The 4Ws of Education in Emergencies
Data: Who has What Data? Where Can I Find it? And Why is this so Complicated?
Webinar Housekeeping

**Mute your microphone and turn off your video to minimize background noise.**

**Post questions in the chat area at any time. We’ll respond to as many as possible.**

**This session is being recorded.**

**The recording and presentations will be shared on the INEE website – [www.inee.org](http://www.inee.org).**
Navigating Population Movement and Conflict Data for EiE

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Agenda

• What is MEERS?
• What is Contextual Data in EiE?
• What is Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data in an EiE context?
• Who has Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data and Where can I find it?
• What can Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data be used for in EiE?
• What is Conflict Data in an EiE context?
• Who has Conflict Data and Where can I find it?
• What can Conflict Data be used for in EiE?
• Discussion / Q&A
What is MEERS?
Middle East Education Research, Training and Support (MEERS)

• 4-year project funded by USAID’s Middle East Bureau and implemented by Social Impact and FHI 360

• Objective: support continuous data collection, research, training, and analysis related to learners, teachers, education systems, and education outcomes in the Middle East.

• TASK 1: Continuous data collection on education in the crisis contexts of Iraq, Syria and Yemen and associated refugee contexts
MEERS TASK 1 Methodology

1. **EiE Data Mapping**
   - What EiE data is publicly available for the Iraq, Syria and Yemen crises?

2. **Stakeholder Consultations**
   - What data do EiE stakeholders collect, need and use? What are the gaps?

3. **Strategic Meetings**
   - Who is doing what to address EiE data issues and challenges?

4. **New Directions?**
   - What can be done to support improved accessibility, quality and navigability of EiE data?

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Logos of FHI 360, USAID, and Social Impact.
What is Contextual Data in EiE?
# Sources of Publicly Available EiE Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Who Collects it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Humanitarian Education Response Data (available in humanitarian crisis/emergency)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plans and Humanitarian Needs Overviews/Needs Assessments</td>
<td>~Annual</td>
<td>UN, Clusters, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian dashboards</td>
<td>~Monthly</td>
<td>UN, Clusters, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4/SW reports</td>
<td>~Monthly</td>
<td>UN, Clusters, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Tracking Service</td>
<td>~Monthly</td>
<td>UNOCHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Development Data (mostly available before/after emergency)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIS, EPDC, World Bank EdStats, WIDE</td>
<td>~Annual</td>
<td>UN, Governments, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMIS</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International learning assessments (i.e. TIMSS, PIRLS, EGRA)</td>
<td>~3-5 years</td>
<td>IEA, OECD, USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI, ILO</td>
<td>~Annual</td>
<td>UN, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contextual Data (security, population movement, etc.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR PopStats, IDMC, UCDP</td>
<td>~Annual</td>
<td>UN, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM DTM, ACLED</td>
<td>~Monthly</td>
<td>UN, partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCPEA</td>
<td>~Monthly</td>
<td>Multiple sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data in an EiE Context?
Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data Overview

• **What is it?**
  – Data that tracks the migration and location of people
  – Key EiE-related indicators:
    • # of refugees, # of returnees, # of IDPs
    • Occasionally contain information on IDP/refugee needs and available resources

