Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020*, (Yangon; OCHA, December 2019, p. 5.

1201 UNICEF, *Myanmar Humanitarian End of Year Situation Report*, December 31, 2018, p. 2; UNICEF, UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Situation Report #12 (December 2019)," January 31, 2019, pp. 2-3.

1202 "Investing in Children Should Be the Foundation of Myanmar's Progress and Development," UNICEF press release, January 31, 2091.

1203 OCHA, *Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview*, p. 4.

1204 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Detailed Findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/39/CPR.2, September 17, 2018, para. 567.

1205 Min Thein Aung and Nandar Chann, "Two Youths Injured, 200 Villagers Flee Homes Amid Clashes in Myanmar's Northern Rakhine State," January 16, 2019, *Radio Free Asia*.

1206 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar," S/2018/956, October 29, 2018, paras. 11,13, 21, 35.

1207 Information provided by a UN respondent, March 25, 2019.

1208 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 132.

1209 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar," S/2018/956, October 29, 2018, https://undocs.org/S/2018/956, para. 31.

1210 Lawi Weng, "TNLA Attacks Burma Army Bases in Namhsan", *The Irrawaddy*, January 11, 2017; Kristin Huang and Reuters, "Chinese teacher killed in Myanmar conflict after shelling hits school," *South China Morning Post*, March 13, 2017; "FOCUS: Residents fear for their lives after clashes in Myanmar's Rakhine," *Japan Economic Newswire*, September 1, 2017, as cited in START, GTD 201708270028; Tsa Doi La, "Fighting Continues With No Sign of Letup in Kachin and Shan States," *Kachinland News*, January 11, 2017; Hein Ko Soe, "Bomb blast damages Islamic school in Buthidaung," *Frontier Myanmar*, September 22, 2017.

1211 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General ," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 130; Information received by a UN respondent via email on July 25, 2019.

1212 Information provided by a UN respondent via email, July 25, 2019.

1213 "Burma army targets Kachin Christian Mission School," CSW, May 14, 2018; "Myanmar: 7,000 Kachin displaced as violence escalates," *World Watch Monitor*, May 15, 2018.

1214 Libby Hogan, "Slow genocide': Myanmar's invisible war on the Kachin Christian minority," *The Guardian*, May 14, 2018.

1215 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 21, 2020.

1216 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, http://www.protectingeducation.org/education-under-attack-2020-references.

1217 "Myanmar: Fresh evidence of violations amid ongoing military operation in Rakhine State," Amnesty International news brief, February 11, 2019.

1218 "UN Human Rights Council, "Detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding

Mission on Myanmar," September 16, 2019, A/HRC/42/CRP.5, para. 333; Moe Myint, "Civilians Injured, School Shelled in Army Response to Mrauk-U Ambush," *The Irawaddy*, June 14, 2019.

1219 *Khonumthung News*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID MMR9260; *Khonumthung News*, 'Paletwa River Ferry Halts Services After Its Boat is Hit by Artillery Shell," *BNI Online*, December 16, 2019; "Paletwa School Hit By Artillery Shell Re-Opens," *Khonumthung News*, December 17, 2019.

1220 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, July 25, 2019.

1221 Lawi Weng, "UWSA Detains Lahu Christian Leaders, Forces Students into Military Service, Baptist Group Says," *The Irrawaddy*, September 28, 2018; Kyaw Htun Naing, "Ethnic Army Detains Pastors, Students in Myanmar's Shan State," *Radio Free Asia*, September 27, 2018.

1222 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General ," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 127.

1223 Min Aung Khine, "Nine-Year-Old Schoolboy Dies From Alleged Myanmar Military Gunfire in Rakhine State," *The Irrawaddy*, December 6, 2019; "UNICEF statement on the horrific killing of a school boy in Rakhine State, Myanmar," UNICEF press release, December 13, 2019.

1224 Information shared by a UN respondent, September 23, 2019.

1225 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/39/CPR.2, September 17, 2018, paras. 790, 951. OHCHR, "Briefing notes - Myanmar, 10 May 2019," Report, May 10, 2019.

1226 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, July 25, 2019.

1227 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, July 25, 2019.

1228 Information shared by a UN respondent, March 25, 2019.

1229 *Kachinland News,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID MMR5253; "Fighting Continues Between BA and KIA Forces," *Kachinland News*, April 3, 2018.

1230 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 21, 2020.

1231 Min Thein Aung, "Rakhine Villagers Hold Funeral for Slain Woman, Recall Shooting by Myanmar Forces," *Radio Free Asia*, February 22, 2019.

1232 Amnesty International, "No one can protect us": War crimes and abuses in Myanmar's Rakhine State, (London: Amnesty International, 2019), p. 23.

1233 OHCHR, "Briefing notes - Myanmar, 10 May 2019,"OHCHR press release, May 10, 2019; UN Human Rights Council, "Detailed findings of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar," A/HRC/42/CRP.5, paras. 329-331.

1234 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar," S/2018/956, October 29, 2018, paras. 22-23.

1235 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar," S/2018/956, October 29, 2018, paras. 22-23.

1236 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar," S/2018/956, October 29, 2018, para. 11.

1237 Reference on file for confidentiality.

1238 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 176-177.

1239 Zarni Mann, "Student Protesters Jailed in Mandalay", *The Irawaddy*, May 9, 2017.

1240 Thet Su Aung and Khaymani Win, "University Administrators Ordered Dismissals of Student Protesters, Higher Ed Official Says," *Radio Free Asia*, January 30, 2018; AFP, "Myanmar university students expelled after education protest," *The Straits Times*, January 27, 2018; Study International, "Universities expel students over budget protest," *University World News*, February 2, 2018.

1241 Zarni Mann, "Teachers' Federation Condemns Dismissal of Student Protesters from University," *The Irawaddy*, January 29, 2018.

1242 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Myanmar Universities, January 26, 2018.

1243 AFP, "Myanmar students sentenced to hard labour over protest," *The Straits Times*, February 13, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Yadanabon University, February 13, 2019.

1244 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Yadanapon University, January 2, 2019.

1245 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Yangon, July 7, 2019.

1246 The Asia Foundation, *The State of Conflict and Violence in Asia*, (San Francisco: The Asia Foundation, 2017), Nepal chapter, pp. 116-127; "Nepal explosions kill four in capital Kathmandu," *BBC News*, May 26, 2019; Gyanu Adhikari, "The spectre of a new Maoist conflict in Nepal," *Al Jazeera*, April 21, 2019.

1247 Gyanu Adhikari, "The spectre of a new Maoist conflict in Nepal," *Al Jazeera*, April 21, 2019.

1248 "Nepal: Nationwide strikes and protests planned June 25 /update 2," *GardaWorld*, June 25, 2019; "Nepal explosions kill four in capital Kathmandu," *BBC News*, May 26, 2019; "Nepal: Police arrest several following explosions, ahead of strike May 26-27 /update 1," *GardaWorld*, May 26, 2019.

1249 Gyanu Adhikari, "The spectre of a new Maoist conflict in Nepal," *Al Jazeera*, April 21, 2019.

1250 The Asia Foundation, *The State of Conflict and Violence in Asia*, Nepal chapter, p. 120.

1251 "Nepal election: First poll since civil war ended," *BBC News*, November 26, 2017; Rajneesh Bhandari and Kai Schultz, "Violence Flares as Nepal Heads to Landmark Elections," *The New York Times*, November 25, 2017.

1252 The Asia Foundation, *The State of Conflict and Violence in Asia*, p. 116.

1253 "Some 8 million students affected by general strike," *My Republica*, March 15, 2019.

1254 "Nepal's new act punished Rs 50,000 penalty for organizing strike in school," *Nepal 23 Hours*, August 27, 2019.

1255 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1256 Prakash Singh, "IED defused in Bajura," *The Himalayan Times*, June 26, 2017.

1257 "Bomb goes off near polling centre in Tehrathum" *The Kathmandu Post*, June 27, 2017.

1258 "Anti-poll activities continue, election officials attacked," *The Kathmandu Post*, November 24, 2017.

1259 "Explosion at polling centre creates panic," *The Himalayan Times*, November 26, 2017.

1260 Basanta Pratap Singh, "50pc votes cast in Bajhang; explosives go off in four places," *The Kathmandu Post*, November 26, 2017.

1261 Basanta Pratap Singh, "50pc votes cast in Bajhang; explosives go off in four places."

1262 Basanta Pratap Singh, "50pc votes cast in Bajhang; explosives go off in four places."

1263 Basanta Pratap Singh, "50pc votes cast in Bajhang; explosives go off in four places."

1264 "IED goes off in two election centres of Nawalparasi, 6 injured [Update]," EKantipur.com, December 7, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201712070014.

1265 "6 injured in Nawalparasi IED explosions," *The Kathmandu Post*, December 8, 2017.

1266 "Two Policemen injured in militant attack in Rajshahi District," South Asian Terrorism Portal, March 1, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201702280016; Rastriya Samachar Samiti, "Goit's group plants bomb targeting another Saptari school," *The Himalayan Times*, March 1, 2017.

1267 Nanda Singh, "Socket Bomb Recovered from school premises," INSEC, July 3, 2019.

1268 Santosh Kafle, "Explosive devices go off at two schools in Sunsari," *The Himalayan Times*, September 6, 2019.

1269 "Explosions mar by-polls in places," *The Himalayan Times*, December 1, 2019; ANI, "Nepal by-polls: Bomb explodes near a polling station in Kaski," *Business Standard*, November 30, 2019.

1270 *The Himalayan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NEP4928; "Police arrest four teachers in capital," *My Republica*, March 4, 2019.

1271 *The Himalayan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NEP4995; "CPN cadres held from Morang, Kalikot," *The Himalayan Times*, March 26, 2019.

1272 "15 temporary teachers arrested," *DC Nepal,* April 24, 2019.

1273 Rastriya Samachar Samiti, "Disgruntled student unions set TU Rector's car ablaze," *The Himalayan Times*, February 13, 2017.

1274 Takendra Deuba, "Police rescue Kailali academics from Maoist outfit's clutches," *The Himalayan Times*, February 16, 2017.

1275 "Bomb goes off in Gorkha campus premises," *The Kathmandu Post*, February 27, 2017.

1276 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1277 *Setopati*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NEP5335; "NSU cadre arrested," Nepal Monitor incident report, May 2, 2019.

1278 *The Himalayan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NEP6643; Sabita Shrestha, "15 students arrested in Chitwan," *My Republica*, September 11, 2019.

1279 "Explosive devices go off at two schools in Sunsari," *My Himalaya Times*, September 6, 2019.

1280 Toby Stirling Hill, "Nicaragua: one year after protests erupt, Ortega clings to power," *The Guardian*, April 16, 2019; OHCHR, *Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April - 18 August 2018*, (OHCHR, August 2018), para. 13.

1281 Amnesty International, *Shoot to kill: Nicaragua's strategy to repress protest*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), p. 11.

1282 Amnesty International, *Shoot to kill: Nicaragua's strategy to repress protest*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018); Frances Robles, "In Nicaragua, Ortega Was on the Ropes. Now, He Has Protestors on the Run," *New York Times*, December 24, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Central American University, March 1, 2019.

1283 Amnesty International, *Instilling Terror: From Lethal Force to Persecution in Nicaragua*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), p. 24.

1284 OHCHR, *Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April – 18 August 2018*, (OHCHR, August 2018), para. 19; Amnesty International, *Shoot to kill: Nicaragua's strategy to repress protest*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018); Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (GIEI), Nicaragua: Report on the violent incidents between April 18 and May 30, 2018 (Nicaragua: Informe sobre los hechos de violencia ocurridos entre el 18 de abril y el 30 de mayo de 2018), (GIEI, 2018).

1285 OHCHR, *Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April - 18 August 2018*, (OHCHR, August 2018), paras. 19, 20.

1286 OHCHR, *Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April – 18 August 2018*, (OHCHR, August 2018), p. 7; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) "Situation of Human Rights in Nicaragua," IACHR newsletter, July 2019; IACHR, "One Year after the Onset of the Crisis in Nicaragua, IACHR Once Again Expresses Its Permanent Commitment to Victims of Human Rights Violations," IACHR press release, April 17, 2019.

1287 OHCHR, *Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April – 18 August 2018*, (OHCHR, August 2018), p. 8; Amnesty International, *Instilling Terror: From Lethal Force to Persecution in Nicaragua*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), pp. 24, 33, 48.

1288 UNHCR, *Americas monthly report November 2019* (Geneva: UNHCR, 2019).

1289 "In Banning Demonstrations, Nicaragua's Government Makes Clear its Disdain for Basic Human Rights and Closes All Space for Peaceful Dissent," Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA) press statement, October 2, 2019.

1290 Juan Carlos Bow, "Police repeat excuses for prohibiting protests (Policía del régimen repite excusas para prohibir marchas)," *Confidencial*, July 25, 2019.

1291 "Police attack protesters and journalists to stop demonstrations in Nicaragua (Policía ataca a manifestantes y periodistas para impedir protesta en Nicaragua)," *La Nació*n, March 16, 2019; Juan Carlos Bow, "Brutal police repression leaves 164 detained (Brutal represión policial deja 164 detenidos)," *Confidencial*, March 17, 2019.

1292 "Students dodge police and protest against the government in Nicaragua (Estudiantes eluden a policías y protestan contra Gobierno en Nicaragua)," *La Tribuna*, May 12, 2019; "'Respect the Church!', students cry out to the Nicaraguan government ("¡A la Iglesia se respeta!", claman estudiantes al gobierno en Nicaragua)," *France 24*, November 19, 2019.

1293 OHCHR, "Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General - *Situation of human rights in Nicaragua,"* A/HRC/42/18, September 3, 2019, para. 6; "Nicaragua: group of journalists, rural peasants, and student opposition members freed (Nicaragua: liberan grupo de periodistas, campesinos y estudiantes opositores)," *Telemundo*, June 11, 2019.

1294 IACHR, "Human Rights Situation in Nicaragua (Situación de los derechos humanos en Nicaragua)," IACHR press release, November/December 2019.

1295 Consejo Superior de la Empresa Privada (COSEP), *Report to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Informe al Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales)*, 2019, para 16; "Girls, Boys, and Adolescents Assassinated due to the Sociopolitical Crisis the Country is Experiencing (Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Asesinados Producto La Crisis Sociopolítica que Vive el País)," Federación Coordinadora Nicaragüense de ONG que Trabaja con la Niñez y la Adolescencia (CODENI).

1296 Julio Estrada Galo, "Student suspended in San José de Bocay for inverting the Nicaraguan flag (Expulsan a una estudiante por invertir la bandera de Nica-

ragua en San José de Bocay),” *La Prensa*, September 19, 2019; “Secondary students protest against the dismissals of teachers in Jinotega (Estudiantes de secundaria protestan contra los despidos de docentes en Jinotega),” *La Prensa*, August 13, 2018.

[1297] IACHR, *Gross Human Rights Violations in the Context of Social Protests in Nicaragua* (Washington, DC: IACHR, June 2018), para. 169.

[1298] Ivette Munguía Argeñal, “Mass drop-out of students in private Nicaraguan universities” (Deserción masiva de estudiantes en universidades privadas de Nicaragua),” *La Prensa*, September 20, 2018.

[1299] Consejo Superior de la Empresa Privada (COSEP), *Report to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Informe al Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales)*, 2019, paras. 70, 84, and 102.

[1300] El Centro Por La Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Costa Atlántica de Nicaragua (CEJUDHCAN), Alternative Report to the Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations (Informe Alternativo al Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales de las Naciones Unidas), August 26, 2019, p. 2 and para 44; Plataforma Nacional Juvenil Nicaragua, Situation of economic, social, and cultural Rights of LGBTIQ persons in Nicaragua, Alternative Report to the Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Situación de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales de las personas LGBTIQ en Nicaragua, Informe Alternativo and el Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales), August 26, 2019, paras 1 and 25.

[1301] IACHR, Forced Migration of Nicaraguan persons to Costa Rica (Migración Forzada de personas nicaragüenses a Costa Rica), September 8, 2019, paras 322 and 323; “IACHR expresses concern about the situation of Nicaraguan migrants and refugees and calls on the States of the region to adopt measures for their protection,” August 15, 2018, IACHR Press Release.

[1302] IACHR, “Situation of Human Rights in Nicaragua,” IACHR newsletter June 2019.

[1303] “IACHR warns of new wave of repression in Nicaragua,” IAHCR press release, October 18, 2018.

[1304] GIEI, Nicaragua: Report about the violent incidents between April 18 and May 30, 2018 (Nicaragua: Informe sobre los hechos de violencia ocurridos entre el 18 de abril y el 30 de mayo de 2018), (GIEI report, 2018), Annex: Gilberto de Los Ángeles Sánchez García and Kevin Joel Valle Aguilar; Ivette Munguía Argeñal, “Police arrest and threaten children with a gun outside a secondary school in Managua (Policía arresta y amenaza con un arma a adolescentes afuera de un colegio de Managua),” La Prensa, November 23, 2018.

[1305] GIEI, Nicaragua: Report about the violent incidents between April 18 and May 30, 2018 (Nicaragua: Informe sobre los hechos de violencia ocurridos entre el 18 de abril y el 30 de mayo de 2018), (GIEI report, 2018), Annex: Kevin Joel Valle Aguilar.

[1306] Ivette Munguía Argeñal, “Police arrest and threaten children with a gun outside a secondary school in Managua (Policía arresta y amenaza con un arma a adolescentes afuera de un colegio de Managua),” La Prensa, November 23, 2018.

[1307] OHCHR, Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April-18 August 2018, (OHCHR, August 2018), paras. 79, 80.

[1308] Human Rights Watch, Crackdown in Nicaragua: Torture, Ill-Treatment, and Prosecutions of Protesters and Opponents (New York: Human Rights Watch, June 2019), p. 3.

[1309] Kyra Gurney, “Nicaragua university students under attack in political uprising against Ortega,” Miami Herald, June 8, 2018; Christopher Sherman, “Arbitrary arrests, abuse the new norm in Nicaragua,” AP News, August 10, 2018; Human Rights Watch, Crackdown in Nicaragua: Torture, Ill-Treatment, and Prosecutions of Protesters and Opponents (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), pp. 36-39.

[1310] Kyra Gurney, “Nicaragua university students under attack in political uprising against Ortega,” *Miami Herald*, June 8, 2018.

[1311] Christopher Sherman, “Arbitrary arrests, abuse the new norm in Nicaragua,” *AP News*, August 10, 2018.

[1312] OHCHR, *Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April - 18 August* 2018, (OHCHR, August 2018), paras. 19, 20; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Central American University, March 1, 2019; “Police from Daniel Ortega's regime in Nicaragua repressed a student protest, leaving wounded and detentions (La Policía del régimen de Daniel Ortega en Nicaragua reprimió una marcha estudiantil que dejó heridos y detenidos),” *Infobae*, July 26, 2019.

[1313] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1314] Amnesty International, *Instilling Terror: From Lethal Force to Persecution in Nicaragua*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), pp. 24, 35.

[1315] “Civic Alliance rejects position of the Nicaraguan Government on number of deaths (Allianza Cívica rechaza posicíon del Gobierno de Nicaragua sobre muertos),” El Nuevo Diario, August 8, 2018.

[1316] Amnesty International, *Instilling Terror: From Lethal Force to Persecution in Nicaragua*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018, p. 4.

[1317] OHCHR, “Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April - 18 August 2018,” OHCHR, August 2018, paras. 19, 20.

[1318] IACHR, *Gross Human Rights Violations in the Context of Social Protests in Nicaragua* (Washington, DC: IACHR, June 2018), pp. 16, 41; OHCHR, “Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April - 18 August 2018,” (Geneva: OHCHR, August 2018), p. 14; Luke Barnes and Melanie Schmitz, “In Nicaragua, blood, rage, and the looming threat of dictatorship,” *Think Progress*, June 6, 2018.

[1319] Kyra Gurney, “Nicaragua university students under attack in political uprising against Ortega,” *Miami Herald*, June 8, 2018; Tom Phillips, “At Nicaragua's oldest university, resistance is the new curriculum,” *The Guardian*, June 11, 2018.

[1320] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, June 23, 2018.

[1321] Amnesty International, *Instilling Terror: From Lethal Force to Persecution in Nicaragua*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), p. 24; Elisabeth Malkin, “Two Student Protesters Killed in Nicaragua Church Siege,” *The New York Times*, July 14, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, July 13, 2018; Tom Phillips, “'This massacre must stop': Nicaraguan student rebels face militia assault,” *The Guardian*, July 14, 2018.

[1322] IACHR, *Gross Human Rights Violations in the Context of Social Protests in Nicaragua* (Washington, DC: IACHR, June 2018), paras. 38, 108.

[1323] Amnesty International, *Shoot to kill: Nicaragua's strategy to repress protest*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), pp. 17, 18.

[1324] IACHR, *Gross Human Rights Violations in the Context of Social Protests in Nicaragua* (Washington, DC: IACHR, June 2018), para. 108.

[1325] Human Rights Watch, *Crackdown in Nicaragua: Torture, Ill-Treatment, and Prosecutions of Protesters and Opponents* (New York: Human Rights Watch, June 2019), pp. 26-28.

[1326] Human Rights Watch, *Crackdown in Nicaragua: Torture, Ill-Treatment, and Prosecutions of Protesters and Opponents* (New York: Human Rights Watch, June 2019), pp. 36, 37; Isela Baltodano, Ivette Munguía Argeñal, and Eddy López Hernández, “National Police accuses university leaders detained in León of burning CUUN facilities (Policía Nacional señala a líderes universitarios detenidos en León de quemar las instalaciones del CUUN),” *La Prensa*, August 29, 2018.

[1327] Kyra Gurney, “Nicaragua university students under attack in political uprising against Ortega,” *Miami Herald*, June 8, 2018; Loes Witschge, “'This is a revolution': Who are Nicaragua's student protesters?” *Al Jazeera*, August 13, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, September 10, 2018; “After deadly government crackdown, Nicaragua's student protesters reflect on what's next,” *NBC News*, August 27, 2018.