• **Why is population movement data relevant to EiE?**
  – To understand where people are (i.e. high influx areas, hard-to-reach areas)
  – To identify educational needs of populations
  – To allocate or advocate for more educational resources in specific locations
  – To inform a program where rapid education response may be needed
Who has Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data and Where can I find it?
# Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data - Who has it and Where can I find it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source &amp; Link</th>
<th>Source Description</th>
<th>Scale &amp; Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNHCR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Population Statistics Reference Database (PopStats)</td>
<td>UNHCR PopStats is an online database that contains demographic information on “populations of concern”</td>
<td>National-level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview">http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Global Focus</td>
<td>UNHCR Global Focus is an online reporting portal for donors and partners that provides overviews of refugee responses</td>
<td>National-level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://reporting.unhcr.org/">http://reporting.unhcr.org/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Operational Data Portal</td>
<td>UNHCR Operational Data Portal is an online data portal that contains information on refugee response situations</td>
<td>National/subnational level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations">https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)</strong></td>
<td>IDMC monitors internal displacement and houses an online database called the Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) that contains various data tools and analysis on IDPs</td>
<td>National-level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.internal-displacement.org/">http://www.internal-displacement.org/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</strong></td>
<td>IOM DTM tracks population mobility and internal displacement, and houses an online database of country-specific reports and datasets</td>
<td>National and subnational levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.globaldtm.info/">https://www.globaldtm.info/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Humanitarian Clusters:</strong></td>
<td>The CCCM cluster coordinates and manages support for displaced populations in communal settings (i.e. camps, informal settlements, collective centers)</td>
<td>National and subnational levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Protection/Shelter/NFI Clusters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Source Overview: UNHCR

• **Source: UNHCR Population Statistics (PopStats)**
  – A browser for viewing and downloading data on “populations of concern” and different aspects of these populations, including their location or status.
  – **Pros**: Broad, wide-ranging dataset; comparable by country; can produce time series datasets; can be exported into .csv format
  – **Cons**: Provides a high-level picture at national or provincial level; only one visualization on home page; disaggregations by sex and age group only available under “Demographics” tab

• **Source: UNHCR Global Focus**  [http://reporting.unhcr.org/](http://reporting.unhcr.org/)
  – UNHCR’s main operational reporting portal for donors and key partners that provides an overview of populations of concern and funding information
  – **Pros**: Provides global snapshot of UNHCR activities; organized by refugee response situation; shows progress toward targets for key education indicators; provides visualizations
  – **Cons**: Limited indicators; no downloadable data; no subnational data

• **Source: UNHCR Operational Data Portal**  [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations)
  – For more information on this source, please refer to the previous webinar on Navigating Humanitarian Operations Education Data for EiE

Illustrative Indicators + Data Types

- **Populations of concern**: # of refugees, # of IDPs, # of returned refugees/IDPs, # of asylum seekers by status determination
- **Populations of concern**: # of people of concern by status/type
- **Funding**: contributions/expenditure by region, situation
- **Global Performance Indicators - Education**: # of children enrolled in primary education
Navigating UNHCR PopStats

**Activity 1:** Use UNHCR PopStats to identify how many Syrian refugees were in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey from 2016-2018.
Navigating Humanitarian Education Data

**Activity 1:** Use the filters on the left to select relevant years (i.e. 2016-2018), countries of residence (i.e. Jordan and Lebanon), county of origin (i.e. Syria), and data items to display (i.e. refugees).
Navigating UNHCR Global Focus

GLOBAL REPORT 2018

The Global Report highlights major achievements and challenges that UNHCR and its partners faced in the course of 2018 when responding to multiple crises and the urgent needs of some 74.8 million people of concern to the Office. You can also read...

LATEST OPERATIONAL UPDATES

waiting for cache...
Navigating UNHCR Global Focus

UNHCR Global Focus - Populations

UNHCR Global Focus - Themes (Education)
Data Source Overview: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

Source: IDMC [http://www.internal-displacement.org/](http://www.internal-displacement.org/)

- The main source of data and analysis on global internal displacement
- Provide verified, multi-sourced estimates of the number of people internally displaced or at risk of becoming internally displaced

Tools & Resources:
- **Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD):** Interactive platform in which users can explore data and create their own visuals or download datasets that contains numbers of IDPs by country, and number of new IDPs caused by conflict or disaster.
- **Displacement Data Exploration Tool:** A tool that allows users to generate custom visuals using IDMC, UNHCR, and World Bank data to explore displacement over time and in relation to other phenomena.
- **Country Profiles:** Overviews of key figures and analysis of internal displacement by country; includes snapshots of key estimates, overviews of causes and patterns of displacement, and priority needs.
- **Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID):** Annual report that synthesizes the most recent statistics of internal displacements caused by conflict and disasters.