[1328] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Nicaragua chapter.

[1329] “IACHR reiterates its ongoing commitment to victims of human rights violations one year after the start of the crisis in Nicaragua (CIDH reitera su compromiso permanente con las víctimas de violaciones a derechos humanos a un año del inicio de la crisis en Nicaragua),” IACHR press release, April 17, 2019.

[1330] OHCHR, “Human rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April - 18 August 2018” (Geneva: OHCHR, August 2018), para. 35.

[1331] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, September 10, 2018.

[1332] Nuria López, “Amaya Coppens, ex-political prisoner in Nicargua: “My house is marked with the word lead” (Amaya Coppens, ex presa política en Nicaragua: “Mi casa está marcada con la palabra plomo”),” *El Mundo*, October 1, 2019. “'Respect the Church!', students cry out to the Nicaraguan government (“¡A la Iglesia se respeta!”, claman estudiantes al gobierno en Nicaragua),” *France 24*, November 19, 2019.

[1333] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Polytechnic University of Nicaragua, September 15, 2018.

[1334] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1335] “Protesters freed who were detained today attempting to march in Managua (Liberarn a manifestantes detenidos hoy cuando intentaban marchar en Managua),” *El Nuevo Diario*, March 16, 2019; Juan Carlos Bow, “Brutal police repression leaves 164 detained (Brutal represión policial deja 164 detenidos),” *Confidencial*, March 17, 2019.

[1336] “Police from Daniel Ortega's regime in Nicaragua repressed a student protest, leaving wounded and detentions (La Policía del régimen de Daniel Ortega en Nicaragua reprimió una marcha estudiantil que dejó heridos y detenidos),” *Infobae*, July 26, 2019; Mario Medrano, “Nicaraguan students attempted to march for the detained but were contained by the police (Estudiantes nicaragüenses intentaron marchar por los detenidos pero fueron contenidos por la policía),” *CNN Español*, July 25, 2019.

[1337] “IACHR Grants Precautionary Protection Measures in Favor of Student Leader Cristopher Nahiroby Olivas Valdivia and His Family in Nicaragua,” IACHR Press Release, October 18, 2019;

IACHR, “Precautionary Measure No. 865-19 (Medida cautelar No. 865-19),” October 4, 2019.

[1338] Leonor Álvarez, “'Respect the Church.' Students protesting in the Central American University («La Iglesia se respeta»). Estudiantes se manifiestan en la Universidad Centroamericana),” *La Prensa*, November 11, 2019; “'Respect the Church!', students cry out to the Nicaraguan government (“¡A la Iglesia se respeta!”, claman estudiantes al gobierno en Nicaragua),” *France 24*, November 19, 2019.

[1339] “Political violence skyrockets in the Sahel according to latest ACLED data,” ACLED press release, March 28, 2019.

[1340] ICG, *Niger and Boko Haram: Beyond Counter-insurgency*, Africa Report No. 245, (Brussels: ICG, February 27, 2017), pp. 9-10.

[1341] “Niger: Displacement in Diffa region,” ACAPS, Briefing note, April 5, 2019, p. 4.

[1342] “Niger: Displacement in Diffa region,” p. 4.

[1343] “18 girls kidnapped by Boko Haram in Niger, official says,” *Associated Press*, November 24, 2018.

[1344] UN Security Council, “Islamic State in the Greater Sahara.”

[1345] Francesco Bellina, “Niger, Part 2: Counting the dead, waiting for justice,” *The New Humanitarian*, April 1, 2019; Tim Cocks and David Lewis, “Why Niger and Mali's cattle herders turned to jihad,” *Reuters*, November 12, 2017; Information received from an NGO respondent via email on March 25, 2020.

[1346] UNHCR, “Analysis of monthly protection monitoring data, June 2019, Tillabéri-Niger (Rapport d'analyse mensuelle des donnees de monitoring de protection, Juin 2019, Tillabéri-Niger),” June 30, 2019; Hannah Armstrong, “Behind the Jihadist Attack in Niger's Inates,” International Crisis Group, Q&A, December 13, 2019.

[1347] UNDP, “Human Development Reports,” 2019, Niger Data.

[1348] OCHA, “Niger Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (Aperçu des besoins humanitaires 2019 Niger),” December 2019, p. 6; OCHA, “Niger Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019 (Aperçu des besoins humanitaires 2019 Niger),” December 2018, p. 6.

[1349] UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, Refugee Situations, Niger.

[1350] UNHCR, “Note on the occupation of civilian infrastructure by defense and security forces (Note sur l'occupation des infrastructures civiles par les forces de défense et de sécurité),” December 12, 2018.

[1351] OCHA, “Niger Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020,” December 2019, p. 24.

[1352] “Report- Training of Defense and Security Forces on Protection (Rapport- Formation des Forces de Défense et de sécurité sur la Protection),” Protection Cluster, June 2019.

[1353] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 30.

[1354] Information shared by an international NGO respondent, September 3, 2019.

[1355] Information shared by an international NGO respondent, September 3, 2019.

[1356] Information shared by an international NGO respondent, September 30, 2019.

[1357] Information shared by an international NGO respondent, September 30, 2019; Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019; *Reuters; ActuNiger; APA*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR622; “At least nine killed in suicide attacks in southeast Niger (Au moins neuf tués dans des attentats suicide dans le sud-est du Niger),” *Voice of America*, June 5, 2018; “Ten people killed in Niger in suicide attacks (Dix personnes tuées au Niger dans des attentats-suicides),” *Le Monde with AFP*, June 5, 2018; UNICEF, “Niger Humanitarian Situation Report,” August 31, 2018, (accessed January 31, 2020), p. 1.

[1358] UNICEF, “Niger Humanitarian Situation Report,” May 2018, p. 3.

[1359] Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

[1360] Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

[1361] Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

[1362] Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1363 *Reuters; ActuNiger; APA*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR622; "At least nine killed in suicide attacks in southeast Niger (Au moins neuf tués dans des attentats suicide dans le sud-est du Niger)," *Voice of America*, June 5, 2018; "Ten people killed in Niger in suicide attacks (Dix personnes tuées au Niger dans des attentats-suicides)," *Le Monde* with *AFP*, June 5, 2018.

1364 Information shared by a NGO respondent via email on November 13, 2019.

1365 Information shared by a UN respondent on December 16, 2019.

1366 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1367 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1368 *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR681; Education Cluster database, emailed March 13, 2019.

1369 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019; *Menastream*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR681.

1370 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on December 16, 2019.

1371 Information shared by a UN respondent, emailed March 13, 2019; UNHCR and ANTD, "Niger: Note on schools burned by non-state armed groups in Tillabéri region (Niger : Note sur les incendies des écoles par les groupes armés non étatiques dans la région de Tillabéri)," October 4, 2019, p. 4; "Tillabéri: schools burned by armed individuals in Malakondi (Tillabéri : des écoles incendiées par des individus armés dans la commune de Makalondi)", *ActuNiger*, October 20, 2019; UNHCR and ANTD, "Monthly analysis of protection monitoring data, November 2019, Tillabéri, Niger (Raport d'analyse mensuelle des données de monitoring de protection Novembre 2019 Tillabéri-Niger)," p.3; *Urgence Diffa; ActuNiger; Urgence Tillabery*, as cited in ACLED, Event IDNIR1044.

1372 Information shared by an international organization respondent on September 30, 2019; Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1373 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1374 UNHCR and ANTD, "Niger: Note on schools burned by non-state armed groups in Tillabéri region (Niger : Note sur les incendies des écoles par les groupes armés non

étatiques dans la région de Tillabéri)," October 4, 2019, p. 4.

1375 *Urgence Diffa; ActuNiger; Urgence Tillabery*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR1044; "Tillabéri: schools burned by armed individuals in Malakondi (Tillabéri : des écoles incendiées par des individus armés dans la commune de Makalondi)", *ActuNiger*, October 20, 2019.

1376 *Twitter; Urgence Tillabery*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR1064; UNHCR and ANTD, "Monthly analysis of protection monitoring, November 2019, Tillabéri, Niger (Rapport d'analyse mensuelle des données de monitoring de protection Novembre 2019 Tillabéri-Niger)," p.2.

1377 Regional Direction Primary Education "Repertoire des incidents securitaires dans les ecoles de 2016 a nos jours," April 2019, shared by Plan on September 30, 2019; UNICEF, "Niger Humanitarian Situation Report June 2017," June 30, 2017, p. 1.

1378 Information shared by an NGO respondent via email on November 13, 2019.

1379 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1380 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1381 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1382 Information shared by an international NGO respondent via email on September 30, 2019.

1383 Information shared by an international NGO respondent via email on September 30, 2019.

1384 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1385 *ActuNiger; Niger Inter; Studio Kalangou*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR850; "Social news: Violent student protests in Niamey (Front social: violentes manifestations des élèves à Niamey)," *ActuNiger*, April 9, 2019.

1386 UNHCR and ANTD, "Monthly analysis of protection monitoring, November 2019, Tillabéri, Niger (Rapport d'analyse mensuelle des données de monitoring de protection Novembre 2019 Tillabéri-Niger)" .

1387 Information received from an anonymous international NGO staff via email on November 3, 2019.

1388 UNHCR, "Note on the occupation of civilian infrastructure by security and defense forces (Note sur l'occupation des infrastructures civiles par les forces de défense et de sécurité)," December 12, 2018.

1389 Interview with UN Respondent, March 14, 2019.

1390 Information shared by a UN respondent via email on March 13, 2019.

1391 *AFP; RFI*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR533.

1392 Amnesty International, *2017/2018 Report*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Niger chapter.

1393 *TV5 Monde*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR617; "Niger: clashes between students and security forces at the University of Niamey (Niger: Affrontements entre étudiants et forces de l'ordre à l'université de Niamey)," *TV5 Monde*, April 18, 2018.

1394 "Insecurity: A team of researchers attacked by armed assailants in Toukounous (Filingué) (Insécurité: une équipe de chercheurs attaquée par des assaillants armés à Toukounous (Filingué))," *ActuNiger*, April 18, 2019; *ActuNiger*; *Facebook; Journal le Gardien*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIR860.

1395 Human Rights Watch, *"They Set the Classrooms on Fire": Attacks on Education in Northeast Nigeria*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2016).

1396 Amnesty International, *Harvest of Death: Three Years of Bloody Clashes between Farmers and Herders in Nigeria,* (London: Amnesty International, 2018).

1397 UNHCR, "North-east Nigeria situation update. External 04-09 February 2019," February 9, 2019, p. 1.

1398 UNICEF, "Humanitarian Action for Children 2020 - Nigeria," December 5, 2019.

1399 United Nations, "Opening Remarks by Edward Kallon, Resident and Humanitarian

Coordinator in Nigeria," Civil-Security Cooperation in Humanitarian Interventions in the North-East Workshop, November 6, 2019.

1400 Philip Obaji Jr., "Cameroon used to Welcome Refugees. Now It Forcibly Expels Them," *Foreign Policy*, February 12, 2019; UNHCR, *Factsheet Cameroon January 2019* (Geneva: UNCHR, January 2019).

1401 Amnesty International, *Harvest of Death: Three Years of Bloody Clashes between Farmers and Herders in Nigeria,* (London: Amnesty International, 2018).

1402 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Nigeria chapter.

1403 Amnesty International, *Harvest of Death: Three Years of Bloody Clashes between Farmers and Herders in Nigeria,* (London: Amnesty International, 2018); Robert Muggah and José Luengo Cabrera, "The Sahel is engulfed by violence. Climate change, food insecurity and extremists are largely to blame," World Economic Forum, January 23, 2019.

1404 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Nigeria chapter.

1405 Robert Muggah and José Luengo Cabrera, "The Sahel is engulfed by violence. Climate change, food insecurity and extremists are largely to blame," World Economic Forum, January 23, 2019; Hilary Matfess, "Fulani Militias in Nigeria: Declining Violence Not a Sign of Lasting Peace," ACLED, October 5, 2018.

1406 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 223.

1407 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, paras. 209 and 212.

1408 "833 children released from armed group in Northeast Nigeria," UNICEF press release, October 12, 2018; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 207.

1409 OCHA, *Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019: Nigeria*, February 1, 2019, p. 10.

1410 Holly Cartner, *"I Will Never Go Back to School": The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls,* (New York, GCPEA, October 2018).

1411 Samuel Ortom, "Unfolding Humanitarian Crisis in Benue State," Presentation given to the Joint Meeting of the UN Country Team, Donors, and Development Partners, February 14, 2018, slide 31.

1412 International Crisis Group, "Stopping Nigeria's Spiraling Farmer-Herder Violence," July 26, 2018; Human Rights Watch, "Nigeria: Rising Toll of Middle-Belt Violence," June 28, 2018; OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Humanitarian Snapshot (30 January – 5 February 2018)," February 5, 2018.

1413 "Kidnapped college provost regains freedom in Benue," *Punch*, August 16, 2019; Tunde Fatunde, "University staff kidnappings – Union calls for action," *University World News*, May 31, 2019.

1414 Ola Ajayi, "Hostel robbery: UI mgt imposes partial curfew," *Vanguard Nigeria*, August 14, 2019; "Breaking: Cultists Raid Female Hostel in UNIUYO," *The New Vision*, July 29, 2019.

1415 "Nigeria ratifies the Safe Schools Declaration," Nigeria Education in Emergencies Working Group, Press release, March 21, 2019.

1416 GCPEA, "Practical Impact of the Safe Schools Declaration," October 2019, p. 2; Information shared by a UN respondent, December 2019.

1417 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018,* p. 179.

1418 Victor Udoh, "Suspected arsonists set Catholic school ablaze in Delta," *Africa News Hub*, June 28, 2017; Ihuoma Chiedozie, "Explosion rocks Enugu local council polls," *Punch*, November 4, 2017.

1419 Ande I Emmanuel, "United Methodists among dead in Nigeria Attack," *UM News*, February 1, 2018. John Akubo, "Kogi Attack: Natives Square up to Herdsmen," *The Guardian (Nigeria)*, March 17, 2018; "At least 7 killed in fresh church attack in Nigeria," *Xinhua*, April 26, 2018; Catholic seminary attacked, priest shot in Nigeria again, *La Croix*, May 29, 2018; "Nigeria troops, police officer killed in Boko Haram attack near Damaturu," *Defense Post*, December 26, 2018; *Defense Post*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG13853 (data downloaded January 14, 2020); "13 Nigerian troops, policeman killed in Boko Haram attack," *France 24*, December 26, 2018.

1420 "Breaking: Gunmen burn electoral materials in Benue," *Vanguard Nigeria*, March 9, 2019; *Vanguard Nigeria,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG14173; Jibe Babalola, "Gunmen storm school, burn down electoral materials in Benue," *The Nation*, March 9, 2019; Anne-Marie Bissada, "Nigeria's governorship elections peaceful despite voter buying and ballot box sabotage," *RFI*, March 9, 2019; OCHA, "West and Central Africa: Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (19-25 March 2019)," March 25, 2019.

1421 OCHA, *Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019: Nigeria*, February 1, 2019, p. 10.

1422 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 229.

1423 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 211.

1424 Information shared by a UN respondent, May 2020.

1425 Ande I Emmanuel, "United Methodists among Dead in Nigeria Attack," *UM News*, February 1, 2018; Fanen Ihyongo, "55 Feared to Be Killed by Herdsmen in Taraba," *Sahara Reporters*, January 10, 2018.

1426 John Akubo, "Kogi Attack: Natives Square up to Herdsmen," *The Guardian (Nigeria)*, March 17, 2018.

1427 "At least 7 killed in fresh church attack in Nigeria," *Xinhua*, April 26, 2018.

1428 "Catholic seminary attacked, priest shot in Nigeria again," *La Croix*, May 29, 2018; Sylvester Ugwuanyi, "Herdsmen attack Catholic seminary, shoot reverend father, beat others," *Daily Post*, May 28, 2018.

1429 "Nigeria troops, police officer killed in Boko Haram attack near Damaturu," *Defense Post*, December 26, 2018; *Defense Post*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG13853; "13 Nigerian troops, policeman killed in Boko Haram attack," *France 24*, December 26, 2018.

1430 Anne-Marie Bissada, "Nigeria's governorship elections peaceful despite voter buying and ballot box sabotage," *RFI*, March 9, 2019.

1431 "Breaking: Gunmen burn electoral materials in Benue," *Vanguard Nigeria*, March 9, 2019; *Vanguard Nigeria,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG14173; Jibe Babalola, "Gunmen storm school, burn down electoral materials in Benue," *The Nation*, March 9, 2019.

1432 *Nigeria Watch*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG10108; Luka Binniyat, "5 College of Education students killed in Southern Kaduna," *Vanguard Nigeria*, January 24, 2017; *Sun (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG10676; "Militants Abduct 6 Students From Lagos State Model Secondary School in Epe," *Sahara Reporters*, May 25, 2017; Nellie Peyton, "School machete attack in militant-plagued northeast Nigeria renews classroom fears," *Reuters*, Dec 1, 2017; *AFP*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG11467.

1433 *Sun (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG10676; "Militants Abduct 6 Students From Lagos State Model Secondary School in Epe," *Sahara Reporters*, May 25, 2017.

1434 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 212; Ruth Maclean and Isaac Abrak, "Boko Haram kept one Dapchi girl who refused to deny her Christianity," *The Guardian*, March 24, 2018; "Kidnapped Dapchi schoolgirls freed in Nigeria," *BBC*, March 22, 2018.

1435 Holly Cartner, *"I Will Never Go Back to School:" The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls,* (New York, GCPEA, October 2018), p. 3.

1436 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 212.

1437 Chika Oduah, "'She refused to convert to Islam,' 85 days on, kidnapped schoolgirl Leah Sharibu remains in captivity," *CNN*, May 15, 2018.

1438 Holly Cartner, *"I Will Never Go Back to School:" The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls,* (New York, GCPEA, October 2018), p. 3; Chika Oduah, "Fear Still Grips Dapchi Girls' School in Nigeria," *Voice of America*, May 21, 2018.

1439 Holly Cartner, *"I Will Never Go Back to School:" The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls,* (New York, GCPEA, October 2018), p. 15.

1440 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1441 "Police: Kidnapped Nigerian Government Official and Daughter Freed," *Voice of America*, April 30, 2019.

1442 "Azagba Mixed Secondary School Resumes Academic Activities after Herdsmen Attack," *Delta State News*, October 29, 2019; Nosa Akenzua, "Breaking: Kidnappers Abduct Delta Secondary School Head, Three Others at gunpoint," *Metro Daily Nigeria*; Sony Neme, Asaba and Joseph Wantu, "Teacher, student die in Delta after youths foil kidnap," *The Guardian (Nigeria)*, October 16, 2019.

1443 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 181-182.

1444 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, May 2017.

1445 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 228.

1446 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 211.

1447 Information shared by a UN respondent, December 2019.

1448 Holly Cartner, *"I Will Never Go Back to School:" The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls,* (New York, GCPEA, October 2018); UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 227; UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence," S/2018/250, April 16, 2018, para. 93.

1449 Holly Cartner, *"I Will Never Go Back to School": The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls,* (New York, GCPEA, October 2018), p. 42.

1450 Adaobi Tricia Nwaubani, "Chibok girls changed by shame, Stockholm syndrome - experts," *Thomson Reuters Foundation*, January 18, 2018; "Nigeria: 5 Years After Chibok, Children Still at Risk," Human Rights Watch news release, April 15, 2019.

1451 GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS), August 2018, as cited in OCHA, "Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview: 2019," February 1, 2019, p. 24.

1452 Musa Pam, "Herdsmen attack female hostel, rape girl, kill another," *New Telegraph*, June 11, 2019; Agabus Pwanagba, "One killed as suspected herdsmen rape university student to coma in Plateau," *Daily Post*, June 10, 2019; Seun Adeyeye, "Gunmen kill 200-level Plateau University student," *Pulse*, June 10, 2019; *Daily Trust (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG14815.

1453 "Just In: Soldiers Allegedly Rape AAUA Student At Checkpoint," *Sahara Reporters*, August 01, 2019; Peter Dada, "AAUA student's rape: Accused soldier remanded in prison," *Punch*, August 16, 2019; Dayo Johnson, "Rape of Ondo varsity student: Soldier dismissed, handed over to police," *Vanguard Nigeria*, August 11, 2019.

1454 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018,* pp. 183-185.

1455 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1456 "Two female bombers killed in abortive Nigeria attacks," *Xinhua*, April 10, 2017; *Vanguard Nigeria*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG10474.

1457 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1458 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Maiduguri, February 19, 2018.

1459 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Maiduguri, April 8, 2018; "Troops foil another suicide bomb attack on University of Maiduguri," *Punch*, April 9, 2018.

1460 Abdulkareem Haruna, "Soldiers repel Boko Haram attack on UniMaid," September 15, 2019; "Boko Haram suicide bomb and gun attack at Maiduguri university military camp," *The Defense Post*, September 16, 2019; *Punch (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID number NIG15367.

1461 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1462 *This Day (Nigeria), Punch (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG13167; Samson Toromade, "University confirms 1 student killed, 1 missing after gunmen attacked hostel," *Pulse*, October 2, 2018.

1463 *Punch (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG13430; Alfred Olufemi, "Gunmen kill one, kidnap eight workers, students of Osun College," *Premium Times*, December 5, 2018.

1464 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, April 11, 2018.

1465 *The Sun (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG12431; "'Two To Five Killed, Many Injured' As Police, Mob Clash At Niger Delta University," May 22, 2018, *Sahara Reporters*.

1466 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin, August 13, 2018.

1467 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1468 Saxone Akhaine, Abdulganiyu Alabi, and Kanayo Umeh, "Insecurity worsens, gunmen kidnap Taraba varsity deputy registrar," *The Guardian (Nigeria)*, May 1, 2019.

1469 David Odama, "Gunmen attack Commissioner's residence, Kill 400 Level Student in Nasarawa," *Vanguard Nigeria*, May 5, 2019; Linus Oota, "Gunmen invade Nasarawa commissioner's Lafia home, kill student," *Sun News Online*, May 5, 2019.

1470 *Daily Post (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG14492; "Press Release: Governor Akeredolu Orders Release Of All Students Arrested In AAUA Protests," *Early Reporters*, April 25, 2019; *Punch (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG14692; Dayo Johnson, "Tuition Fees Hike: Armed police tear gas protesting Ondo students," *Vanguard Nigeria*, May 23, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Caleb University, May 24, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Osun State University, July 25, 2019; *Daily Post (Nigeria), Blueprint,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG15065.

1471 *Punch (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG14692; Dayo Johnson, "Tuition Fees Hike: Armed police tear gas protesting Ondo students," *Vanguard Nigeria*, May 23, 2019.

1472 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Osun State University, July 25, 2019; *Daily Post (Nigeria), Blueprint*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID

NIG15065.

1473 Tunji Bosun, "Police teargas students, workers protecting TASCE provost," *Punch (Nigeria)*, September 10, 2019; *Punch (Nigeria),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG15358.

1474 Iretomiwa Dele-Yusuff, "FUOYE Protest: Ekiti govt sends delegation to visit families of slain students," *Premium Times*, September 14, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, September 10, 2019; *Sun (Nigeria)*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID NIG15327.

1475 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019: Events of 2018* (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2019), Pakistan chapter.

1476 International Crisis Group, *Shaping a New Peace in Pakistan's Tribal Areas* (Brussels: International Crisis Group, August 20, 2018), Crisis Group Asia Briefing Nº150, p. 2; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019: Events of 2018*, Pakistan chapter.

1477 Laurel Miller, "Calming India and Pakistan's Tit-for-Tat Escalation," International Crisis Group, March 1, 2019.

1478 "Regional Overview – Asia," ACLED, April 9, 2019.

1479 Information provided by a confidential respondent.

1480 "Pakistan," UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

1481 Human Rights Watch, *"Shall I Feed My Daughter, or Educate Her?" Barriers to Girls' Education in Pakistan* (New York: Human Rights Watch, November 2018), p. 3.

1482 "Pakistan: Addressing Poverty and Conflict through Education in Balochistan," World Bank, October 25, 2018; Human Rights Watch, *"Shall I Feed My Daughter, or Educate Her?"*, p. 5.

1483 "Pakistan: Addressing Poverty and Conflict through Education in Balochistan," World Bank, October 25, 2018; Human Rights Watch, *"Shall I Feed My Daughter, or Educate Her"*, pp. 10-21.

1484 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 185-194.

1485 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 186-187.

1486 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1487 See previous citation for the full list of attacks on schools.

1488 United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 238.

1489 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1490 "Pakistan: Blast Partially Damages Girls' School at Bara Town of Khyber Agency," *Dawn Online*, April 9, 2017, as cited in START, GTD 201704090023.

1491 "Pakistan- Eight bombs found near private school in Parachinar," *Global English (Middle East and North Africa Financial Network)*, November 2, 2017, as cited in START, GTD 201711020020.

1492 "Highlights: Pakistan Balochistan Press 29 December 2017," Summary, December 29, 2017, as cited in START, GTD 201712280013.

1493 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 219.

1494 Umar Bacha, "12 schools burnt down overnight in Gilgit-Baltistan's Diamer district," *Dawn*, August 3, 2018; "Pakistan: Surge in Militant Attacks on Schools," Human Rights Watch news release, August 3, 2018.

1495 Umar Bacha, "12 schools burnt down overnight in Gilgit-Baltistan's Diamer district.".

1496 Imtiaz Ali Taj, "Bid to attack Gilgit-Baltistan girls' school foiled: police," *Dawn*, August 26, 2018.

1497 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 220.

1498 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1499 Tariq Naqash, "At least 19 wounded in cross-LoC shelling by Indian forces," *Dawn*, April 12, 2018.

1500 Pazir Gul, "Two girls' schools hit by bomb explosions in North Waziristan," *Dawn*, May 10, 2018.

1501 Dawn (Pakistan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK43220; "Polling remains largely unaffected by several blasts, clashes," Dawn Times, July 26, 2019, .

1502 Mohammad Zafar, "31 die in suicide blast at Quetta polling station," *Express Tribune*, July 25, 2018; Syed Ali Shah and Hafeezullah Sherani, "31 killed in suicide blast outside Quetta polling station," *Dawn*, July 25, 2018.

1503 PTI, "Primary school blown up in Pakistan, Taliban claims responsibility," *Indian Express*, September 30, 2018; "Chitral incident: UNICEF condemns attack on girls school," *Express Tribune*, October 3, 2018; *Pakistan Today*; *Tribal News Network*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK44494.

1504 *Balochistan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK46681; Zeeshan Aziz,"Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Was Defused By Bomb Disposal Squad In The Limit Of Havaid Police Station," *Urdu Point*, January 4, 2019.

1505 *Dawn* (Pakistan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK47589 (data downloaded December 24, 2019); "School attacked in Haripur," *Dawn*, February 22, 2019.

1506 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1507 "School teacher shot dead in Turbat," The Balochistan Times (AsiaNet), May 25, 2017, as cited in START, GTD 201705230006.

1508 *Dawn*, as cited inACLED , Event ID PAK37622 (data downloaded December 31, 2019); Syed Ali Shah, "Roadside bomb goes off in Quetta as school bus passes by, driver injured," *Dawn*, September 26, 2017; Mohammed Zafar, "Quetta incident: PMDC bus driver injured in blast," *The Express Tribune*, September 26, 2017.

1509 "Mirpurkhas BISE official's car comes under fire," *Express Tribune*, October 6, 2017.

1510 Tariq Naqash, "Pakistan Army Destroys Indian Post in Retaliation to Cross-Border Firing, Killing 5: ISPR," *Dawn*, February 15, 2018.

1511 *Daily Pakistan Today*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK45073; "4 kids injured in school attack in SW Pakistan," *Xinhua*, October 24, 2018; "Quetta: Four kids injured in school shooting," *The Balochistan Post*, October 24, 2018.

1512 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1513 For example: Rana Malhi, "Teachers threaten to continue protest until regularization,' *Pakistan Observer*, December 10, 2019; "Teargas, batons used against teachers protesting in Karachi," *The Nation*, September 16, 2019; "Police disperse teachers protest outside Sindh Assembly," *The Frontier Post*, No-

vember 23, 2019.

[1514] For example: Rana Malhi, "Teachers threaten to continue protest until regularization,' *Pakistan Observer*, December 10, 2019; "Teargas, batons used against teachers protesting in Karachi," *The Nation*, September 16, 2019; "Police disperse teachers protest outside Sindh Assembly," *The Frontier Post*, November 23, 2019.

[1515] Dawn (Pakistan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK47760 (data downloaded December 24, 2019); "Teacher shot dead in Karak," *The News*, March 1, 2019.

[1516] *Balochistan Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK48430; Press Trust of India, "2 killed in attack on education dept monitoring team in northwest Pakistan," Business Standard, March 27, 2019; Mureeb Mohmand, "Education dept's woman officer, guard killed in Lakki Marwat attack," Express Tribune.

[1517] *Dawn* (Pakistan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK48871; "12 injured in Dera Allahyar twin blast," *Balochistan Express*, April 24, 2019; Ali Jan Mangi, "12 injured in Dera Allahyar blast," *Dawn*, April 24, 2019; Information received from a confidential source.

[1518] *Dawn* (Pakistan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK51492; "Early Childhood Education Teachers Baton-Charged By Sindh Police*," Academia Magazine*, August 1, 2019,.

[1519] *Dawn*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK54087, (data downloaded December 24, 2019); "Islamabad police use water cannons to disperse teachers' protest," *Pakistan Today*, October 23, 2019,; Imram Junaidi, "PPP backs demands of BECS teachers for regularisation," *Dawn*, October 27, 2019.

[1520] "223 teachers released on bail," *Dawn*, October 26, 2019.

[1521] *News International* (Pakistan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK55000; Rana Malhi, "Teachers threaten to continue protest until regularization,' *Pakistan Observer*, December 10, 2019; Faisal Khan, "Sindh teachers' protest enters its second day," *Samaa TV*, December 10, 2019.

[1522] See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 191.

[1523] "Two police personnel injured in rocket explosion in Balochistan's Kharan," *Pakistan Today*, December 8, 2017; "Two FC soldiers injured in rocket attacks," *Daily Balochistan Express*, December 8, 2017.

[1524] See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 192-194.

[1525] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1526] "Chaos continues at Quaid-i-Azam University," *Gulf News*, October 24, 2017; Shakeel Qarar, "70 students arrested for defying Quaid-e-Azam University administration," *Dawn*, October 23, 2017; "Police detain over 70 protesting students as classes resume at QAU," *Geo News*, Oct 23, 2017.

[1527] Imtiaz Ahmad, "Ahmadi professor murdered in Pakistan, third killing since last month," *Hindustan Times*, April 19, 2017.

[1528] "Lecturer shot dead in Peshawar," *The News*, July 18, 2017.

[1529] "KU professor Dr Muhammad Ismail reported missing," *Pakistan Today*, October 3, 2017.

[1530] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, January 15, 2018.

[1531] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Peshawar, October 4, 2018; *Daily Today's Muslim Peshawar*; *The Balochistan Times* (AsiaNet); *The Express Tribune*; *The Nation* (AsiaNet), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK44598; "Peshawar University students beaten up, arrested by police," *Dawn*, October 4, 2018.

[1532] Ameen Amjad Khan, "Arrests, expulsions, sedition charges as students rise up for rights," *University World News*, December 5, 2019.

[1533] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1534] *Pakistan Today*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK48415; "Balochistan University exam superintendent shot dead in Quetta," *Pakistan Today*, March 26, 2019.

[1535] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Punjab University, November 30, 2019.

[1536] Ameen Amjad Khan, "Arrests, expulsions, sedition charges as students rise up for rights," *University World News*, December 5, 2019.

[1537] *The Express Tribune*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK45229; ANI, "Police lob teargas shells at protesting students in Muzzafarabad," *Business Standard*, January 31, 2019.

[1538] *Pakistan Today*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PAK48415; "Balochistan University exam superintendent shot dead in Quetta," *Pakistan Today*, March 26, 2019.

[1539] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Punjab University, November 30, 2019; "Case lodged against Students March participants, Alamgir Wazir, Iqbal Lala," *Samaa*, December 2, 2019; "Pakistan: End crackdown on student protests," Amnesty International news release, December 1, 2019.

[1540] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Abdul Wali Khan University, December 2, 2019; "Abdul Wali Khan University Lecturer Detained By FIA For Posting Against HR Violations," *Naya Daur*, December 4, 2019.

[1541] OCHA, "Humanitarian Response Plan OPT 2020," January 2020, p. 10.

[1542] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020: Events of 2019* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Israel/Palestine chapter; OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 – oPt Dashboard," December 2019, p. 1.

[1543] OCHA, "Over 700 road obstacles control Palestinian movement within the West Bank," October 8, 2018; OCHA, "Humanitarian Response Plan OPT 2020," January 2020, pp. 48, 66.

[1544] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020: Events of 2019* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Israel/Palestine chapter; Amnesty International, *World Report 2017/18* (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Israel and occupied Palestinian territories.

[1545] OCHA, "West Bank demolitions and displacement: an overview," December 2018.

[1546] OCHA, "West Bank demolitions and displacement: an overview," December 2019.

[1547] Amnesty International, *World Report 2017/18*, Israel and occupied Palestinian territories; "Six months on: Gaza's Great March of Return," Amnesty International, October 2018; OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 – oPt Dashboard," December 2019, p. 1.

[1548] UNICEF, "State of Palestine: Humanitarian Situation Report January-June 2019," July 2019, p. 2.

[1549] "Six months on: Gaza's Great March of Return."

[1550] "Six months on: Gaza's Great March of Return"; UNICEF, "State of Palestine: Humanitarian Situation Report January-June 2019," p. 2.

[1551] Human Rights Watch, *Gaza: Unlawful Attacks in May Fighting*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, June 2019.

[1552] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019: Events of 2018* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Israel/Palestine chapter.

[1553] OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview: occupied Palestinian territory*, December 2018.

[1554] UNICEF, "State of Palestine: Humanitarian Situation Report January-June 2019," July 2019, p. 3.

[1555] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 92.

[1556] Information received from a UN respondent on December 16, 2019.

[1557] "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," UNICEF, January 2018,, p. 4. "Right to education deeply impacted by ongoing interference in schools," Joint statement by the Humanitarian Coordinator, Jamie McGoldrick, UNICEF Special Representative, Genevieve Boutin, and UNESCO, January 30, 2019.

[1558] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1559] "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," UNICEF, January 2018, p. 4.

[1560] "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," pp. 4-5.

[1561] "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," pp. 4-5.

[1562] "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," pp. 4-5.

[1563] "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," UNICEF, January 2018, p. 4.

[1564] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, paras. 90-91.

[1565] "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," OCHA, November 2018, p. 10; "Right to education deeply impacted by ongoing interference in schools."

[1566] "Right to education deeply impacted by ongoing interference in schools."

[1567] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1568] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 24 April – 7 May 2018, " May 10, 2018.

[1569] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 28 August – 10 September 2018," OCHA, September 13, 2018, p. 2.

[1570] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 11-24 September 2018," September 27, 2018, p. 2; "Israeli forces injure dozens of Palestinian students in Hebron," *Ma'an News Agency*, September 19, 2018.

[1571] "Palestine School Report: Education under Military Occupation," Christian Peacemaker Teams, November, 2018, p. 8-9.

[1572] Yotam Berger, "Israeli Army Denied Soldiers Threw Gas Canister Into Hebron School. Then a Video Surfaced," *Haaretz*, December 6, 2018; Cited in "Education in Danger: December 2018," Insecurity Insight, January 2019, p. 3.

[1573] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1574] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 9 – 22 October 2018," October 25, 2018, p.2; OCHA, "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," November 2018, p. 12.

[1575] OCHA, "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," November 2018, p. 12; *Anadolu Agency (AA); Ma'an News Agency*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PSE4131. "Dozens of Palestinians hurt in West Bank clashes," *AA*, November 19, 2019.

[1576] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 91; OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights- Reporting Period: 06 - 19 November 2018," November 23, 2018, p.2; "For 3rd time - Israeli settlers attack, injure dozens of Palestinian students," *Maan News Agency*, November 7, 2018.

[1577] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 20 November- 3 December 2018," December 6, 2018, p. 2.

[1578] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1579] OCHA, "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," November 2018, pp. 10, 13.

[1580] OCHA, "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," p. 13; "Israeli forces demolish Palestinian primary school in southern Hebron," *Ma'an News Agency*, April 10, 2018; OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights- Reporting Period: 10 - 23 April 2018," p.2.

[1581] United Nations Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolution 2334 (2016): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/614, June 18, 2018, para. 10; OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights- Reporting Period: 10 - 23 April 2018," p.2.

[1582] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 17-30 July, 2018," August 2, 2018, p. 3.

[1583] OCHA, "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," November 2018, p. 13; OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 9 – 22 October 2018," October 25, 2018, p.1; "Israeli forces dismantle, seize educational caravans in Tubas," *Ma'an News Agency*, October 23, 2018; Information received from a UN respondent, December 16, 2019.

[1584] Oliver Holmes, "Israel to auction prefab classrooms donated by EU to Palestinians," *The Guardian*, May 31, 2019.

[1585] Israel delays auction of Palestinian classrooms donated by EU, Middle East Monitor, June 5, 2019.

[1586] OCHA, "West Bank demolitions and displacement: an overview," December 2018, p. 1; "EU missions express 'strong concern' over Israeli demolition of school," *Maan News Agency*, December 20, 2018; "Israel demolishes Palestinian school in southern Hebron," *Ma'an News Agency*, December 5, 2018; "Israeli forces raze debris of Palestinian school in Hebron," *Ma'an News Agency*, March 11, 2019.

[1587] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 90.

[1588] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 22 May – 4 June, 2018," June 7, 2018, p.1; Amir Cohen and Nidal al-Mughrabi, "Gaza militants launch barrages across border, Israel hits back with air strikes," *Reuters*, May 29, 2018; "Israel strikes Gaza after heaviest mortar barrage in years," *BBC*, May 29, 2018.

[1589] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 3 – 16 July 2018," July 19, 2018, p. 1; OCHA "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," August 2018, p. 8.

[1590] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 11-24 September 2018," September 27, 2018, p. 1.

[1591] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1592] OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 12 - 25 February 2019," February 28, 2019; "30 school-students injured in Israeli teargas attack," *Palestine News Network*.

1593 OCHA, Protection of Civilians Report | 9 - 22 April 2019, April 25, 2019; "Students, teachers suffocate as Israeli forces target Hebron schools," *Ma'an News Agency*, April 9, 2019.

1594 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 12-25 March 2019," March 28, 2019; "Israeli forces raid Hebron school, injure dozens of students," *Maan News Agency*, March 13, 2019.

1595 "UNICEF deplores incident of interference in Ziad Jaber boys school in Hebron's H2 area," UNICEF press release; Abeer Salman, Andrew Carey, "Israeli troops detained a 9-year-old Palestinian at school. It's 'becoming normal', locals say," *CNN*, April 1, 2019.

1596 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1597 Information received from a UN respondent on December 16, 2019; "Israeli settlers attack school, injure students in Nablus," *Maan News Agency*, February 10, 2019.

1598 Information received from a UN respondent on December 16, 2019. "Israeli settlers raid 2 Palestinian elementary schools," *Ma'an News Agency*, March 26, 2019; "Israeli settlers raid Palestinian elementary schools, cause panic among children," *Wafa*, March 26, 2019.

1599 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 1 - 14 January 2019," January 17, 2019,; OCHA, "West Bank Demolitions and Displacement: An Overview," January 2019, p. 1.

1600 Daphna Baram, "Demolitions and Displacement Report: January 2019," Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions (ICHAD), February 6, 2019.

1601 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 12-25 March 2019," March 28, 2019; "Israel demolishes an annex to a school in Shufat refugee camp in Jerusalem," *Wafa*, March 19, 2019.

1602 "Israel damaged 13 Palestinian schools in two days in Gaza," *Palestine Post 24*, May 7, 2019 as cited in Insecurity Insight, "Education in Danger: May 2019, p. 2; Reliefweb, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PSE5551; "Schools closed in Gaza and Israel as eight Palestinian children are killed," Save the Children news release, November 14, 2019.

1603 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 154.

1604 "Report: Israel kills 26 Palestinian students, arrests 198 in 2016," *Middle East Monitor*, February 28, 2017; "In video - Israeli forces raid Hebron school, injure students," *Ma'an News Agency*, September 10, 2018; "In video - Israeli forces raid Hebron school, injure students," *Middle East Monitor*, September 11, 2019.

1605 "Report: Israel kills 26 Palestinian students, arrests 198 in 2016," *Middle East Monitor*, February 28, 2017; "In video - Israeli forces raid Hebron school, injure students," *Ma'an News Agency*, September 10, 2018.

1606 "Palestine School Report: Education under Military Occupation," Christian Peacemaker Teams, November 2018, p. 3.

1607 OCHA, "Humanitarian Bulletin: occupied Palestinian territory," November 2018, p. 11.

1608 Jaclynn Ashly, "Israeli army, settlers 'routinely harass' Nablus students," *Al Jazeera*, March 4, 2019.

1609 "In video - Israeli forces detain 3 Palestinian teens after school," *Ma'an News Agency*, December 23, 2018; "Israeli forces detain 3 Palestinian students, including two teen girls," *Ahlul Bayt News Agency*, December 23, 2018.

1610 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1611 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 27 February – 12 March 2018," March 15, 2018.

1612 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights- Reporting Period: 10 April – 23 April, 2018," April 12, 2018, p.2.

1613 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 5-18 June, 2018," June 21, 2018, p.3.

1614 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 10 - 23 April 2018 ," April 27, 2018.

1615 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Biweekly Highlights - Reporting Period: 28 August – 10 September 2018," September 13, 2018, p. 3.

1616 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1617 "Israeli forces open fire at school students in Nablus," *Ma'an News Agency*, January 3, 2019; "Israel forces open fire at school students in Nablus," *Middle East Monitor*, January 4, 2019.

1618 "Israeli soldiers attack two students near Ramallah," *Wafa*, February 12, 2019.

1619 OCHA, "Protection of Civilians Report | 26 February -11 March 2019," March 14, 2019.

1620 Information received from a UN respondent on December 16, 2019; *Palestine News and Information Agency; Jordan News Agency; Ma'an News Agency*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PSE5307, (data downloaded August 20, 2019); "Dozens suffocate from Israeli military tear gas on Hebron schools," *Wafa*, April 15, 2019.

1621 Nir Hasson, "East Jerusalem School Declares Strike After Israel Arrests Palestinian Student" *Haaretz*, November 2, 2019; Nir Hasson, "Israel Police Arrest East Jerusalem School Strike Organizer," *Haaretz*, November 5, 2019.

1622 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 155.

1623 UNICEF, "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2017," p. 5.

1624 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 91; UNICEF, "Israel and the State of Palestine: Annual CAAC Bulletin 2018," December 2019, p. 7; Information received from a UN respondent on December 16, 2019.

1625 Human Rights Watch, *Two Authorities, One Way, Zero Dissent: Arbitrary Arrest & Torture Under the Palestinian Authority & Hamas* (New York, Human Rights Watch, October 2018), pp. 5, 7, 40, 42; "Urgent Action Victory! Palestinian University Professor Released," Amnesty International news release, August 22, 2017; "11 Palestinians injured with live fire after clashes erupt near Birzeit University in Ramallah," *Ma'an News Agency*, July 15, 2017.

1626 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1627 Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitor, Birzeit University, March 7, 2018; Mersiha Gadzo, "Birzeit student union president Omar Kiswani arrested on campus," *Al Jazeera*, March 8, 2018.