Pros: Easily downloadable datasets in Excel format; comparable across countries; provide visualizations; provide tools to create custom visuals; complement data with research into drivers, patterns, and impacts of internal displacement

Cons: Lacks granular data; no disaggregations by gender or age; visualization tools may be difficult for non-specialist users

Illustrative Indicators + Data Types
- **IDP populations:** total # of IDPs, # of new displacements due to conflict, # of new displacements due to natural disaster
Navigating IDMC’s Global Internal Displacement Database

**Activity 2:** Use [IDMC’s GIDD](https://www.internal-displacement.org) to identify how many IDPs were in Iraq in 2018 and to find how many new displacements occurred due to conflict and disaster.
Activity 2: After navigating to the Displacement Data tab, select download full dataset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total number of IDPs (Conflict and violence) (as of 31 December 2018)</th>
<th>New displacements (Conflict and violence) (1 January - 31 December 2018)</th>
<th>New displacements (Disasters) (1 January - 31 December 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2,137,000</td>
<td>2,895,000</td>
<td>296,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep.</td>
<td>3,081,000</td>
<td>1,840,000</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>6,119,000</td>
<td>1,649,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>2,648,000</td>
<td>578,000</td>
<td>547,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2,216,000</td>
<td>541,000</td>
<td>613,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>641,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>9,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>668,000</td>
<td>459,000</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2,598,000</td>
<td>372,000</td>
<td>435,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>1,869,000</td>
<td>321,000</td>
<td>6,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen, Rep.</td>
<td>2,324,000</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>301,000</td>
<td>188,000</td>
<td>3,002,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>479,000</td>
<td>169,000</td>
<td>2,675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1,962,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5,761,000</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Download full dataset
Navigating IDMC’s Global Internal Displacement Database

**Activity 2:** Filter by Country Name and Year to find how many IDPs were in Iraq in 2018.
Data Source Overview: International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

- **Source:** IOM DTM [https://www.globaldtm.info/](https://www.globaldtm.info/)
  - A system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility
  - Provides information on needs of displaced populations, movements, and available resources specific to emergency situations

- **Tools & Resources:**
  - **Displacement Data Portal** ([https://displacement.iom.int/](https://displacement.iom.int/)): Online platform that contains reports, datasets, and data visualizations to better understand internal displacement monitored through the DTM.
    - *Baseline Assessments*: contains data on population presence
    - *Location Assessments*: contains information on needs in a community
    - *Site Assessments*: contains information on needs in a particular site
  - **Flow Monitoring Portal** ([https://migration.iom.int/](https://migration.iom.int/)): Online platform that contains DTM migration flow information products, including reports, datasets, and data visualizations of population flows.

- **Illustrative Indicators + Data Types**
  - IDP populations: # of IDPs and # of IDP families by location, shelter type, and length of displacement
  - Returnee populations: # of returnees by location and shelter type
  - Educational needs and resources*: priority needs of IDPs, education availability by site (*availability depends on context)

- **Pros**: Frequently updated; contains datasets used to create reports; provides global-level visualizations; contains information on individual IDPs and IDP households by location/site; occasionally provides information on education needs and resources; typically provide weekly/bi-weekly update reports

- **Cons**: Typically does not provide disaggregations by gender or age; data availability may be inconsistent
Navigating the IOM DTM Displacement Data Portal

**Activity 3:** Use the [IOM DTM Displacement Data Portal](https://www.globaldtm.info) to identify which Yemen governorate has the highest number of IDPs according to the most recent DTM round.
Navigating the IOM DTM Displacement Data Portal

**Activity 3:** After navigating to the Displacement Data Portal, select the Datasets tab.
Activity 3: Filter by country and select Yemen, then find the most recent round of DTM data collection.
Navigating the IOM DTM Displacement Data Portal