1628 Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitor, An-Najah National University, March 12, 2018.

1629 Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitor, Hind al-Husaini College, July 14, 2018.

1630 Scholars at Risk, Academic Freedom Monitor, December 12, 2018, Al Quds University; "Israeli forces raid al-Quds University," *Ma'an News Agency*, Decem-

ber 12, 2018.

1631 *Palestine News & Information Agency (WAFA)*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID; "Israeli forces detain 13 Palestinians from west Bank," *Wafa*, February 4, 2020.

1632 Scholars at Risk Network, Al Quds University, February 12, 2019; *Ma'an News Agency*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PSE4647 (data downloaded February 3, 2020).

1633 Jordan News Agency, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PSE5011; "Israeli Soldiers Injure Several Palestinians In Hebron," IMEMC, March 20, 2019.

1634 "Israeli forces kidnap university students, storm campus in violation of campus sanctity," Birzeit University.

1635 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Bisan Center for Research and Development, November 13, 2019.

1636 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Birzeit University, December 12, 2019; "Two Palestinian women moved to Israeli administrative detention," *Al Jazeera*, December 17, 2019.

1637 ICG, *The Philippines: Militancy and the New Bangsamoro* (Brussels, International Crisis Group, 2019); International Committee of the Red Cross, *Humanitarian Situation in Mindanao* (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2019); Brad Adams, "Killings Escalate in Central Philippines," Human Rights Watch Dispatch, July 30, 2019.

1638 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Philippines chapter.

1639 Carla Silbert, *After the Marawi siege: Women's recovery and peacebuilding in the Philippines*, (Asia and the Pacific: UN Women, 2018); "Philippines: 'Battle of Marawi' leaves trail of death and destruction," Amnesty International news release, November 17, 2017.

1640 European Commission, "Philippines, Mindanao, Complex Crises" Emergency Response Coordination Center, July 10, 2019.

1641 International Committee of the Red Cross, *Humanitarian Situation in Mindanao* (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2019); OCHA, "Philippines: Mindanao humanitarian situation," *Flash Update No. 1*, March 25, 2019.

1642 Jason Gutierrez, "Philippines Cathedral Bombing Kills 20," *The New York Times*, January 27, 2019.

1643 Brad Adams, "Killings Escalate in Central Philippine: Government, Rebel Forces in Negros Should End Unlawful Attacks," Human Rights Watch dispatch, July 30, 2019; ACLED, *Ten Conflicts to Worry about in 2019: Mid-Year Update* (Wisconsin, ACLED, 2019), p. 14.

1644 Rina Chandran, "Driven from home, Philippine indigenous people long for their land," *Reuters*, April 19, 2018; "Philippines' Duterte to lift martial law in Mindanao by year-end," *Al Jazeera*, December 10, 2019; Ashley Westerman, "Martial Law Extended For Another Year In Southern Philippines," *NPR*, December 13, 2017.

1645 AP, "Philippines: Duterte threatens to bomb indigenous schools," *The Guardian*, July 26, 2017; Rina Chandran, Driven from home, Philippine indigenous people long for their land," *Reuters*, April 19, 2018; Mariejo S. Ramos, "Moving up: 'Lumad' students on a long march from strife," *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, March 31, 2019.

1646 Information received from Save Our Schools Network, January 30, 2020.

1647 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, paras. 242-247.

1648 "Philippines Senate hearing highlights deadly consequences for children in 'war on drugs,'" Amnesty International news release, August 24, 2017; "Philippines: Abusive 'Drug War' Targets Children," Human Rights Watch news release, September 9, 2017; Carlos Conde, "Collateral Damage: The Children of Duterte's "War on Drugs," Human Rights Watch, June 27, 2019.

1649 OCHA, "Philippines: Mindanao humanitarian situation," *Flash Update No. 1*, March 25, 2019, para. 246.

1650 OCHA, "Philippines: Mindanao humanitarian situation," *Flash Update No. 1*, March 25, 2019.

1651 UNHCR, "Philippines: Mindanao Displacement Dashboard, November 2019 - Issue No. 63," November 2019.

1652 UNICEF, "Humanitarian Situation Report: Philippines," August 23, 2017, p. 2; Government of the Philippines, "DepEd-ARMM continues to assist schools affected by Marawi crisis," August 2, 2017.

1653 *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4902; Edwin O. Fernandez, "Explosion rocks front of school in North Cotabato," *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, May 11, 2018; Jasper Acosta, "IED, exploded at the polling center (IED, sumabog sa paaralang gagamiting polling center)," *ABS-CBN News*, May 11, 2018; *Philippine Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4928; John Unson, "Explosions cause panic in Maguindanao, North Cotabato towns," *Philippine Star*, May 14, 2018.

1654 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1655 "Security tightened in Basilan after explosion; another bomb recovered," *Philippines News Agency*, March 9, 2017." as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201703090003.

1656 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 246.

1657 Information received from Save Our Schools Network, August 16, 2019.

1658 Information received from Save Our Schools Network, August 16, 2019.

1659 AP, " Philippines: Duterte threatens to bomb indigenous schools," *The Guardian*, July 26, 2017; Carlos H. Conde, "Philippine President's Appalling Threat to Bomb Tribal Schools," Human Rights Watch dispatch, July 25, 2017; Mariejo S. Ramos, "Moving up: 'Lumad' students on a long march from strife," *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, March 31, 2019.

1660 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 228.

1661 *Philippines News Agency*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4654; Bombo Garry Fuerzas, "3 wounded in Maguindanao explosion (3 sugatan sa pagsabog sa Maguindanao)," *Bombo Radyo Philippines*, March 24, 2018; John Unson, "Mangudadatu offers reward for info on North Upi bombers," *Philippine Star*, March 25, 2018.

1662 *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4902; Edwin O. Fernandez, "Explosion rocks front of school in North Cotabato," *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, May 11, 2018; Jasper Acosta, "IED, exploded at the polling center (IED, sumabog sa paaralang gagamiting polling center)," *ABS-CBN News*, May 11, 2018.

1663 *Philippine Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4928; John Unson, "Explosions cause panic in Maguindanao, North Cotabato towns," *Philippine Star*, May

14, 2018.

[1664] *Business Mirror* (Philippines), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL5011; Rambo Talabong, "Bomb attack foiled in Tacurong City," *Rappler*, May 29, 2018; Edwin Fernandez, "BIFF bombing try foiled in Sultan Kudarat: Military," *Philippine News Agency*, May 29, 2018.

[1665] *Philippine Star*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL5049; Celso Amo, "Landmine blast mars Masbate school opening," *Philippine Star*, June 6, 2018.

[1666] Joey Dalumpines ,"Mayor Duterte still firm on Salugpungan schools' closure," Philippine Information Agency, Republic of the Philippines news release, October 17, 2019; "Statement of Commission on Human Rights Commissioner Gwendolyn Pimentel-Gana on the continued closure of Lumad schools," Commission on Human Rights, Republic of the Philippines public statement, October 7, 2019.

[1667] "DepEd orders temporary closure of 55 Lumad schools in Davao region," *Rappler*, July, 13, 2019; "Lumad schools suspended over 'recycled lies, unverified reports,' Karapatan says," *Philippine Star,* July 16, 2019.

[1668] Information shared by a UN respondent, May 2020.

[1669] *Manila Standard*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL8059; Teofilo Garcia Jr., "ASG bandits disrupt medical mission in Sulu," *Philippine News Agency*, February 16, 2019.

[1670] Richelyn Gubalani, "'Reds' torch classrooms of IP children in Sarangani," *Philippine News Agency*, November 1, 2019.

[1671] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 197-200.

[1672] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1673] Ronalyn V. Olea, "Parents of slain Lumad student want justice," *Bulatlat*, September 17, 2017; Information provided by the Save Our Schools Network via email, February 26, 2020.

[1674] Information provided by the Save Our Schools Network via email, August 1, 2017; Zea IO Ming C. Capistrano, "Threats against Lumad schools prod students, teachers to hold classes in Davao's highway," *Davao Today*, July 4, 2017; Cristina Rey, "Increased Militarization under Martial Law Threatens Lumad Teachers in the Philippines," *Intercontinental Cry*, July 15, 2017; Ronalyn V. Olea, "Parents of slain Lumad student want justice," *Bulatlat*, September 17, 2017.

[1675] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 246.

[1676] Information received from Save Our Schools Network, August 16, 2019.

[1677] UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General ," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 228

[1678] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1679] *Sun Star* (Philippines), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4584; Bong Garcia, "Abu Sayyaf bandits free Sulu school teacher," *Sun Star*, March 23, 2018.

[1680] Nonoy Lacson, "Gov't forces rescue teacher from suspected members of Ajang-Ajang in Sulu," *Manila Bulletin*, March 23, 2018; *Sun Star* (Philippines), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL4651.

[1681] Tammy Danan, "'It gets scary': Indigenous schools feel heat in restive Mindanao," *Al Jazeera*, December 14, 2018.

[1682] *Sun Star* (Philippines); *Karapatan*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL6896; Raymund B. Villanueva, "4 missing teachers in Philippine Army custody," *KODAO*, November 29, 2018; Pj Orias, "Lumad leader shot in Agusan del Sur," *Sun Star*, November 27, 2018; "Two weeks in Mindanao: Two farmers shot, four teachers abducted, five students tortured and a family assaulted," Campaign for Human Rights Philippines press release, November 29, 2018.

[1683] *Sun Star* (Philippines), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL6898; "Two weeks in Mindanao: Two farmers shot, four teachers abducted, five students tortured and a family assaulted," Campaign for Human Rights Philippines press release, November 29, 2018.

[1684] Ryan Macasero, "Police file kidnapping, trafficking charges vs Satur," *Philippine Star*, November 30, 2018; "Police 'detain' Satur Ocampo, Rep. Castro in Davao del Norte," *GMA News Online*, November 29, 2018.

[1685] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1686] "Philippines: Teacher unionists threatened," *Education International*, January 23, 2019.

[1687] "2 police escorts to teachers injured in Abu Sayyaf ambush in Sulu," *The Manila Times*, April 02, 2019.

[1688] Roel Pareño, "Basilan teachers refuse to hold classes due to Abu Sayyaf threat," *Philippine Star*, July 17, 2019.

[1689] Roel Pareño, "3 soldiers, cop wounded in Sulu bombing," *Philippine Star*, August 21, 2019; *Abante; Sunstar* (Philippines), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL8977.

[1690] Martin Sadongdong, "Teachers' convoy ambushed by ASG in Sulu; soldier wounded," *Manila Bulletin*, August 30, 2019; *ABS CBN*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL9091.

[1691] "Statement of CHR Spokesperson, Atty. Jacqueline Ann de Guia, on the brazen shooting of teachers in Bukidnon," Commission of Human Rights, Republic of The Philippines statement, October 22, 2019; Janess Ann J. Ellao, "Public school teacher in Bukidnon survives slay attempt," *Bulatlat*, October 16, 2019; *GMA News; Philippine Daily Inquirer; Sunstar* (Philippines), as cited in ACLED, Event ID PHL9474.

[1692] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 200-202.

[1693]UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 246.

[1694] Information provided by the Save Our Schools Network via email, August 1, 2017; "2 bombs found in Mindanao State University", Counter IED Report, January 30, 2017; "2 bombs found in Mindanao State University", *ABS CBN News*, January 31, 2017; Carlos H. Conde, "Rebel Attack on Philippine School Endangers Students," Human Rights Watch dispatch, June 22, 2017; Felipe Villamor, "Militants' Siege of Philippine Elementary School Ends After 12 Hours," *The New York Times*, June 21, 2017; "Islamist militants storm school in the Philippines, take students hostage," *The Sydney Morning Herald*, June 21, 2017; "Soldier, cop slain in NPA attacks," *Philippine Star*, October 16, 2017.

[1695] "Soldier, cop slain in NPA attacks," *Philippine Star*, October 16, 2017.

[1696] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 228.

[1697] Information received from Save Our Schools Network, August 16, 2019.

[1698] "[ALERT] Military attacks on indigenous schools continue in southern Philippines," email shared on June 15, 2018.

[1699] "FW: [Urgent alert] Military encampment beside Lumad community school in the Philippines," email shared on November 19, 2018.

[1700] Information shared by a UN respondent, May 2020.

[1701] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 202-204.

[1702] Leoncio Balbin, "University teacher killed in Ilocos Sur", *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, January 7, 2017; "Philippines: 4 Maute militants fall," Philstar.com, March 18, 2017." as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201703050026; Greanne Trisha Mendoza, "Marawi City jail, Dansalan College on fire," *ABS-CBN News*, May 23, 2017; Williamor Magbanua, "Explosive goes off at North Cotabato state college; no one hurt," *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, August 16, 2017.

[1703] Williamor Magbanua, "Explosive goes off at North Cotabato state college; no one hurt," *Philippine Daily Inquirer (online)*, August 16, 2017.

[1704] Al Jacinto, "Solider wounded in BIFF attacks," *The Manila Times*, November 18, 2017; Edwin Fernandez, "BIFF blamed for grenade attack in Datu Piang," *Philippine News Agency*, November 20, 2017.

[1705] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Somalia chapter.

[1706] UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia," S/2018/1149, December 21, 2018, paras. 10-20.

[1707] UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia," S/2018/1149, December 21, 2018, paras. 10-20.

[1708] Amnesty International, *The Hidden US War in Somalia: Civilian Casualties from Air Strikes in Lower Shabelle*, (London: Amnesty International, March 2019, p. 27.

[1709] Max Bearak, "2019 saw record U.S. airstrikes in Somalia. Why is al-Shabab surging?," *The Washington Post*; The Bureau of Investigative Journalism, *Somalia: Reported US Actions 2019* (London: The Bureau of Investigative Journalism, 2020).

[1710] International Crisis Group, *Averting War in Northern Somalia*, (Nairobi/Brussels: International Crisis Group, 2018), p. 2.

[1711] OCHA, "2019 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview," January 3, 2019, pp. 6-14.

[1712] OCHA, "2020 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview," December 2019, pp. 12, 15.

[1713] OCHA, "2020 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview," p. 53.

[1714] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 145.

[1715] "Children in Somalia face some of the highest rates of grave violations," Save the Children news release, August 8, 2019. See also: UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General ," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, paras. 7, 9, 10.

[1716] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General ," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 7.

[1717] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General" A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 140; "Children in Somalia face some of the highest rates of grave violations," Save the Children news release.

[1718] OCHA, "2020 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview," p. 48.

[1719] Abdifatah Muse, "Somaliland: providing cash to people displaced by conflict and drought," Norwegian Refugee Council news release, February 20, 2019.

[1720] UN General Assembly, "Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict," A/HRC/40/49, December 26, 2018, para. 5.

[1721] The highest numbers of attacks on education in Somalia were reported in a rapid study carried out by the Somalia Education Cluster and funded by UNICEF in 2016, which found 682 attacks and threats targeting education. A similar study was not available for the current reporting period. See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 204.

[1722] For details, see GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 204-7.

[1723] Confidential information shared in November 2018.

[1724] UN Security Council, "Letter dated 2 November 2017 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council," S/2017/924*, November 2, 2017, p. 138; "A new way to educate in Somali schools starts in August [EN/SO]," UNMAS, July 25, 2018.

[1725] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865-S/2018/465, May 16, 2018 (accessed May 19, 2020), para. 148.

[1726] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/361–S/2017/821, August 24, 2017, (accessed October 19, 2017), para. 139.

[1727] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 143.

[1728] Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM25355.

[1729] "Somalia's capital Mogadishu hit by huge explosion," *BBC*, September 2, 2018.

[1730] "Somalia: Suicide bomb attack hits offices and school in Mogadishu," *Al Jazeera*, September 2, 2018.

[1731] Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM28501.

[1732] OCHA, "2019 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview," January 3, 2019, p. 23; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865-S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 148.

[1733] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1734] "Highlights: Somalia Daily Media Highlights 24 - 26 March 2017," Summary, March 27, 2017," as cited in START, GTD 201703250012.

[1735] Undisclosed source, as cited by ACLED, Event ID SOM22305.

[1736] Partner Database, as cited by ACLED, Event ID SOM23603.

[1737] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1738] Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM24975.

[1739] Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM25884.

1740 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 143.

1741 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM26968.

1742 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM27273.

1743 Ahmed Weheliye Gaashaan, "Somali Islamists detain school children for spying," *Mareeg Media*, January 7, 2019; Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM27647; Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM28469; Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM28510; Undisclosed source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM29373; Undisclosed source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM29584; Undisclosed source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM29904; Undisclosed source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM29958.

1744 Ahmed Weheliye Gaashaan, "Somali Islamists detain school children for spying."

1745 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM27647.

1746 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM28469.

1747 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM28510.

1748 Conversations held in November 2018; Information shared by a UN respondent via email, March 7, 2019.

1749 See GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 210-211; See also, "Somalia: Al-Shabab Demanding Children," Human Rights Watch news release, January 14, 2017.

1750 Information shared by a UN respondent via email, March 7, 2019.

1751 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 144.

1752 Human Rights Watch, "*It's Like We're Always in a Prison": Abuses Against Boys Accused of National Security Offenses in Somali*a (New York: Human Rights Watch, February 2018, p. 16.

1753 Undisclosed source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM29006.

1754 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 142.

1755 "Somaila: Intelligence officer wounded in Mogadishu car bomb," *Garowe Online*, May 7, 2017; Undisclosed source, as reported in ACLED, Event ID SOM22604.

1756 Ali Adan "Police Officer, University Lecturer Shot Dead In Mogadishu," *Waaga Cusub Media*, April 16, 2018.

1757 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM26714.

1758 Undisclosed, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM27305.

1759 "Somalia: University Lecturer Shot Dead in Mogadishu", *Radio Dalsan*, December 24, 2018.

1760 Undisclosed source, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SOM28579.

1761 Hussein Mohamed, Abdi Latif Dahir and Eric Schmitt, "Somalia Bombing Kills Nearly 80, Raising Fears of Resurgent Militancy," *The New York Times*, December 28, 2019; Emma Graham-Harrison and agency, "Truck bomb kills scores including many students in Mogadishu," *The Guardian*, December 28, 2019; Abdi Latif Dahir, "Mogadishu Bombing Took the Lives of the 'Best and the Brightest'," *The New York Times*, January 6, 2020.

1762 Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2017/2018*, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), South Africa chapter, p.332.

1763 Sandra Coliver, "South Africa's Constitutional Court Strikes Down Restrictive Protest Law," Open Society Foundation, Case Watch series, November 29, 2018.

1764 Sandra Coliver, "South Africa's Constitutional Court Strikes Down Restrictive Protest Law," Open Society Foundation, Case Watch series, November 29, 2018.

1765 Jonisayi Maromo, "Over 800 #FeesMustFall students arrested," *IOL*, October 28, 2016; Roudabeh Kishi, "South Africa – February 2017," ACLED, March 10, 2017.

1766 Reuters, "South Africa: students attack police as protests over tuition fees escalate," *The Guardian*, October 4, 2016; Roudabeh Kishi, "South Africa – February 2017," ACLED, March 10, 2017.

1767 Constitutional Court of South Africa press release, CCT32/18, November 19, 2018; Sandra Coliver, "South Africa's Constitutional Court Strikes Down Restrictive Protest Law," Open Society Foundation, Case Watch series, November 29, 2018.

1768 "It's a disgrace! Four schools torched in a week," *Times Live*, June 12, 2018; Suthentira Govender, "KZN police investigate suspected arson attacks at two schools," *Sunday Times* (South Africa), January 7, 2019.

1769 Thami Magubane, "Two high schools torched in KZN," *Mercury*, January 7, 2019.

1770 "Thousands protest against job losses in South Africa," *France 24*, February 13, 2019.

1771 Nico Gous, "Service delivery protests are on the rise this year, warn experts," *Times Live*, June 11, 2019.

1772 Robin-Lee Francke, "Thousands protest in South Africa over rising violence against women," *The Guardian*, September 5, 2019.

1773 Julie Turkewitz, "South African Riots Over 'Xenophobia' Prompt Backlash Across Africa," *The New York Times*, September 5, 2019; Lehlohonolo Mashigo, Lindile Sifile, Yethu Dlamini, and Shannon Ebrahim, "Learners trampled as xenophobia kidnap panic grips schools," *IOL*, September 5, 2019; "The primary school attacked during South Africa's xenophobic riots," *BBC*, October 7, 2019.

1774 *News24*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF9862; Amanda Khoza, "Police used live ammunition on protesting pupils, admits Gauteng community safety MEC," *News24*, June 6, 2018; "Cops shot learners with real bullets," *Daily Sun*, June 6, 2018; Ayesah Meer, "Learners have a right to peaceful protest," Equal Education on *Politics Web*, June 12, 2018; Adele Louw, "'Police shot me in front of my school,'" *Carletonville Herald*, June 8, 2018; *Algoa FM*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF11325; Luke Daniel, "School pupils run riot in Mthatha, protest cramped classrooms," *The South African*, July 19, 2019; "EC learner shot in arm during Mthatha school protest," *ALGOA FM*, July 18, 2019.

1775 Ayesah Meer, "Learners have a right to peaceful protest," Equal Education on *Politics Web*, June 12, 2018; Adele Louw, "'Police shot me in front of my school,'" *Carletonville Herald*, June 8, 2018.

1776 *News24*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF9862; Amanda Khoza, "Police used live ammunition on protesting pupils, admits Gauteng community safety MEC," *News24*, June 6, 2018; "Cops shot learners with real bullets," *Daily Sun*, June 6, 2018.

1777 *Algoa FM*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF11325; Luke Daniel, "School pupils run riot in Mthatha, protest cramped classrooms," *The South African*, July 19, 2019; "EC learner shot in arm during Mthatha school protest," *ALGOA FM*, July 18, 2019.

1778 Roudabeh Kishi, "South Africa – February 2017," ACLED, March 10, 2017.

1779 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1780 *Groundup*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF8552; Nompendulo Ngubane, "Pietermaritzburg students start class boycott," *Groundup*, February 22, 2017.

1781 Alex Mitchley, "Police fire teargas at Nehawu protesters outside University of Pretoria," *News24*, May 19, 2017.

1782 Lonwabo Marele, "Stun grenades used to halt CPUT march to parliament," *Cape Times*, October 5, 2017; *Cape Times*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF9290.

1783 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1784 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Durban University of Technology, February 22, 2018.

1785 Chris Ndaliso, "DUT students risks losing academic year if wage dispute is not resolved," *IOL*, February 22, 2018.

1786 *News24*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF10078; Mxolisi Mngadi, "Police fire rubber bullets at University of Venda protesters," *News24*, August 3, 2018.

1787 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of KwaZulu-Natal, August 13, 2018.

1788 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of KwaZulu-Natal, August 30, 2018.

1789 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1790 Tessa Knight and Chanel Retief, "University academic year starts with a death, arrests and a hunger strike," *Daily Maverick,* February 20, 2019.

1791 Tessa Knight and Chanel Retief, "University academic year starts with a death, arrests and a hunger strike," *Daily Maverick,* February 20, 2019.

1792 "Student protests force university closures in KwaZulu-Natal Feb. 19," *Garda*, February 19, 2019; Siphelele Buthelezi, "DUT to resume academic programme after heated protests," *IOL Sunday Tribune*, February 24, 2019.

1793 Sipokazi Fokazi, "Nursing students arrested as Cape Town college protest turns violent," *Sowetan Live* February 12, 2019; Monique Duval, "Students, cops clash in riot," *Daily Voice*, February 13, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, February 12, 2019.

1794 "Student protests force university closures in KwaZulu-Natal Feb. 19," *Garda*, February 19, 2019; *eNCA (South Africa); Times (South Africa),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF10697; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Mangosuthu University of Technology, February 18, 2019.

1795 *Boksburg advertiser; eNCA (South Africa),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF10768; Pelane Phakgadi, "TUT shutdown continues at all 9 campuses amid student protests," *News24*, March 4, 2019.

1796 *Cape Argus*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF11508; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Fort Hare, August 20, 2019.

1797 *Citizen (South Africa); Algoa FM; Daily Dispatch,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF11563; Kamva Somdyala, "Seven students arrested following protest action at Nelson Mandela University," *News24*, September 2, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Nelson Mandela University, September 2, 2019.

1798 *Cape Argus,* as cited in ACLED, Event ID SAF11810; Okuhle Hlati, "Stun grenades fired at UWC students protesting over accommodation worries," *IOL*, October 25, 2019.

1799 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019,* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), South Sudan chapter; Human Rights Watch, "South Sudan," World Report 2020; "Drop in Violence Reveals 'Glimmer' of Possibilities for Peace, Secretary-General's Special Representative for South Sudan Tells Security Council," UN Meetings Coverage, June 25, 2019; "Preventing Renewed War in South Sudan," ICG statement, July 1, 2020; "A Major Step Toward Ending South Sudan's Civil War," ICG statement, February 25, 2020.

1800 ICG, "Crisiswatch: January 2019," January 2019.

1801 ICG, "Crisiswatch: January 2019," January 2019; United Nations Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 2 September to 30 November 2018)," S/2018/1103*, December 10, 2018, paras. 18, 19, 43; Human Rights Watch, "South Sudan," World Report 2020.

1802 United Nations Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 2 September to 30 November 2018)," S/2018/1103*, December 10, 2018, para. 13; "Civil War in South Sudan," Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), April 9, 2020. UNMISS and OHCHR, "Violations and abuses against civilians in Gbudue and Tambura States (Western Equatoria) April – August 2018," October 18, 2018.

1803 UNMISS and OHCHR, "Violations and abuses against civilians in Gbudue and Tambura States (Western Equatoria) April – August 2018," October 18, 2018, paras. 16, 84, 77; UNMISS and OHCHR, "Indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Southern Unity, April-May 2018," July 10, 2018, paras. 17, 60-61.

1804 "More than 3,000 children released from armed groups in South Sudan since conflict began, but thousands more continue to be used," UNICEF press release, February 12, 2019.

1805 UNHCR, "South Sudan Situation: UNHCR Regional Update (December 2019)," December 31, 2019.

1806 Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/CRP.1, February 20, 2019, p. 8, fn. 4.

1807 UNMISS and OHCHR, "Indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Southern Unity, April-May 2018," July 10, 2018, para. 29.

1808 UNMISS and OHCHR, "Conflict-related sexual violence in Northern Unity: September – December 2018," February 15, 2019, para. 4.

1809 UNESCO, *Global Initiative on Out of School Children: South Sudan Country Study*, (UNESCO: Paris, May 2018), p. 21.

1810 OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2019," November 2018, p. 21.

1811 UNICEF, "3 in 4 children born in South Sudan since independence have known nothing but war – UNICEF," UNICEF press release, July 6, 2018; OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2019," November 2018, p. 2.

1812 OCHA, "Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2019," November 2018, p. 21; "Education Cluster Assessment: South Sudan," Education Cluster South Sudan, October 2018, p. 18.

1813 "Education Cluster Assessment: South Sudan," Education Cluster South Sudan, October 2018, p. 7.

1814 GCPEA, *Education under Attack* 2018 (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 213.

1815 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 159.

1816 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," A/73/907–S/2019/509, July 30, 2018, para. 155.

1817 "13 killed in fresh clashes between gov't and rebels in Bieh State," *Radio Tamazuj*, February 28, 2018.

1818 UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," March 12, 2019, A/HRC/40/69, paras. 78-82. Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/CRP.1, February 20, 2019, para. 519; "Ten Killed as Christian College Attacked in South Sudan," World Watch Monitor, May 17, 2018.

1819 UNMISS and OHCHR, "Violations and abuses against civilians in Gbudue and Tambura States (Western Equatoria) April-August 2019," October 18, 2018, para. 58.

1820 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in South Sudan," S/2019/491, June 14, 2019, para. 58-59. Information provided by a UN respondent via email, May 2020.

1821 UNMISS, "Conflict-related violations and abuses in Central Equatoria September 2018-April 2019," July 3, 2019, para. 65.

1822 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018* (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 214.

1823 *Gurtong Trust; Radio Tamazuj*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD3854; James Deng Dimo, "Three Killed In Wau In Unclear Circumstances," *Gurtong*, April 4, 2017; OCHA, "South Sudan: Humanitarian Access Snapshot (March 2017)," April 2017; Information provided by the South Sudan Education Cluster via email, June 7, 2017, June 20, 2017.

1824 *Gurtong Trust; Radio Tamazuj*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD3854; James Deng Dimo, "Three Killed In Wau In Unclear Circumstances," *Gurtong*, April 4, 2017.

1825 *Catholic Radio Network*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD5746; "Police arrests 10 students over protest in Rumbek," *Catholic Radio Network*, May 7, 2019.

1826 *Radio Tamazuj*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD5803; "A primary school in Rumbek closed indefinitely after pupils strike," *Radio Tamazuj*, June 10, 2019.

1827 *Radio Miraya; Radio Tamazuj*; *Eye Radio* (South Sudan), as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD5810; "The Screen of Rights condemns the police brutality in Bor Town of Jonglei state and regrets the shooting of peaceful students," *Screen of Rights*, July 15, 2019.

1828 Lugala Mulai, "Amadi state education official shot dead by unidentified attacker," *Eye Radio*, July 9, 2019; "Education official killed in Amadi State," *Radio Tamazuj*, July 11, 2019.

1829 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018* (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 215.

1830 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 160.

1831 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in South Sudan: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/865, September 25, 2018, para. 49.

1832 "South Sudan: Soldiers Attack Civilians in Western Region," Human Rights Watch news release, October 24, 2018; Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/69, February 21, 2019, para. 93; Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/CRP.1, February 20, 2019, paras. 544, 851.

1833 Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/69, February 21, 2019, para. 93; Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/CRP.1, February 20, 2019, paras. 544 and 851.

1834 "South Sudan: Soldiers Attack Civilians in Western Region," Human Rights Watch news release, October 24, 2018.

1835 "South Sudan: Soldiers Attack Civilians in Western Region," Human Rights Watch news release, October 24, 2018.

1836 Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/CRP.1, February 20, 2019, para. 544.

1837 UNMISS, "Conflict-related violations and abuses in Central Equatoria September 2018-April 2019," July 3, 2019, paras. 65, 74, 108; Joshua Mmali, "Calm returns to Lobonok as displaced civilians appeal for humanitarian assistance," UNMISS, July 27, 2019; "Forces occupying schools hindering support delivery in Yei," *Radio Tamazuj*, September 8, 2019; Information received from an international NGO respondent via e-mail, November 2019.

1838 Information provided by a UN respondent via email, May 2020.

1839 UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in South Sudan," S/2019/491, June 14, 2019, para. 58.

1840 "South Sudan: Government Forces Abusing Civilians," Human Rights Watch news release, June 4, 2019.

1841 UNMISS, "Conflict-related violations and abuses in Central Equatoria September 2018-April 2019," July 3, 2019, paras. 65.

1842 Information received from an international NGO respondent via e-mail, November 2019.

1843 Information received from an international NGO respondent via e-mail, November 2019.

1844 Information received from an international NGO respondent via e-mail, November 2019.

1845 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018* (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 217,

1846 UNMISS, "Conflict-related violations and abuses in Central Equatoria September 2018-April 2019," July 3, 2019, para. 48.

1847 Information provided by a UN respondent via email, October 2019.

1848 Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," March 12, 2019, A/HRC/40/69, paras. 78-82; Human Rights Council, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan," A/HRC/40/CRP.1, February 20, 2019, paras. 519, 780-781; "Ten Killed as Christian College Attacked in South Sudan," World Watch Monitor, May 17, 2018.

1849 Information received from an international NGO respondent via e-mail, November 2019.

1850 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018* (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 218.

1851 "Two Leading Lecturers of Juba University Arrested by National Security Services with the Order of Chancellor John Akec," *South Sudan Liberty News*, January 27, 2017; Nyagoah Tut Pur, "South Sudan Academic Suspended Over Opinion Piece," Human Rights Watch news release.

1852 *Eye Radio (South Sudan); Radio Tamazuj*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD4961; Koch Madut, "University Student Shot Dead By Gov't Troops In Juba," *The Tower Post*, April 18, 2019; "IDP killed by soldiers near UN Juba POC," *Eye Radio*, April 2018; "Student killed and 2 others injured by alleged govt soldiers in

Juba," *Radio Tamazuj*, April 17, 2018.

1853 *Catholic Radio Network*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SSD5748; "National government arrests two students and closes their College in Wau," *Catholic Radio Network*, May 8, 2019.

1854 International Crisis Group, "After Sri Lanka's Easter Bombings: Reducing Risks of Future Violence," 302 / Asia, September 27, 2019.

1855 Dharisha Bastians, Jeffrey Gettleman, and Kai Schultz, "Blasts Targeting Christians Kill Hundred in Sri Lanka," *The New York Times*, April 21, 2019.

1856 "Sri Lanka: Refugees fear for their safety amid desperate conditions," Amnesty International press release, May 16, 2019.

1857 Mujib Mashal and Dharisha Bastians, "Sri Lanka Declares State of Emergency After Mob Attacks on Muslims," *The New York Times*, March 6, 2018.

1858 Mujib Mashal, "For Sri Lanka, a Long History of Violence," *The New York Times,* April 21, 2019.

1859 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019,* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Sri Lanka chapter.

1860 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Sri Lanka chapter.

1861 Dinesh De Alwis, "All universities, schools closed after suicide bombings," *University World News*, April 23, 2019.

1862 "Five Things You Need to Know about This Week about Global Education (May 10, 2019), Theirworld, May 10, 2019.

1863 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, 2019-03-13 Various Institutions (Sri Lanka), March 13, 2019.

1864 "Teachers and Principals on 23-hour strike today," *Daily Mirror,* March 13, 2019.

1865 "Water Cannons and Tear Gas Fired at Protest by Teachers," *Hiru News*, February 28, 2019; "Water cannons used to disperse protesting teachers," *Colombo Gazette*, February 28, 2019; *Ada Derana* (Sri Lanka) as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI3176 (; "Teachers Union protest," The Morning , March 1, 2019; Ramesh Irugalbandara, "Water cannons deployed against teachers protest," *News First*, February 28, 2019; "Teachers & Principals attacked with water cannon," *Lanka Truth*, February 28, 2019.

1866 "Water cannons used to disperse protesting teachers," *Colombo Gazette*, February 28, 2019.

1867 *Ada Derana* (Sri Lanka) as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI3176 (data downloaded February 27, 2020).

1868 "Batticaloa residents demand removal of army camp," *Tamil Guardian*, March 9, 2019.

1869 Combined total of injuries and detentions from incidents below (2017-2019).

1870 Kapila Fernando, "Sri Lankan police attack protesting students," World Socialist Web Site, June 24, 2017; Dinesh de Alwis, "Government abolishes first private medical campus," *University World News*, October 30, 2017.

1871 *AP*; *Daily News* (Sri Lanka), as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI725 (data downloaded February 27, 2020); "Police fire tear gas at Anti-SAITM protesters," *Sunday Times Sri Lanka*, May 17, 2017; "GMOA to strike against the arrest of eight IUSF protesters," *Daily News*, May 18, 2017.

1872 *Daily News* (Sri Lanka), as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI725 (data downloaded February 27, 2020); "Tear gas, water cannon used on Anti-SAITM protest," *Sunday Times Sri Lanka*, May 24, 2017; "Police use tear gas and water cannons on Anti-SAITM protesters [Video]," *Daily News*, May 24, 2017.

1873 *Sunday Times* (Sri Lanka), as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI747 (data downloaded February 27, 2020); SL Time, "University students in Sri Lanka protesting against SAITM damage Health Ministry," *Colombo Page News Desk*, June 21, 2017); Kapila Fernando, "Sri Lankan police attack protesting students," World Socialist Web Site, June 24, 2017; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Various Institutions, June 21, 2017.

1874 SL Time, "University students in Sri Lanka protesting against SAITM damage Health Ministry," *Colombo Page News Desk*, June 21, 2017.

1875 Meera Srinivasan, "Students, in the fore-front of protests," *The Hindu*, July 29, 2017; Daily Mirror (Sri Lanka), as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI783 (data downloaded February 27, 2020); "MFSAC students dispersed with water cannon," *Daily Mirror*, July 23, 2017.

1876 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1877 Natasha de Alwis, "Unruly student protesters dispersed by Police using tear gas and water cannons," *News First*, May 10, 2019.

1878 GardaWorld, "Sri Lanka: Student protest in Colombo dispersed by police August 21," News alert, August 22, 2018.

1879 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, August 21, 2018; GardaWorld, "Sri Lanka: Student protest in Colombo dispersed by police August 21," News alert, August 22, 2018.

1880 *Daily Mirror* (Sri Lanka); *Hiru News* (Sri Lanka), as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI2971; "Police fire tear gas at protesting students*," Ada Derana*, December 20, 2018.

1881 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1882 News First, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI3152; "Tear gas and water cannons used to disperse Inter-University protest," *News First*, February 21, 2019.

1883 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Various Institutions (Sri Lanka), March 13 , 2019.

1884 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, 2019-03-19 Various Institutions, March 19, 2019; *Ada Derana*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI3220.

1885 "Multiple protests in Colombo stall traffic," *News First*, Mach 19, 2019.

1886 *Ada Derana* (Sri Lanka) as cited in ACLED, Event ID SRI3680; "Police fire tear gas at protesting university students," *Ada Derana*, August 28, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Various Institutions, August 28, 2019.

1887 Human Rights Watch, World Report 2018, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Sudan chapter.

1888 Jason Burke, "Sudan protesters reject army takeover after removal of president," *The Guardian*, April 11, 2019; Zachariah Mampilly, "After Bashir: How Sudan Can Heal From Decades of Dictatorship," *Foreign Affairs*, May 2, 2019; Declan Walsh and Joseph Goldstein, "Sudan's President Omar Hassan al-Bashir Is Ousted, but Not His Regime," *The New York Times*, April 11, 2019.

1889 Wagdy Sawahel, "Academics freed as fresh anti-government protests planned," *University World News*, January 9, 2019; "Bashir Moves Sudan to Dangerous New Ground," ICG statement, February 26, 2019; Wagdy Sawahel, "Academics freed as fresh anti-government protests planned," *University World News*, January 9, 2019; Jehanne Henry, "Emergency Decrees Bring More Repression in Sudan," Human Rights Watch dispatch, March 5, 2019.

1890 "UNICEF statement on the impact of the ongoing turmoil and economic crisis on children in Sudan," UNICEF press release, January 23, 2019; "Sudan: Video Footage Shows Extreme Violence, Abuse," Human Rights Watch news release, February 10, 2019; "Seven things you should know about the latest protests in Sudan," Amnesty International, January 18, 2019.

1891 Zeinab Mohammed Salih and Jason Burke, "Sudanese doctors say dozens of people raped during sit-in attack," *The Guardian*, June 11, 2019; Human

Rights Watch, "They Were Shouting 'kill them': Sudan's Violent Crackdown on Protesters in Khartoum," (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 1.

[1892] "President Al Bashir calls ceasefire in Sudan," *Radio Dabanga*, January 29, 2019; "Sudan extends ceasefire with rebels until year-end: statement," *Reuters*, July 12, 2018.

[1893] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Sudan chapter.

[1894] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Sudan chapter.

[1895] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Sudan chapter.

[1896] OCHA, "Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview," December 2018, pp. 4-6.

[1897] OCHA, "Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview," December 2018, p. 18.

[1898] OCHA, "Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview," December 2018, p. 18.

[1899] UNICEF, "Sudan: Humanitarian Situation Report, First quarter 2019," May 2, 2019, p. 4.

[1900] Sharif Paget, Hande Atay Alam, Nada Altaher and Bukola Adebayo, "Sudan suspends all schools after students killed during protests," *CNN*, July 31, 2019; "Sudan: Close down trigger-happy paramilitary force not schools," Amnesty International news release, July 31, 2019; UNICEF, "No child should be buried in their school uniform," Statement by Abdullah Fadil, UNICEF Representative in Sudan, July 29, 2019; "Sudan: African Centre urges investigation into El Obeid killings," *Radio Dabanga*, August 4, 2019.

[1901] Tarek Abd El-Galil, "Sudan Shutters All Its Universities," *Al-Fanar Media*, February 19, 2019; Jehanne Henry, "Emergency Decrees Bring More Repression," Human Rights Watch dispatch, March 5, 2019.

[1902] "Killings spark protests at Sudan universities," *Radio Dabanda*, July 17, 2019.

[1903] "Sudan: Country report – an update," Asylum Research Center, October 15, 2018.

[1904] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General" A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, paras. 172, 177.

[1905] *Radio Dabanga; Radio Tamazuj*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD10205; "Two dead, nine injured, three kidnapped in Darfur violence," *Radio Dabanga*, January 16, 2017.

[1906] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 165.

[1907] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11408; "Fighting moves to south-west Jebel Marra, Darfur," *Radio Dabanga*, July 6, 2018.

[1908] UN Security Council, "African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur: Report of the Secretary General," S/2018/912, October 12, 2018, para. 22.

[1909] UN Security Council, "Letter dated 14 January 2020 from the Panel of Experts on the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council," S/2020/36, January 14, 2020, para. 117 and Figure XI.

[1910] *Radio Dabanga; Radio Tamazuj*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD10329; "West Darfur students robbed, beaten," *Radio Dabanga*, February 28, 2017; "Sudan: West Darfur Koran Student Abducted by Chad Soldiers," *Radio Dabanga*, October 31, 2017; "Gunmen kill two teachers in West Kordofan," *Radio Dabanga*, November 10, 2017; Education under Attack Monthly News Brief, Insight Insecurity, November 2017, p. 1.

[1911] "UNICEF: Statement on the impact of the ongoing turmoil and economic crisis on children in Sudan," UNICEF press release, January 23, 2019.

[1912] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11028; "West Darfur NISS releases protesting teachers," *Radio Dabanga*, January 11, 2018.

[1913] "Sudan's NISS accuses blind Darfuri sheikh of espionage; detains activists," *Radio Dabanga*, June 25, 2018; "Blind Central Darfur sheikh released by Sudan security," *Radio Dabanga*, July 26, 2018.

[1914] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11476; "Militiamen shave heads of North Darfur school students," *Radio Dabanga*, August 31, 2018.

[1915] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11832; "Sudan protests: Largest and most coordinated since beginning," *Radio Dabanga*, January 14, 2019; *Sudan Tribune; Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11847; "Sudan uprising week four: Demos in eight cities," *Radio Dabanga*, January 17, 2019; UNICEF, "'No child should be buried in their school uniform'," Statement by Abdullah Fadil, UNICEF representative in Sudan, July 29, 2019; Sharif Paget, Hande Atay Alam, Nada Altaher and Bukola Adebayo, "Sudan suspends all schools after students killed during protests," *CNN*, July 31, 2019; Amnesty International, "Sudan: Close down trigger-happy paramilitary force not schools," News release, July 31, 2019; *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD13067; "Protests unabated across Sudan," *Radio Dabanga*, August 1, 2019.

[1916] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11832; "Sudan protests: Largest and most coordinated since beginning," *Radio Dabanga*, January 14, 2019.

[1917] *Sudan Tribune; Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11847; "Sudan uprising week four: Demos in eight cities," *Radio Dabanga*, January 17, 2019.

[1918] UNICEF, "'No child should be buried in their school uniform'," Statement by Abdullah Fadil, UNICEF representative in Sudan, July 29, 2019; Sharif Paget, Hande Atay Alam, Nada Altaher and Bukola Adebayo, "Sudan suspends all schools after students killed during protests," *CNN*, July 31, 2019; "Sudan: Close down trigger-happy paramilitary force not schools," Amnesty International news release, July 31, 2019.

[1919] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 221-222.