**Activity 3:** Find the governorate with the highest number of IDPs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessed Governorate</th>
<th>Total IDP Households</th>
<th>Total IDP Individuals (6 per HH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abyan</td>
<td>4,854</td>
<td>29,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>9,933</td>
<td>59,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Bayda</td>
<td>9,837</td>
<td>59,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Dhale'e</td>
<td>5,551</td>
<td>33,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Hudaydah</td>
<td>60,382</td>
<td>362,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Jawf</td>
<td>25,015</td>
<td>150,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Maharah</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>9,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Mahwit</td>
<td>6,922</td>
<td>41,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanat Al AsimahJI</td>
<td>40,623</td>
<td>243,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amran</td>
<td>42,041</td>
<td>252,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhamar</td>
<td>31,129</td>
<td>186,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadramaut</td>
<td>3,381</td>
<td>20,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajjah</td>
<td>62,470</td>
<td>374,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibb</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>216,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahj</td>
<td>11,582</td>
<td>69,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marib</td>
<td>128,338</td>
<td>770,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymah</td>
<td>9,409</td>
<td>56,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa'da</td>
<td>28,424</td>
<td>170,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sana'a</td>
<td>16,411</td>
<td>98,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabwah</td>
<td>4,599</td>
<td>27,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socotra</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>4,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taizz</td>
<td>68,625</td>
<td>411,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>607,875</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,647,250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) Migration Data Portal

- A platform that brings together comprehensive migration statistics from multiple sources including UNHCR, UN DESA, and IDMC.
Using population movement data from other clusters to inform education response

Example of a CCCM Cluster Dashboard from humanitarian response.info:
Iraq CCCM Dashboard, February 2018
What can Population Movement & Forced Displacement Data be used for in EiE?
What can Population Movement Data be used for in EiE?

To identify “populations of concern” at the national level

To identify reasons for displacement and movement

To identify the amount of IDPs/returnees by location (i.e. subnational, site)

To identify educational need and/or resources in IDP camps/host communities/areas of return

Key Indicators

- # of “people of concern” (refugees/IDPs) by country
- Reasons for displacement
- # of IDPs/returnees (by area of origin, location)
- # of IDPs who identify education as a need/# of camps with education provision

Population Movement Data Sources

- UNHCR PopStats
- IDMC
- IOM DTM
What is Conflict Data in an EiE Context?
Conflict Data Overview

• **What is it?**
  – Information on conflict, including conflict events, types, actors involved, locations, dates, fatalities, etc.
  – Key EiE-related indicators:
    • # of conflict events, # of conflict-related fatalities, attacks on schools, attacks on students, attacks on education personnel

• **Why is conflict data relevant to EiE?**
  – To better understand the conflict context and how this may impact the education sector
  – To understand conflict volatility and security situations in specific locations over time
  – To identify areas at risk for attacks on education
  – To advocate for more educational resources in specific locations
Who has Conflict Data and Where can I find it?
## Conflict Data - Who has it and Where can I find it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source &amp; Link</th>
<th>Source Description</th>
<th>Scale &amp; Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)** [https://ucdp.uu.se/](https://ucdp.uu.se/) | UCDP has an online database that contains information on war, civil unrest and organized violence | • National-level  
• 1946-2017 (~annual) |
| **Armed Conflict Location and Event Project (ACLED)** [https://www.acleddata.com/](https://www.acleddata.com/) | The ACLED Project collects, maps and analyzes data on conflict and has an online database that contains information on conflict events | • National and subnational levels  
• 1997-2019 (~monthly) |
| **Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA)** [http://www.protectingeducation.org/](http://www.protectingeducation.org/) | GCPEA produces policy and advocacy reports on attacks and threats to education in conflict settings | • Global or national-level reports  
• *Education Under Attack* report (~4 years)  
• General reports (~monthly) |

### Context-Specific Sources:
- Yemen Data Project  
- Syria Partner Network

These sources have context-specific information on conflict details | |

• National and subnational levels  
• Dates vary by source
Data Source Overview: ACLED