[1920] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General" A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, paras. 172, 177.

[1921] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 165.

[1922] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 170.

[1923] Human Rights Watch, *They Were Shouting 'kill them': Sudan's Violent Crackdown on Protesters in Khartoum*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 35; Information shared by a UN respondent, November 2019.

[1924] Information shared by a UN respondent, November 2019.

[1925] Information shared by a UN respondent, November 2019.

[1926] Information shared by a UN respondent, November 2019.

[1927] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General" A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 172; Physicians for Human Rights, *"Chaos and Fire" An Analysis of Sudan's June 3, 2019 Khartoum Massacre* (New York: PHR, 2019), p. 41.

[1928] Physicians for Human Rights, *"Chaos and Fire" An Analysis of Sudan's June 3, 2019 Khartoum Massacre* (New York: PHR, 2019), p. 41.

[1929] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 222.

[1930] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1931] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD10395; "Darfuri protesters sentenced in quick court case," *Radio Dabanga*, March 24, 2019.

[1932] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1933] Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Sudan chapter; "Deadly protests grip Sudan over rising bread prices," *Al Jazeera*, January 8, 2018.

[1934] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Khartoum, January 9, 2018.

[1935] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Aldalang University, January 12, 2018.

[1936] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Khartoum, February 11, 2018; "Khartoum students' protest dispersed: Four wounded," *Radio Dabanga*, February 13, 2018.

[1937] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11525; "West Darfur students beaten, arrested," *Radio Dabanga*, September 18, 2018.

[1938] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11621; "Sudanese student 'critical' after NISS beating," *Radio Dabanga*, November 25, 2018.

[1939] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[1940] Wagdy Sawahel, "Students keep up pressure on military rulers," *University World News*, May 2, 2019.

[1941] Wagdy Sawahel, "Students keep up pressure on military rulers," *University World News*, May 2, 2019; Wagdy Sawahel, "Academics join call for civil disobedience after crackdown," *University World News*, June 10, 2019.

[1942] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Khartoum University, January 6, 2019; "Sudan arrests Khartoum University lecturers amid fresh protests," *Al Jazeera*, January 6, 2019; *Sudan Tribune; Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11796.

[1943] Mohamed Alamin, "Sudan Arrests 16 University Professors Over Planned Protest," *Bloomberg*, February 13, 2019.

[1944] "Sudan: State of emergency intensifies brutal government crackdown on protests," Amnesty International news brief, February 25, 2019.

[1945] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitoring Project, University of Khartoum, June 9, 2019.

[1946] Ali Mirghani, "Sudan sentences 29 intelligence agents to hang for teacher's killing," *Reuters*, December 30, 2019; Abdi Latif Dahir, "Sudan Sentences 29 Intelligence Officers to Death for Teacher's Killing," *The New York Times*, December 30, 2019.

[1947] *Radio Dabanga*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SUD11419; "Darfuri students detained, beaten in Khartoum," *Radio Dabanga*, July 15, 2018.

[1948] "Darfuri students detained, beaten in Khartoum," *Radio Dabanga*, July 15, 2018; "Darfuri students detained, beaten in Khartoum," *Radio Dabanga*, July 15, 2018.

[1949] "Darfur Bar Ass calls for release of 32 students accused of being 'SLM-AW' sabotage cell," *Radio Dabanga*, January 2, 2019.

[1950] "Russia Backs Syria in Unlawful Attacks on Eastern Ghouta," Human Rights Watch news release, March 18, 2018.

[1951] "Eastern Ghouta: What happened and why," *Al Jazeera*, April 14, 2018; Sasha Ingbar, "Syrian Military Retakes Full Control Of Damascus," *NPR*, May 21, 2018; OCHA, "Response to the East Ghouta Crisis in rural Damascus: Situation Report No. 5," May 1, 2018, p. 2; "Siege of Syria's eastern Ghouta 'barbaric and medieval', says UN Commission of Inquiry," UN News, June 20, 2018.

[1952] Kareem Shaheen, "UN calls for access to Syrians stranded in desert after Deraa's fall," *The Guardian*, July 13, 2018; Steven A. Cook, "The Syrian War Is Over, and America Lost," *Foreign Policy*, July 23, 2018.

[1953] Margaret Coker, Hwaida Saad and Carlotta Gall, "In Idlib, Final Offensive in Syrian War May Come at Horrific Cost," *The New York Times*, September 2, 2018; Ben Hubbard, "Syria's Kurds, Feeling Betrayed by the U.S., Ask Assad Government for Protection," *The New York Times*, December 28, 2018.

[1954] "Escalation in Syria fighting cause for 'great concern' says UN chief, dozens more civilians dead or injured," UN News, May 7, 2019.

[1955] OCHA, "Recent Developments in Northwest Syria: Situation Report No. 3," December 30, 2019, p. 1.

[1956] UN Security Council, "Letter dated 15 January 2019 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities addressed to the President of the Security Council" S/2019/50, para. 1

[1957] Rukmini Callimachi," ISIS Caliphate Crumbles as Last Village in Syria Falls," *The New York Times*, March 23, 2019.

[1958] Carlotta Gall and Patrick Kingsley, "Turkey Halts Syrian Incursion, Hours After Deal With Russia," *The New York Times*, October 23, 2019; Ben Hubbard and Carlotta Gall, "Turkey Launches Offensive Against U.S.-Backed Syrian Militia," *The New York Times*, October 9, 2019; Bethan Mckernan, Julian Borger, and Dan Sabbagh, "Turkey unleashes airstrikes against Kurds in north-east Syria," *The Guardian*, October 9, 2019.

[1959] OCHA, "Syrian Arab Republic: North East Syria displacement," December 18, 2019.

[1960] UN OCHA, "Syrian Arab Republic: Humanitarian Response plan Monitoring Report, January-May 2019" October 1, 2019.

[1961] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 173.

[1962] Roudabeh Kishi and Melissa Pavlik, *ACLED 2018: the year in review* (Madison, WI: ACLED, January 11, 2019), p. 6.

[1963] Megan Specia, "How Syria's Death Toll Is Lost in the Fog of War," *The New York Times*, April 13, 2018.

[1964] "Syria: Turkey must stop serious violations by allied groups and its own forces in Afrin," Amnesty International press release, August 1, 2018.

[1965] OCHA, "Syria: Recent Developments in North-west Syria," September 12, 2018, pp. 1-2.

[1966] OCHA, "Recent developments in Northwestern Syria, Situation Report No. 8," July 26, 2019, p. 4.

[1967] "More than Half of Children in Idlib, Syria Could Miss Out on School this Year," Save the Children news release, September 3, 2019.

1968 OCHA, "Syria Crisis: Northeast Syria Situation Report No. 30," 1 November 2018 – 14 December 2018, pp. 1-2; Masoud Hasen, "Restrictions on children's education affect more than 10,000 children in Hassakeh and Qamishli," UNICEF news release, November 18, 2018.

1969 "Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS): Northeast Syria, October 2018," REACH, p. 2.

1970 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/969, October 30, 2018, para. 34, footnote 10; "Syria Crisis Fast Facts," UNICEF, March 2019, p. 2.

1971 Malachy Browne, Christiaan Triebert, Evan Hill, Whitney Hurst, Gabriel Gianordoli and Dmitriy Khavin, "Hospitals and Schools Are Being Bombed in Syria. A U.N. Inquiry Is Limited. We Took a Deeper Look.," *The New York Times*, December 31, 2019; UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic," A/HRC/40/70, January 31, 2019, para. 29; UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 178.

1972 UNICEF, "Fast Facts: Syria Crisis," August 2019, p.2.

1973 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 231.

1974 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/969, October 30, 2018, para. 34, footnote 10. "Syria Crisis Fast Facts," UNICEF, March 2019, p. 2.

1975 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 231.

1976 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 178.

1977 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 178.

1978 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 178.

1979 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1980 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016) and 2393 (2017): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/243, March 20, 2018, p. 17.

1981 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018)," S/2018/369, April 19, 2018, para. 22.

1982 "Save the Children-supported schools bombed amid escalating violence as 50,000 displaced in southern Syria," Save the Children news release, June 28, 2018; UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/724, July 20, 2018, para. 17.

1983 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016) and 2393 (2017): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/243, March 20, 2018, p. 18.

1984 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018)," S/2018/369, April 19, 2018, para. 22.

1985 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/947, October 23, 2018, para. 20, p. 14; OCHA, "Syria: Recent Developments in North-west Syria," September 12, 2018, pp. 1-2.

1986 "Syria: Deadly School Attack Was Unlawful," Human Rights Watch news release, January 11, 2019.

1987 "Syria: Deadly School Attack Was Unlawful" Human Rights Watch news release, January 11, 2019; UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2018/1104, December 11, 2018, paras. 11, 18.

1988 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016) and 2393 (2017): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/243, March 20, 2018, para. 22.

1989 "ISIS exploded a school in al Sh'afa city in Deir Ez-Zour suburbs, on September 13," SNHR news release, September 15, 2018.

1990 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2018/1104, December 11, 2018, para. 18.

1991 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2018/1104, December 11, 2018, para. 18; "Damages in a school due to an unknown- source IED explosion in Izaz city in Aleppo suburbs, on November 8," SNHR news release, November 11, 2018.

1992 Information from a UN respondent sent via email on May 21, 2020.

1993 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1994 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1995 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

1996 "Syrian regime forces shelled a school complex in al Habeit village in Idlib suburbs, on May 3," SNHR news release, May 3, 2019; UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018) and 2449 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/508, June 19, 2019, para. 5.

1997 "Syrian regime forces bombed a school in Kafr Sajna village in Idlib suburbs, on May 7," SNHR news release, May 7, 2019; UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018) and 2449 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/508, June 19, 2019, p. 4.

1998 "Syrian regime bombed a school in Morek town in Hama, on June 9," SNHR news release, June 9, 2019.

1999 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018) and 2449 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/949, December 16, 2019, para. 19; "Syrian regime bombed a school in Jisr al Shoghour city in Idlib, on November 6," SNHR news release, November 6, 2019; "Syrian regime bombed a school in Jisr al Shoghour city in Idlib, on November 8," SNHR

news release, November 9, 2019.

2000 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2001 *SHAM*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID SYR52532; "Field events, Sunday 03-02-2019," Shaam Network, February 3, 2019; "Damages in a school due to the explosion of an unknown- source car bomb in al Qahtaniya town in Hasaka, on Aug 7," SNHR news release, August 8, 2019; "Damages in a school in due to the explosion of an unknown- source car bomb in al Qameshli city in Hasaka, on Aug 18," SNHR news release, August 19, 2019; "The death of children in the explosion of an unknown- source landmine in al Tayba village in Deir Ez-Zour suburbs, on November 24," SNHR news release, November 25, 2019.

2002 "Unknowns burned a school in al Keshkiya town in Deir Ez-Zour suburbs, on January 29," SNHR news release, January 31, 2019; OCHA, "Flash update: Recent Developments in North-western Syria," May 7, 2019, p.2.

2003 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018) and 2449 (2018): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/157, February 19, 2019, para. 17.

2004 "Three children killed in Idlib shelling," Save the Children press release, April 23, 2019; "Syrian regime forces shelled a primary school in Khan Sheikhoun city in Idlib suburbs, on April 23," SNHR news release, April 24, 2019.

2005 "Unknowns burned a school in al Keshkiya town in Deir Ez-Zour suburbs, on January 29," SNHR news release, January 31, 2019.

2006 "Damages in a school due to the explosion of an unknown- source car bomb in al Qahtaniya town in Hasaka, on Aug 7," SNHR news release, August 8, 2019.

2007 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/969, October 30, 2018, para. 36.

2008 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 178.

2009 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016) and 2393 (2017): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/243, March 20, 2018, para. 22.

2010 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/619, June 20, 2018, para. 20.

2011 "Mr. Isa Rashid Isa, the chairman of Nsibin Institute for Assyrian schools in Qamishli, badly beaten this morning," *Assyria TV*, September 22, 2019; Ammar Hamou and Madeline Edwards, "In Syria's relatively quiet, majority-Kurdish northeast, rumblings of Assyrian discontent," *Syria Direct*, October 10, 2018.

2012 "Syria bus attack kills one, wounds four in Manbij: monitor," *France24*, February 2, 2019.

2013 Geert Cappelaere, "One child reportedly killed as school bus comes under attack in Aleppo, north of Syria," UNICEF press release, March 20, 2019.

2014 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 6, 2020.

2015 United Nations Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/969, October 30, 2018, para. 38.

2016 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 192.

2017 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 179.

2018 "Syria: Turkey must stop serious violations by allied groups and its own forces in Afrin," Amnesty International press release, August 1, 2018.

2019 "Syria: Turkey must stop serious violations by allied groups and its own forces in Afrin," Amnesty International press release, August 1, 2018.

2020 "Syria: Turkey must stop serious violations by allied groups and its own forces in Afrin," Amnesty International press release, August 1, 2018.

2021 Information received from a UN respondent via email on May 21, 2020.

2022 "The situation of children in northeast Syria," UNICEF briefing note, October 11, 2019.

2023 "SDF seized control over two schools in Tal Abyad city in Raqqa, on October 8," SNHR news release, October 9, 2019.

2024 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 235.

2025 Cara, *Syrian Higher Education post 2011: Immediate and Future Challenges* (London: Cara, 2019).

2026 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015) and 2332 (2016)," S/2017/144, February 16, 2017, p. 9; "Suspected Russian forces shelled school in Kafr Nobbol city in Idlib governorate on March 22," SNHR news release March 22, 2017; UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015) and 2332 (2016)," S/2017/339, April 19, 2017, p. 21; OCHA, "Syria Crisis: Ar-Raqqa Situation Report No. 7," June 3, 2017, p. 2; "Armed opposition factions shelled the Faculty of Law in Aleppo University in Aleppo city on August 16," SNHR news release August 16, 2017.

2027 "Syrian regime shelled teacher preparation institution in Jarjanaz town in Idlib governorate on January 7," SNHR news release January 7, 2018.

2028 "Russian forces shelled Ebla Private University near Saraqeb city in Idlib suburbs on January 21," SNHR news release January 22, 2018; UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016) and 2393 (2017: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2018/138, February 20, 2018, p. 18.

2029 UN Security Council, "Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017) and 2401 (2018): Report of the Secretary General," S/2018/1104, December 11, 2018, para. 18; "Syrian regime forces shelled Teacher Training Institute in Jarjanaz town in Idlib suburbs, on November 24," SNHR news release, November 24, 2018.

2030 "Syrian regime forces bombed an institute in Kafr Sajna village in Idlib suburbs, on May 7," SNHR, May 7, 2019.

2031 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Qalamoun University, August 26, 2019.

2032 Elliott Bynum, "Elections in Thailand," ACLED, March 21, 2019.

2033 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Thailand chapter; Matthew Wheeler, "Behind the Insurgent Attack in Southern Thailand," ICG, November 8, 2019; "Thailand: Insurgents Bomb School, Attack Hospital," Human Rights Watch, January 10, 2019; Zachary Abuza, "Thailand's restive south: Identity and neo-colonial resistance," in *Terrorism and Insurgency in Asia: A contemporary examination of terrorist and separatist movements* (New York: Routledge, 2019, eds. Benjamin Schreer and Andrew T. H. Tan), chapter 12.

2034 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Thailand chapter.

2035 Sunai Phasuk, "A Bloody Ramadan in Thailand's Deep South," Human Rights Watch, June 10, 2019; Abdullah Benjakat, "Two dead, 14 hurt in Pattani blast," *Bangkok Post*, May 27, 2019.

2036 ICG, *Crisis Watch: Tracking Conflict Worldwide*, March 2019, Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), Thailand chapter.

2037 Teeranai Charuvastra, "Prawit says 'Southern Groups' responsible for Bangkok bombs," *Khaosod English*, August 6, 2019; Shawn Crispin and Jason Johnson, "Why everyone would want to bomb Prayut," *Asia Times*, August 5, 2019.

2038 "Muslim sweep a disgrace," *Bangkok Post*, September 12, 2019; AFP, "Thai police order for intel on Muslim students sparks outrage," *The Jakarta Post*, September 18, 2019.

2039 Nontarat Phaicharoen and Mariyam Ahmad, "Thai Police Cancel Order for Universities to Produce Data on Muslim Students," *Benar News*, September 3, 2019.

2040 "Thailand: New Government Disregards Rights," Human Rights Watch news release, July 24, 2019.

2041 Sunai Phasuk, "Notorious Militia Member Arrested in Southern Thailand," Human Rights Watch Dispatch, June 18, 2019.

2042 Sunai Phasuk, "A Bloody Ramadan in Thailand's Deep South," Human Rights Watch Dispatch, June 10, 2019.

2043 Human Rights Watch, *To Speak Out Is Dangerous: Criminalization of Peaceful Expression in Thailand* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019).

2044 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Chulalongkorn University, June 26, 2018.

2045 Suluck Lamubol, "Campus protests spread as junta lifts ban for election," *University World News*, January 24, 2019; AFP, "Thai junta lifts ban on political campaigning ahead of 2019 elections," *France24*, December 11, 2018.

2046 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 238. "Thailand: Insurgents Bomb School, Attack Hospital," Human Rights Watch news release, January 10, 2019; Zachary Abuza, "Thailand's restive south: Identity and neo-colonial resistance," in *Terrorism and Insurgency in Asia: A contemporary examination of terrorist and separatist movements* (New York: Routledge, 2019, eds. Benjamin Schreer and Andrew T. H. Tan), chapter 12; "Thailand: Separatists Bomb School in South," Human Rights Watch news release, September 7, 2016; Human Rights Watch, *"Targets of Both Sides" Violence against Students, Teachers, and Schools in Thailand's Southern Border Provinces* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2010).

2047 "Motive sought for attacks in deep South," *The Nation* (Thailand), April 8, 2017," as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201704070029; "Thailand: Two Pattani Schools Close Following Nearby Insurgent Incidents, The Nation Online, November 17, 2017," as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201711170015.

2048 "Motive sought for attacks in deep South," The Nation (Thailand), April 8, 2017." as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201704070029.

2049 Abdullah Benjakat, "Four bombs explode in Pattani, district chief wounded," *Bangkok Post*, February 11, 2018; "Twin bombs in Yaring area, 2 people hurt," *Post Today*, February 11, 2018; "Boom turbulent Pattani 8 points 3, District 2 hurt," *ISRA News Agency*, February 11, 2018; "Three injured in series of bomb attacks in Pattani, Yala, Songkhla," *The Nation Thailand,* May 21, 2018.

2050 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, July 30, 2019, para. 234.

2051 Abdullah Benjakat, "Four bombs explode in Pattani, district chief wounded," *Bangkok Post*, February 11, 2018; "Twin bombs in Yaring area, 2 people hurt," *Post Today*, February 11, 2018; "Boom turbulent Pattani 8 points 3, District 2 hurt," *ISRA News Agency*, February 11, 2018.

2052 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2053 "Thailand: Insurgents Bomb School, Attack Hospital," Human Rights Watch news release, January 10, 2019; *Bangkok Post*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA3020.

2054 *Bangkok Post; Nation* (Thailand), as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA3099; Suriya Patathayo and Thanyawee Chansuksri, "Series of blasts rock Satun, Phatthalung," *The Nation Thailand,* March 10, 2019; "Urgent! 10 criminals assault in Pak Phayun area, Phatthalung province," *Naewna*, March 10, 2019.

2055 *Thai Rath*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA7348; "Outlaw bandits snatched the bombs. 1 hurt. 1 believe the group created a turbulent situation," *Thai Rath*, September 17, 2019; "Court approves detention of insurgent suspect," *Bangkok Post*, October 4, 2019.

2056 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 241.

2057 Abdullah Benjakat, "Soldier wounded by bomb in Pattani," *Bangkok Post*, February 14, 2017; "Shooting in Thailand's south kills four despite safety zone deal-police," *Reuters*, March 2, 2017; *Bangkok Post; Deep South Watch (CSCD),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2712; Waedao Harai, "Roadside bomb detonates overnight in Narathiwat," *Bangkok Post*, May 3, 2017; *Bangkok Post*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2735; Abdullah Benjakat, "Islamic teacher's murder 'cause for deep regret'," *Bangkok Post*, June 21, 2017; Parez Lohasan, "Two volunteers killed in series of attacks in South," *The Nation Thailand*, August 1, 2017.

2058 Bangkok Post, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2735; Abdullah Benjakat, "Islamic teacher's murder 'cause for deep regret'," *Bangkok Post*, June 21, 2017.

2059 Parez Lohasan, "Two volunteers killed in series of attacks in South," *The Nation Thailand*, August 1, 2017.

2060 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2061 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, July 30, 2019, para. 234.

2062 "Defence volunteer wounded in Yala bomb ambush," Nation, June 6, 2018.

2063 *Bangkok Post; Deep South Watch (CSCD),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2924; "Villagers killed, volunteer hurt in Pattani," *Bangkok Post*, August 10, 2018.

2064 "School director escapes ambush in Pattani," *The Nation Thailand*, October 1, 2018; *Nation (Thailand); Deep South Watch (CSCD)*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2955.

2065 *Nation (Thailand); Deep South Watch (CSCD),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2993; Pares Lohasan, "Defence volunteers robbed of their guns in Pattani," *The Thaiger*, December 24, 2018.

2066 *Bernama; Deep South Watch (CSCD),* as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA2995; "Under the tumultuous 'Yala - Pattani', stealthily laid out - armed robbery, Chor ," *Daily News*.

2067 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2068 *Bangkok Post*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA3024; Abdullah Benjakat, "Security detail slain inside Pattani school during classes," *Bangkok Post*, January 10, 2019; "Two linked to Thai school shooting killed," *The Asean Post*, January 14, 2019; Jintamas Saksornchai "Four soldiers shot dead on Pattani school campus," *Khaosod English*, January 10, 2019.

2069 Matahari Ismail and Mariyam Ahmad, "Bomb Injures 3 Police, 3 Civilians in Thai Deep South," *Benar News*, January 25, 2019; "Six hurt by Yala bomb blast," *Bangkok Post*, January 25, 2019.

2070 *Bangkok Post; Bernama*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA7258; CTN News, "Islamic Culture School Teacher Shot in Southern Thailand," *Chiang Rai Times*, July 1, 2019; Abdullah Benjakat, ''Ponohs' call for justice for shot teacher," *Bangkok Post*, July 3, 2019.

2071 *Isranews Agency*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA7354; "The director ordered to close the school immediately. Mysterious bullet fired through the wall," *Daily News*, September 19, 2019.

2072 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," S/2019/509, July 30, 2019, para. 233.

2073 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 242-243.

2074 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2075 "Motive sought for attacks in deep South," *The Nation* (Thailand), April 8, 2017." as cited in National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Global Terrorism Database 201704070001.

2076 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Chulalongkorn University, April 11, 2018; Teeranai Charuvastra, "'How Clever of You,' Prayuth Tells Student Hecklers (Video)," *Khaosod English*, April 9, 2018.

2077 "Three injured in series of bomb attacks in Pattani, Yala, Songkhla," *The Nation Thailand*, May 21, 2018.

2078 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Princeton University, February 9, 2019.

2079 *Khaosod*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID THA7302; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Fatoni University, August 04, 2019.

2080 "Islamic students condemn campus ATM bombing," *Bangkok Post*, August 6, 2019.

2081 "Turkey: Normalizing the State of Emergency," Human Rights Watch news release, July 20, 2018.

2082 Amnesty International, "Turkey: Deepening Backslide in Human Rights,' Submission for the UN Universal Periodic Review 35th Session, August 2019, pp. 7, 9.

2083 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020* (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2020), Turkey chapter.

2084 ICG, "Turkey's PKK Conflict: A Visual Explainer."

2085 ICG, *Mitigating Risks for Syrian Refugee Youth in Turkey's Şanlıurfa* (Istanbul/Brussels: ICG, February 11, 2019, p. 1.

2086 "Turkey: Government Targeting Academics," Human Rights Watch news release, May 14, 2018.

2087 Human Rights Joint Platform, "Updated Situation Report – State of Emergency in Turkey 21 July 2016 – 20 March 2018," April 25, 2018, p. 34.

2088 Brendan O'Malley, "Relentless prosecutions of Academics for Peace gather pace," *University World News*, May 4, 2019; "Turkey: Academics on Trial for Signing Petition," Human Rights Watch new release, December 5, 2017; "Turkey: Government Targeting Academics," Human Rights Watch news release, May 14, 2018.

2089 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 244.

2090 "Security forces disarm explosives left by PKK in school yard," *Hurriyet Daily News*, October 3, 2017; See also, GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 244.

2091 Ekram Payan, "Turkey: Reading room offers PKK terror victims solace," *Anadolu Agency*, March 5, 2019.

2092 *Cumhuriyet*, as cited in ACLED, EventEvent ID TUR9779; "Mortar attack on school in Birecik (Birecik'te okula havanlı saldırı)," *Birgün*, October 17, 2019.

2093 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 244-246.

2094 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2095 "Jailed HDP co-chair condemns PKK for killing Turkish teacher," *Hurriyet Daily News*, July 23, 2017.

2096 Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, "09 – 11 June 2018 HRFT Documentation Center Daily Human Rights Report," June 11, 2018; "High school students detained in Istanbul in anti-government protest," *Hurriyat Daily News*, June 10, 2018; Turkey Purge, as cited in ACLED, EventEvent ID TUR1844.

2097 Recep Bilek, Handan Kazanci, "25 FETO-linked teachers arrested in northern Turkey," *Anadolu Agency*, January 11, 2018.

2098 Rick Gladstone, "Turkish Secret Agents Seized 80 People in 18 Countries, Official Says," *The New York Times*, April 5, 2018; Fatos Bytyci, "Six Turks arrested in Kosovo over Gulen links extradited to Turkey: Anadolu," *Reuters*, March 29, 2018.

2099 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020,* (New York: Human Rights Watch, January 2020), Turkey chapter.

2100 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 246.

2101 Brendan O'Malley, "Mass detention and dismissal of academics continues," *University World News*, January 16, 2018.

2102 "Turkey: First academic to go to prison for signing peace petition in a flagrant breach of freedom of expression," Amnesty International public statement, April 30, 2019, p.1.

2103 Brendan O'Malley, "Relentless prosecutions of Academics for Peace gather pace," *University World News*, May 4, 2019; "Turkey: First academic to go to prison for signing peace petition in a flagrant breach of freedom of expression," Amnesty International public statement, April 30, 2019, p.1.

2104 "Constitutional Court rules that freedom of expression of Academics for Peace has been violated," Frontline Defenders, July 31, 2019; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, Turkey chapter; 'Turkey: Constitutional Court clears academics from spurious 'terrorism propaganda' charges," Amnesty International news release, July 26, 2019.

2105 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, Turkey chapter; "Hundreds of Turkish Academics Acquitted following Constitutional Court Decision," Committee on Human Rights of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine news release, November 5, 2019).

2106 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2107A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2108 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Gazi University, February 8, 2018.

2109 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Boğaziçi University, March 22, 2018; "Turkey: Government Targeting Academics," Human Rights Watch news release, May 14, 2018.

2110 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Boğaziçi University, March 25, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Boğaziçi University, March 31, 2018.

2111 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Osmangazi University, April 12, 2018.

2112 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Various Institutions, April 12, 2018.

2113 "Turkey: Twenty-five students detained in dormitory raids," Scholars at Risk Network, June 11, 2018.

2114 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Hacettepe University, August 13, 2018.

2115 "Turkey academic jailed after raids on professors and activists," Al Jazeera, November 19, 2018; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul Bilgi University. November 16, 2018; "Turkey: Detentions Target Academics and Arts Group," Human Rights Watch news release, November 16, 2018.

2116 See for example: "Academics, Experts and Politicians Attended our Summer 2019 Program," Boğaziçi European School of Politics, 2018.

2117 "Prof. Dr. Betül Tanbay Released," Bianet, November 17, 2018.

2118 Cumhuriyet; Bianet, as cited in ACLED, EventEvent ID TUR7501; "March 8 Attack in Ege University: Students Battered, Detained by Police," Bianet, March 8, 2019.

2119 "Turkey: Drop Charges Against University Pride Parade Participants," Amnesty International, August 12, 2019; "Turkey: Police use violence to break up student Pride march," Amnesty International press release, May 10, 2019; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, May 10, 2019, Middle East Technical University; "METU students boycott classes after police intervention on pride parade," Ahval, May 14, 2019; Cited in Insecurity Insight, "Education in Danger: May 2019," p. 6.

2120 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Middle East Technical University, June 30, 2019.

2121 Cumhuriyet; Human Rights Foundation of Turkey, as cited in ACLED, EventEvent ID TUR8584; "Turkish students protest plans to bulldoze green area, police fire pepper spray," Reuters, July 8, 2018.

2122 Human Rights Foundation of Turkey; ANF News, as cited in ACLED, Event ID TUR10513; Steve Sweeney, "Students in Turkey have loans stopped after feminist protest," Morning Star, February 13, 2020; "Women get punished with poverty for performing feminist dance," Duvar English, February 13, 2020.

2123 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of California Davis, January 30, 2019.

2124 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Lyon-1, May 11, 2019.

2125 ICG, Uganda's Slow Slide into Crisis, (Brussels: IGG, November 21, 2017), Africa Report No. 256; "Uganda's politicised police force is not reducing crime," The Economist, July 5, 2018; Travis Curtice and Brandon Behlendorf, "Ugandan police are attacking protesters. Here's how that backfires," The Washington Post, January 16, 2019.

2126 Human Rights Watch, World Report 2019, (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), Uganda chapter; Amnesty International, Amnesty International Report 2017/18, (London: Amnesty International, 2018), Uganda chapter.

2127 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Makerere University, April 7, 2017; Halima Athumani, "Uganda Police Arrest Musician-Opposition Lawmaker 'Bobi Wine'," Voice of America, April 23, 2019.

2128 Human Rights and Peace Centre, Human Rights Violations in Uganda: The Abuse of Civil and Political rights in the Era of Kisanja Hakuna Mchezo (Kampala, Human Rights and Peace Centre, 2019), pp. 81-82; Davidson Ndyabahika, "Age Limit - MAK Students Released After Fresh Protests," Uganda Radio Network, September 22, 2017; AFP, AP, Reuters, dpa, "Ugandan police shut down protests over presidential age limit bill," Deutsche Welle, September 21, 2017.

2129 Javira Ssebwami, "Military police in running battles with rioting Makerere students," PML Daily, September 10, 2018; Damali Mukhaye, "Several Makerere students arrested, 3 suspended over high tuition protests," Daily Monitor, September 10, 2018; Samuel Amanya, "Police Fires Live Bullets, Teargas to Disperse Rowdy Kabale University Students," Uganda Radio Network, August 26, 2019.

2130 Anthony Kushaba, "Police Fire Live Bullets to Quell Violent Strike," Uganda Radio Network, July 8, 2017; Weekly Observer, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA4909; Uganda Human Rights Commission, The 20th Annual Report to the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda (Kampala: Uganda Human Rights Commission, 2017), p. 53; "Police officers arrested for injuring student's private parts," All Africa, July 3, 2017; "Police fire teargas, bullets to disperse striking Ndorwa Muslim S.S students," Daily Monitor, November 16, 2017; URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5068; Denis Olaka, "Gunfire Rocks Dr Obote College as Students Stage Violent Strike," Uganda Radio Network, February 26, 2018; Daily Monitor (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5358; Conrad Ahabwe, "Student shot dead as police battle striking students in Buhweju," PML Daily, August 1, 2018; URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5228; Samuel Amanya, "Police Fires Tear Gas to Quell Kigezi High School Inter-class Clashes," Uganda Radio Network, October 30, 2018; URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5397; Samuel Amanya, "Police Use Teargas, Live Bullets to Disperse Kigezi High Students," Uganda Radio Network, March 14, 2019.

2131 Weekly Observer, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA4909; Uganda Human Rights Commission, The 20th Annual Report to the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda (Kampala: Uganda Human Rights Commission, 2017), p. 53; "Police officers arrested for injuring student's private parts," Daily Monitor, July 3, 2017.

2132 All Africa, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5027; "Police fire teargas, bullets to disperse striking Ndorwa Muslim S.S students," Daily Monitor, November 16, 2017.

2133 Daily Monitor (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5358; Conrad Ahabwe, "Student shot dead as police battle striking students in Buhweju," PML Daily, August 1, 2018.

2134 URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5397; Samuel Amanya, "Police Use Teargas, Live Bullets to Disperse Kigezi High Students," Uganda Radio Network, March 14, 2019.

2135 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2136 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2137 Red Pepper (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA4881; Damali Mukhaye, "Makerere students strike over delayed marks, IDs," Daily Monitor, May 3, 2017.

2138 Ismail Akwei, "Ugandan police arrest students, mayor and block opposition offices over protests," Africa News, September 21, 2019; AFP, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA4960; "Ugandan students defy ban to protest over presidential age limit," The Independent (Uganda), September 21, 2017; Baker Batte Lule and Jonathan Kamoga, "Age limit: Police arrests scatter opposition plans," The Observer (Uganda), September 22, 2017.

2139 Davidson Ndyabahika, "Age Limit - MAK Students Released After Fresh Protests," Uganda Radio Network, September 22, 2017; Baker Batte Lule and Jonathan Kamoga, "Age limit: Police arrests scatter opposition plans," The Observer (Uganda), September 22, 2017.

2140 Daily Monitor (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA4886; Michael Odeng and Farooq Kasule, "Nyanzi's Makerere supporters denied bail as exams loom," New Vision, May 23, 2017.

2141 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2142 Daily Monitor (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5313; Yazid Yolisigira, "Eight arrested as 200 Busoga University students demonstrate over exams," Daily Monitor, May 9, 2018.

2143 Javira Ssebwami, "Military police in running battles with rioting Makerere students," PML Daily, September 10, 2018; Damali Mukhaye, "Several Makerere students arrested, 3 suspended over high tuition protests," Daily Monitor, September 10, 2018.

2144 Daily Monitor (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5222; Damali Mukhaye, "Chaos rocks Kyambogo as students protest fees increment," Daily Monitor, October 24, 2018.

2145 URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5235; Salume Among, "Gunfire During UCU Guild Polls," Uganda Radio Network, November 3, 2018.

2146 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2147 Daily Monitor (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5371; George Okello, "Makerere Guild Speaker arrested over inciting violence," PML Daily, February 6, 2019; Damali Mukhaye, "Heavy security deployment at Makerere University as police foil students' assembly," Daily Monitor, February 6, 2019.

2148 URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5403; Davidson Ndyabahika, "Mak Don Beaten by Military Police, Hospitalized," Uganda Radio Network, March 16, 2019.

2149 URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5647; Samuel Amanya, "Police Fires Live Bullets, Teargas to Disperse Rowdy Kabale University Students," Uganda Radio Network, August 26, 2019.

2150 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Makerere University, October 22, 2019; "Uganda: Security Forces Attack Students, Journalists," Human Rights Watch news release, November 4, 2019.

2151 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Makerere University, October 23, 2019.

2152 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Makerere University, October 24, 2019; Simon Peter Tumwine, "Over 40 students arrested in Makerere strike," New Vision, October 25, 2019; "Uganda: Security Forces Attack Students, Journalists," Human Rights Watch news release, November 4, 2019.

2153 URN (Uganda), as cited in ACLED, Event ID UGA5726; "Police foils Gulu varsity strike, arrests 4 students," Edge, November 1, 2019.

2154 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (Kiev, Ukraine: OCHA, December 2018), p. 7.

2155 "Senior Officials Urge Steps to Make Eastern Ukraine Ceasefire Irreversible, Telling Security Council Minsk Accords Remain Largely Unimplemented," UN Meetings Coverage, SC/13698, February 12, 2019.

2156 See "Daily and spot reports from the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine," OSCE, various dates; ICG, Ukraine: The Line (Kyiv/Brussels: ICG, July 18, 2016), Crisis Group Europe Briefing N°81.

2157 ACLED, Year in Review 2019, (Madison, WI: ACLED, 2020), pp. 19, 21.

2158 OCHA, 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (Kiev, Ukraine: OCHA, January 2020), p. 4.

2159 ICG, "Nobody Wants Us": The Alienated Civilians of Eastern Ukraine (Brussels: ICG, October 1, 2018), Europe Report N°252, p. i. OCHA, 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview, p. 7.

2160 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (Kiev, Ukraine: OCHA, December 2018), p. 5.

2161 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview, p. 9.

2162 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 10 January 2020," Ukraine Education Cluster, January 10, 2020.

2163 "Monitoring, Reporting and Responding to Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Guidance Note for the Ukraine Education Cluster staff and partners," Ukraine Education Cluster, May 21, 2019.

2164 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 249.

2165 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Situation Report, as of April 19, 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, April 19, 2019; For 2016 numbers, see GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 252.

2166 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Situation Report, as of April 19, 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, April 19, 2019.

2167 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2168 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (Kiev, Ukraine: OCHA, December 2018), p. 39.

2169 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 15 February 2018," OSCE, February 16, 2018.

2170 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 16 May 2018," OSCE, May 17, 2018.

2171 OSCE SMM-Ukraine; JFO HQ press centre; Ministry of Defense of Ukraine; Ukraine General Newswire; Ukrainian News Agency; UNIAN; AFP, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UKR4892.

2172 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 18 May 2018," OSCE, May 19, 2018.

2173 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 11 June 2018," OSCE, June 12, 2019; "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 13 August 2018," OSCE, August 14, 2018.

2174 "Ukraine Education Cluster Meeting in Kyiv and Newsletter," email received on September 24, 2018.

2175 "Ukraine Education Cluster Meeting in Kyiv and Newsletter," email received on September 24, 2018; "Ukraine: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 19 October 2018)," OCHA; Interfax, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UKR9218.

2176 "Ukraine Education Cluster Meetings in Sievierodonetsk and Kramatorsk and Newsletter," email received on November 6, 2018.

2177 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 10 January 2020," Ukraine Education Cluster, January 10, 2019.

2178 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 1 August 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, August 1, 2019, p. 1.

2179 "Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3," UNICEF, March 2019, p. 1; "Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Situation Report, as of April 19, 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, April 19, 2019.

2180 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2181 "Ukraine Education Cluster Meeting Reminder and Newsletter," email received on March 21, 2019.

2182 "Education Cluster Newsletter / Інформація від Освітнього Кластера," email received on February 6, 2019; "The Ukraine Education Cluster Incident Report: the recent impact of the conflict on education in 2019 - 06 Feb 2019 [EN/UK]," Ukraine Education Cluster, February 6, 2018.

2183 "Education Cluster Newsletter / Інформація від Освітнього Кластера," email received on February 6, 2019.

2184 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, 1 January - 25 March 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, March 25, 2019; See also: "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 22 March 2019," OSCE, March 23, 2019.

2185 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, 1 January - 25 March 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, March 25, 2019.

2186 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 1 April 2019," OSCE, April 2, 2019.

2187 Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 1 August 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, August 1, 2019, p. 1; "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 14 July 2019," OSCE, July 15, 2019.

2188 DPR Armed Forces Press Service, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UKR27212; "OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) Daily Report 248/2019 issued on 19 October 2019," OSCE, October 19, 2019, p. 3; "Attacks on Education in Ukraine Situation Report, as of 1 November 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster.

2189 Ukraine Education Cluster, "Incident Report, as of 5 November 2019," November 5, 2019.

2190 GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), p. 252.

2191 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Situation Report, as of April 19, 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, April 19, 2019.

2192 "Education Cluster Incident Report: School bus with more than 30 children evacuated during shelling in Zaitseve (Donetska NGCA),' Education Cluster, UNICEF, April 16, 2018; Donetsk News Agency; Interfax; Novorossia Today, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UKR3363.

2193 OSCE SMM-Ukraine; Donetsk News Agency; Novorossia Today, as cited in ACLED, Event ID UKR5083; "Ukraine: Grenade explosion on bus kills 1 teen, wounds 3," AP, May 22, 2018.

2194 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 1 August 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, UNICEF, August 1, 2019, p. 1; "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 10 January 2020," Ukraine Education Cluster, January 10, 2019.

2195 See GCPEA, Education under Attack 2018, (New York: GCPEA, 2018), pp. 252-253.

2196 Ukraine Education Cluster, "Education facilities damaged by the conflict in 2017 by month," email shared on December 22, 2017. It should be noted that there is a discrepancy between this number and those included in Ukraine's Situation Report on April 18, 2019, which included no information about military use of schools occurring in 2017.

2197 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine: Situation Report, as of April 19, 2019," Ukraine Education Cluster, April 19, 2019.

2198 OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (Kiev, Ukraine: OCHA, December 2018), p. 39.

2199 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2200 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 25 March 2018," OSCE, March 26, 2018.

2201 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 23 May 2018," OSCE, May 24, 2018.

2202 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 31 May 2018," OSCE, June 1, 2018.

2203 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 12 June 2018," OSCE, June 13, 2018.

2204 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 1 July 2018," OSCE, July 2, 2018.

2205 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 6 July 2018," OSCE, July 7, 2018; "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 5 July 2018," OSCE, July 6, 2018.

2206 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 18 September 2018," OSCE, September 19, 2018.

2207 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 19 September 2018," OSCE, September 20, 2018.

2208 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 25 September 2018," OSCE, September 26, 2018.

2209 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 10 December 2018," OSCE, December 11, 2018.

2210 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 2 January 2019," OSCE, January 3, 2019.

2211 "Attacks on Education in Ukraine, Situation Report, as of 10 January 2020," Ukraine Education Cluster, Save the Children, UNICEF, January 10, 2019.

2212 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 27 February 2019," OSCE, February 28, 2019.

2213 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 14 March 2019," OSCE, March 15, 2019.

2214 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 7 April 2019," OSCE, April 8, 2019.

2215 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 20 May 2019," OSCE, May 21, 2019.

2216 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 5 June 2019," OSCE, June 6, 2019.

2217 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 28 July 2019," OSCE, July 29, 2019; "Lat-

est from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 31 July 2019," OSCE, August 1, 2019; "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 15 July 2019," OSCE, July 16, 2019.

2218 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 23 August 2019," OSCE, August 24, 2019.

2219 "Latest from the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), based on information received as of 19:30, 26 August 2019," OSCE, August 27, 2019.

2220 Tom Phillips, "Venezuela elections: Maduro wins second term," The Guardian, May 21, 2018; Human Rights Watch, World Report 2019 (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), p. 645.

2221 Olivier Stuenkel, "How South America Ceded the Field in Venezuela," Foreign Affairs, January 31, 2019; Gabriel Elizondo, "Venezuela: 65 countries support Guaido, while UN backs Maduro," Al Jazeera, February 15, 2019.

2222 Sam Meredith, "One year on: The day Venezuela became known as the country with two presidents," CNBC, January 23, 2020.

2223 Survey on Living Conditions in Venezuela (Encuesta sobre Condiciones de Vida en Venezuela), (Caracas: Andrés Bello Catholic University and Central University of Venezuela, February 2018); Venezuela Humanitarian Crisis (Geneva: ACAPS, 2018), p. 6; Zoraida Portillo, "Venezuela: science 'brain drain' threatens future of research," SciDevNet, March 12, 2019.

2224 Mayela Armas and Mariela Nava, "In Venezuela, not even the dollar is immune to effects of hyperinflation," Reuters, March 14, 2019.

2225 "Venezuelans receive first Red Cross aid amid crisis," BBC, April 17, 2019; "'Everyone needs to do more' to help suffering Venezuelans, says UN Emergency Relief Coordinator," UN News, November 6, 2019.

2226 "Venezuela: Extrajudicial Killings in Poor Areas," Human Rights Watch news release, September 18, 2019.

2227 "Youth between pain and hope," Venezuelan Violence Observatory (OVV) press release, February 14, 2019.

2228 UNHCR, Venezuela Situation, December 2019.

2229 OCHA, "Briefing to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Venezuela," April 10, 2019; "Oral update report about the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Declaration of Michelle Bachelet (Informe oral de actualización sobre la situación de derechos humanos en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela), Declaración de Michelle Bachelet," UNHCR, March 20, 2019.

2230 Vivian Sequera and Francisco Aguilar, "Venezuelan schools emptying as Chavez legacy under threat," Reuters, April 25, 2018; Belinda Soncini, "When Venezuelan teachers abandon low-pay jobs, parents are forced to become the teachers," Miami Herlad, June 26, 2018; Cristina Abellan Matamoros, Natalia Oelsner and Marta Rodriguez, "This university professor needs four months to repair his shoes," Euronews, July 25, 2018.

2231 Steven Grattan, "Venezuelan students use risky crossing to get to Colombia school," Al Jazeera, March 15, 2019.

2232 Human Rights Watch, "The Guerrillas Are the Police" Social Control and Abuses by Armed Groups in Colombia's Arauca Province and Venezuela's Apure State (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), pp. 17-20; Human Rights Watch, The War in Catatumbo – Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), pp. 33-35; "New Release 010 - Venezuelan migrants are recruited by armed groups in the Colombian-Venezuelan border (Boletín 010 – Migrantes venezolanos son reclutados por grupos armados en la frontera colombo-venezolana)," Fundación Redes, December 17, 2018; OCHA, Response Plan to Mixed Migratory Flows from Venezuela: April – December 2018 (Plan de Respuesta a Flujos Migratorios Mixtos desde Venezuela: Abril – Diciembre 2018), (Venezuela, 2018), pp. 3-4;

Jesuit Refugee Service, Report on the Colombia-Venezuela Border Context (Informe de Contexto Frontera Colombo-Venezolana), (Bogotá, Colombia, 2018), pp. 38-40; R4V Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, Regional response plan for refugees and migrants for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela: January – December 2019 (Plan regional de respuesta para refugiados y migrantes para las Personas Refugiadas y Migrantes de Venezuela: Enero – Diciembre 2019), (Venezuela, 2019), p. 18.

2233 Human Rights Watch, "The Guerrillas Are the Police" Social Control and Abuses by Armed Groups in Colombia's Arauca Province and Venezuela's Apure State (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020), pp. 50-59; Human Rights Watch, The War in Catatumbo – Abuses by Armed Groups Against Civilians including Venezuelan Exiles in Northeastern Colombia (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019), pp. 33-35; "ELN Now Present in Half of Venezuela," Insight Crime, November 13, 2018; Fundación Redes, Annual Report 2018 (Informe Anual 2018), pp. 18-19.

2234 "Irregular armed groups exploit Venezuelan children and adolescents along the border (Grupos armados irregulares explotan a niños y adolescentes venezolanos en la frontera)," FundaRedes news release, December 16, 2019.

2235 Alex Vasquez (AFP), "Economic crisis forces slowdown at Venezuela universities," Digital Journal, April 19, 2018.

2236 Alex Vasquez (AFP), "Economic crisis forces slowdown at Venezuela universities," Digital Journal, April 19, 2018.

2237 Alex Vasquez (AFP), "Economic crisis forces slowdown at Venezuela universities," Digital Journal, April 19, 2018.

2238 OHCHR, "Human rights violations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: a downward spiral with no end in sight," June 2018, pp. iii, 34, 35; "IACHR Observes Persistent Human Rights Issues in Venezuela," Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) press release, April 5, 2019.

2239 Carmen Victoria Inojosa, "Chavista colectivos fired at educators' march in Caracas (Colectivos chavistas dispararon contra la marcha de educadores en Caracas)," Infobae, September 16, 2019; "Intense clashes in Caracas as a result of teacher protests (Fuertes enfrentamientos en Caracas por protestas de docentes)," Red Más, September 16, 2019; Arianna Romero, "Colectivos fire on teachers protesting in the vicinity of the Ministry of Education in Caracas (Colectivos disparan contra docentes que protestan en las adyacencias del Ministerio de Educación en Caracas)," Diario Contraste, September 16, 2019.

2240 Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social, Social Conflict in Venezuela 2018 (Conflictividad social en Venezuela 2018), (Venezuela: Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social), January 18, 2019.

2241 Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social, Social Conflict in Venezuela 2019 (Conflictividad social en Venezuela 2019) (Venezuela: Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Socia), January 18, 2019, p. 24.

2242 Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social, Social Conflict in Venezuela 2018 (Conflictividad social en Venezuela 2018) (Venezuela: Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social), January 18, 2019.

2243 Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social, Social Conflict in Venezuela 2019 (Conflictividad social en Venezuela 2019) (Venezuela: Observatorio Venezolano de Conflictividad Social), January 18, 2019, p. 27.

2244 Fundación Redes, Annual Report 2018 (Informe Anual 2018), (Venezuela: Fundación Redes, 2018), pp. 9-10.

2245 Fundación Redes, "Colombian Guerrillas Recruit Venezuelan Kids to Join their Ranks (Guerrilla colombiana capta a niños venezolanos para ingresarlos a sus filas)," Fundación Redes news release, September 19, 2019, p. 3.

2246 Aula Abierta, *Report: preliminary situation of academic freedom and university autonomy in Venezuela, September - December 2018 (Informe: situación preliminar de la libertad académica y la autonomía universitaria en Venezuela, Septiembre - diciembre 2018)* (Venezuela: Aula Abierta, 2019), para. 37.

2247 "Miembros de la Corriente Revolucionaria Bolívar y Zamora (CRBZ) exhibiendo armas en escuela Vuelvan Caras de San Fernando de Apure. ¿Son legales estas armas? ¿De dónde las sacaron? ¿Es legal utilizar espacios educativos para "exhibición" bélica? ¿El MP investigará?" Tweet by @MiguelCardoza, February 26, 2019; "Military practices in Venezuenal schools denounced (Denuncian practicas militares en escuelas de Venezuela)," *RED+*, February 28, 2019; Sabastiana Barráez, "How Chavismo trains armed civilians in Venezuelan schools (Así entrena el chavismo a civiles armados en las escuelas venezolanas)," *Infobae*, April 7, 2019; Vanessa Moreno Losada, "Apure school used for military training with rifles (Usan escuela de Apure para prácticas militares con armas largas)," *Efecto Cocuyo*, February 27, 2019.

2248 Vanessa Moreno Losada, "Apure school used for military training with rifles (Usan escuela de Apure para prácticas militares con armas largas)," *Efecto Cocuyo*, February 27, 2019.

2249 "Fe y Alegría rejected use of its schools for military training (Fe y Alegría rechazó uso de sus escuelas para entrenamiento militar)," *RetoPaís*, February 25, 2019.

2250 "As Venezuela Aid Standoff Turns Deadly, Maduro Severs Ties With Colombia," *The New York Times*, February 23, 2019; "At least 20 injured in clashes at Venezuela-Colombia border," *Alianza News*, February 23, 2019.

2251 Patrick Oppmann, "The Venezuelan radio host leading an armed 'colectivo' in support of Maduro," *CNN*, May 24, 2019.

2252 Fundación Redes, "Colombian Guerrillas Recruit Venezuelan Kids to Join their Ranks (Guerrilla colombiana capta a niños venezolanos para ingresarlos a sus filas)," Fundación Redes news release, September 19, 2019, pp. 1-5; Fundación Redes, "Irregular armed groups exploit Venezuelan children and adolescents along the border (Grupos armados irregulars explotan a niños y adolescents venezolanos en la frontera)," Fundación Redes news release, December 16, 2019, pp. 1-5.

2253 Human Rights Watch, Crackdown on Dissent: Brutality, Torture, and Political Persecution in Venezuela (New York: Human Rights Watch, November 2017), p. 71.

2254 UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of Human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, A/HRC/41/18, July 5, 2019, paras. 38, 43.

2255 Human rights Watch, *"The Guerrillas Are the Police" Social Control and Abuses by Armed Groups in Colombia's Arauca Province and Venezuela's Apure State* (New York: Human Rigths Watch, 2020), pp. 28-29.

2256 GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018,* p. 256.

2257 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2258 "University Community Express Concern about the Right to Freedom of Detained Academics during 2017 in Venezuela (Comunidad Universitaria Manifiesta Preocupación Ante La Sostenida Afectación Del Derecho A La Libertad Personal De Los Académicos Detenidos Durante El 2017 En Venezuela)," Aula Abierta, Press release, December 2017 (accessed April 17, 2019).

2259 Aula Abierta, *Report: preliminary situation of academic freedom and university autonomy in Venezuela, September - December 2018 (Informe: situación preliminar de la libertad académica y la autonomía universitaria en Venezuela, Septiembre - diciembre 2018)* (Venezuela: Aula Abierta, 2019).

2260 Leila Miller, "Venezuela has seen major protests before. Why is this moment different?," *LA Times*, February 22, 2019.

2261 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2262 Aula Abierta, *Report: preliminary situation of academic freedom and university autonomy in Venezuela, September - December 2018 (Informe: situación preliminar de la libertad académica y la autonomía universitaria en Venezuela, Septiembre - diciembre 2018)* (Venezuela: Aula Abierta, 2019).

2263 "Michael Labrador and Jhoan Lobos were freed by the Control Tribunal (Michael Labrador y Jhoan Lobos fueron liberados por el Tribunal de Control)," *El Nacional*, June 11, 2018; Scholars at Risk, *Freedom to Think: Report of the Scholars at Risk Academic Freedom Monitoring Project* (New York: Scholars at Risk, 2018), p. 25.

2264 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Carabobo, November 14, 2018.

2265 Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Central University of Venezuela, November 21, 2018; "Police, students clash at protest in Venezuela," *AP*, November 21, 2018.

2266 UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela," A/HRC/41/18, July 5, 2019, para. 36.

2267 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2268 Aula Abierta, *Preliminary report: Reprisals against university students and staff in their work as human rights defenders (2018-june 2019) (Informe preliminar: Represalias contra universitarios en su labor como defensores de derechos humanos (2018- junio 2019))* (Venezuela: Aula Abierta, 2019).

2269 "Repression and harassment against university students and staff demanding a humanitarian response in Venezuela (Represión y hostigamiento contra universitarios que exigen respuesta humanitarian en Venezuela)," Aula Abierta news release, February 23, 2019; "8:46am Nos tienen retenidos en el Comando de zona GNB 42 al bus de la @UCarabobo que se dirige a Puerto Cabello junto a la rectora y los decanos, Presidente de la FCU, Presidentes de Centros de Estudiantes, Consejeros Universitarios," Tweet by @ Marlon Diaz G., February 23, 2019.

2270 "Demands for liberation of student from the University of Carabobo detained by the Cicpc (Exigen liberación de estudiante de la Universidad de Carabobo detenido por el Cicpc)," *Diario 2001*, June 12, 2019.

2271 Aula Abierta, *Preliminary report: Reprisals against university students and staff in their work as human rights defenders (2018-june 2019) (Informe preliminar: Represalias contra universitarios en su labor como defensores de derechos humanos (2018- junio 2019))* (Venezuela: Aula Abierta, 2019), paras. 33, 34.

2272 "Police repressed students with tear gas and pepper spray in the UCV (Policía reprimió con lacrimógenas y gas pimienta a estudiantes en la UCV)," *El Nacional*, November 14, 2019; "Venezuelan students were repressed with tear gas during a spontaneous protest in front of the Central University of Venezuela (Estudiantes venezolanos fueron reprimidos con gases lacrimógenos durante una protesta espontánea frente a la Universidad Central de Venezuela)," *Infobae*, November 14, 2019.

2273 Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2018* (New York: Human Rights Watch, 2017), Yemen chapter.

2274 "Yemen war death toll exceeds 90,000 according to new ACLED data for 2015," ACLED press release, June 18, 2019; "Ten conflicts to worry about in 2020," ACLED Analysis, January 2020.

2275 Andrea Carboni and Valentin D'Hauthuille, *Yemen's Urban Battlegrounds: Violence and Politics in Sana'a, Aden, Ta'izz, and Hodeidah* (Madison, WI: ACLED, December 7, 2018), p.2.

2276 Andrea Carboni and Valentin D'Hauthuille, *Yemen's Urban Battlegrounds*, pp. 4-7.

2277 Andrea Carboni and Valentin D'Hauthuille, *Yemen's Urban Battlegrounds*, p.8.

2278 "Preventing a Civil War within a Civil War in Yemen," International Crisis Group, Alert, August 9, 2019; "Yemen war: Government forces re-enter key city of Aden," *BBC News*, August 28, 2019.

2279 RFI with Anne Marie Bissada, "Yemen's southern separatists and Hadi's government sign power-sharing deal," *RFI*, November 5, 2019; "Yemen: Riyadh Agreement Ignores Rights Abuses," Human Rights Watch statement, December 12, 2019.

2280 "Remarks by the Secretary-General to the Pledging Conference on Yemen," United Nations, April 3, 2018; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2019*, Yemen chapter; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2020*, Yemen chapter; "Humanitarian crisis in Yemen remains the worst in the world, warns UN," UN news release, February 14, 2019; OCHA, *Global Humanitarian Overview 2020*, December 3, 2019, p. 3; Barbara Bibbo, "Yemen to face worst humanitarian crisis of 2019: UN," *Al Jazeera*, December 4, 2018.

2281 UNICEF, "Yemen Humanitarian Situation Report," July 2019.

2282 OCHA, *Global Humanitarian Overview 2020*, December 3, 2019, p. 49.

2283 OCHA, *Global Humanitarian Overview 2019*, November 19, 2018, p. 47; IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Yemen.

2284 "Over 100,000 reported killed in Yemen war," ACLED press release, October 31, 2019.

2285 "As school year starts in Yemen, 2 million children are out of school and another 3.7 million are at risk of dropping out," UNICEF press release, September 25, 2019.

2286 Save the Children, *Education in Yemen - Make or Break for the Future of Yemen*, (Save the Children, December 2018), p. 3.

2287 Save the Children, *Education in Yemen - Make or Break for the Future of Yemen*, pp. 1, 4.

2288 Save the Children, *Education in Yemen - Make or Break for the Future of Yemen*, pp. 1, 4.

2289 Education Cluster, as cited in OCHA, "Yemen Humanitarian Update Issue 5," March 21, 2019.

2290 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Yemen: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/453, June 3, 2019, para. 43.

2291 UN Security Council, "Children and armed conflict in Yemen: Report of the Secretary General," S/2019/453, June 3, 2019, paras. 2-3.

2292 UNICEF, "If not in school: the paths children cross in Yemen," March 2018, p. 1.

2293 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, paras. 207-208.

2294 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2295 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2296 OCHA, *2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview*, p. 17.

2297 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 193.

2298 UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/73/907–S/2019/509, June 20, 2019, para. 193.

2299 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2300 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2301 *Yemen News Agency (SABA)*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM8121; Al Masriah, as cited in Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, CIMP unique reference 429, data shared via email on February 1, 2019.

2302 *Al Masirah; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM10614; *Al Masirah*, as cited in Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, CIMP unique reference 1032, data shared via email on February 1, 2019.

2303 *Xinhua General News Service; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM21429; Saba News, as cited in Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, CIMP unique reference 1382, data shared on February 1, 2019; "Saudi-led airstrike hits school in Hodeidah, kills 3 civilians," *Xinhua Net*, July 3, 2018.

2304 Information shared by an international humanitarian organization via email, November 26, 2018; *Aden al Ghad*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM25940; Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, CIMP unique reference 2409, data shared via email on February 1, 2019.

2305 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2306 UNICEF, "Yemen Humanitarian Situation Report Mid-Year Update (Jan-Jun) 2019," June 30, 2019, p. 8.

2307 *Belqees Rights; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM29920.

2308 "Children were bleeding on the floor, calling for their parents," Save the Children press release, April 8, 2019; "Saudi-led air raids 'kill at least 11 civilians' in Yemen's Sanaa," *Al Jazeera*, April 7, 2019; "Blast in Sana'a kills another 14 children in school and injures 16, most under the age of nine," Statement from Geert Cappelaere, UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa, April 9, 2019; "Yemen: Warehouse Blast Kills Schoolchildren," Human Rights Watch news release, May 9, 2019.

2309 "Yemen: Warehouse Blast Kills Schoolchildren," Human Rights Watch news release, May 9, 2019; UN Human Rights Council, "Situation of human rights in Yemen, including violations and
abuses since September 2014," A/HRC/42/17, August 9, 2019, para. 87.

2310 "Saudi-led air raids 'kill at least 11 civilians' in Yemen's Sanaa," *Al Jazeera*, April 7, 2019.

2311 *26 September News Pro-Hadi; Ansar Allah; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM31591.

2312 A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

2313 Shuaib Almosawa and Ben Hubbard, "Saudi Coalition Airstrike Hits School Bus in Yemen, Killing Dozens," *The New York Times*, August 9, 2018; Saman Javed, "Saudi-led coalition admits air strike on Yemen school bus was 'unjustifiable'," *The Independent*, September 1, 2018.

[2314] Ali Al-Mujahed and Sudarsan Raghavan, "Airstrike by U.S.-backed Saudi coalition on bus kills dozens of Yemeni children," *The Washington Post*, August 9, 2018.

[2315] "Yemen: Coalition Bus Bombing Apparent War Crime," Human Rights Watch news release, September 2, 2018.

[2316] Saman Javed, "Saudi-led coalition admits air strike on Yemen school bus was 'unjustifiable'," *The Independent*, September 1, 2018.

[2317] *Twitter; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM21446.

[2318] Information received from an international NGO respondent, October 3, 2018.

[2319] *El Watan; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM24016.

[2320] *News Max One; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM26247.

[2321] *Aden al Ghad*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM30289; Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, data shared via email on August 14, 2019; "Yemen children killed and injured after pupil brings unexploded ordnance to school," *The Defense Post*, April 5, 2019.

[2322] *Aden al-Ghad*, as cited in "Education in Danger Monthly News Brief: January 2019," Insecurity Insight, January 2019, p. 4.

[2323] Information received from a international NGO respondent via email on October 3, 2019.

[2324] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 209; OCHA, "Yemen: Humanitarian Snapshot - Children's situation in Yemen," October 2017.

[2325] UN General Assembly and Security Council, "Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General," A/72/865–S/2018/465, May 16, 2018, para. 209

[2326] UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2019/509, June 20, 2018, para. 194.

[2327] *Khabar News Agency* (Yemen), as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM27658; UNICEF, "Yemen Humanitarian Situation Report," September 2019, , p. 2; "Houthis: Saudi-led coalition bombs Yemen prison, kills dozens*," Al-Jazeera*, September 1, 2019; *Yemen Window*; *Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM44189; *Al Mawqea; Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM43086; *Al Mashhad Al Araby*; *Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM43961.

[2328] UNICEF, "Yemen Humanitarian Situation Report," September 2019, p. 2; "Houthis: Saudi-led coalition bombs Yemen prison, kills dozens," *Al-Jazeera*, September 1, 2019.

[2329] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, p. 265.

[2330] "Yemen: Huthi forces recruiting child soldiers for front-line combat," Amnesty International news release, February 28, 2017.

[2331] UN Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," S/2019/509, June 20, 2018, para. 194.

[2332] GCPEA, *Education under Attack 2018*, pp. 265-266.

[2333] *Yemen Data Project*, ID 13530; *Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM3679; *Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM2667; *Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM583.

[2334] Aziz El Yaakoubi, "Secular Yemenis live in fear after student is killed in Aden," *Reuters*, June 26, 2017.

[2335] A full list of references can be found on GCPEA's website, https://protectingeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/eua_2020_references.pdf

[2336] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, Sana'a University, June 19, 2018; "Houthi Militias Abduct Sanaa Professors, Raid Private Property," *Asharq Al-Awsat*, June 23, 2018.

[2337] Islam Seif, "Yemen's Houthi militia moves detained Sanaa University professors to prison," *Al Arabiya*, June 25, 2018.

[2338] OCHA, Yemen: Humanitarian Update," Issue 26, covering 27 August - 6 September 2018, p. 2.

[2339] Ali Mahmood, "Yemen rebels crack down on protests in Sanaa," *The National*, October 8, 2018; *Reuters; Agence France Presse*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM24450; Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Sana'a, October 6, 2018.

[2340] *Reuters: Agence France Presse*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM24450.

[2341] Scholars at Risk Network, Academic Freedom Monitor, University of Sana'a, October 6, 2018; Mohammed Ghobari, Maher Chmaytelli, Andrew Bolton and Hugh Lawson, "Yemen's Houthis arrest protesters in Sanaa," *Reuters*, October 6, 2018.

[2342] Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, CIMP unique reference 2760, data shared via email on February 1, 2019.

Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, data shared via email on February 11, 2019; Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, data shared via email on August 14, 2019. "CIMP Daily Alert - Al Hudaydah Hub," Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, email received August 25, 2019; Monthly Data Drop 01 January 2018- 31 December 2019, Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, email received January 24, 2020; *Khabar News Agency (Yemen); Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM43961; "CIMP Daily Alert - Al Hudaydah Hub," Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, email received August 25, 2019.

[2343] *Al Sahwa (Yemen); Yemen Data Project*, as cited in ACLED, Event ID YEM44535.

[2344] Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, CIMP unique reference 2760, data shared via email on February 1, 2019; Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, data shared via email on February 11, 2019.

[2345] Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, data shared via email on August 14, 2019.

[2346] "CIMP Daily Alert - Al Hudaydah Hub," Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, Email received August 25, 2019.

[2347] Monthly Data Drop 01 January 2018- 31 December 2019, Civilian Impact Monitoring Project, email received January 24, 2020.

GCPEA

www.protectingeducation.org

EDUCATION UNDER ATTACK 2020

(Cover) A boy writes on the board of a damaged classroom in Idlib governorate, Syria, in July 2019.

© 2019 Save the Children's partner in Syria, Hurras Network

eua2020.protectingeducation.org