- **Source:** ACLED [https://www.acleddata.com/](https://www.acleddata.com/)
  - A disaggregated conflict collection, analysis, and crisis mapping project
  - Provides information on types of violence, actors involved, dates, locations, and fatalities, as well as analysis on conflict patterns and impact

- **Tools & Resources:**
  - **Data Export Tool** ([https://www.acleddata.com/data/](https://www.acleddata.com/data/)): Tool that allows users to customize downloadable data in .csv format.
  - **Curated Data Files** ([https://www.acleddata.com/curated-data-files/](https://www.acleddata.com/curated-data-files/)): Downloadable datasets curated by region (Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe) or by country-year.
  - **Data Dashboard** ([https://www.acleddata.com/dashboard/](https://www.acleddata.com/dashboard/)): Interactive data visualization that contains crisis profiles, key figures, and visuals including a map of conflict events by location and a graph of conflict events and fatalities over time.

- **Pros:** Wide-ranging, broad conflict dataset; provides subnational data; comparable across regions and countries; provide visualizations; complement data with research into drivers, patterns, and impacts of conflict
- **Cons:** Data may be difficult to analyze for non-specialists; data may not be useful for rapid response; Middle East data only available from 2015 to present; difficult to identify school-related conflict events

Illustrative Indicators + Data Types
- **Conflict events:** # of conflict events, locations, dates, actors involved, # of fatalities
Navigating ACLED’s Database

Activity 4: Use ACLED to download conflict data for Syria, Iraq and Yemen.
Navigating ACLED’s Database

**Activity 4:** After navigating to the Data tab, use the Data Export Tool to filter relevant countries and export the dataset.
ACLED’s Data Dashboard - Yemen Example

https://www.acleddata.com/dashboard/

CRISIS PROFILE

YEMEN CRISIS
2014-01-01 (ongoing)

The Yemeni civil war is a multidimensional conflict where local and national power struggles were aggravated by a regional proxy conflict. In March 2015, the Houthi Movement and military units loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, who seized control of the capital Sana’a in September 2014, dismissed the internationally recognised government led by Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, arrested several ministers and forced the President to flee. As the Houthi-Saleh forces were closing in on the southern port city of Aden, where President Hadi had sought refuge, Saudi Arabia formed a coalition of nine countries providing ground, air and naval support to restore Hadi’s government in Sana’a and prevent the Houthi-Saleh forces from overtaking Aden. Backed by the United States and the United Kingdom, the coalition included the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Sudan, Egypt, Jordan and Qatar. Simultaneously, several militia groups known as the Popular Resistance mobilised across southern Yemen to oppose the Houthi’s takeover of the country. Since the Houthi-Saleh forces were repulsed from Aden, ground fighting has largely clustered along a frontline that stretches from the northern and central highlands of Marib and Al Jawf to the coast of Hodeidah, through the flashpoint city.

KEY FIGURES

NUMBER OF EVENTS: 41,536
REPORTED FATALITIES: 95,860
REPORTED CIVILIAN DEATHS FROM DIRECT TARGETING: 11,844
NUMBER OF ARMED ACTIVE AGENTS: 223
Data Source Overview: GCPEA

- **Source: GCPEA** [http://www.protectingeducation.org/](http://www.protectingeducation.org/)
  - An organization that provides resources that highlight the incidence and impact of attacks on education in conflict and insecurity
  - Resources include country-specific reports and briefing papers on the impact of attacks on education, advocacy documents, and Safe Schools Declaration endorsement materials

  - GCPEA’s flagship report that explores the impact of attacks on education in multiple countries and includes information on attacks on schools, attacks on students and education personnel, military use of educational facilities, child recruitment at school, sexual violence at school, and attacks on higher education.

- **Pros**: Key source of information on attacks on education; resource library that includes numerous reports and documents; country-specific profiles included as part of *Education Under Attack 2018*

- **Cons**: Report is published every 4 years (however, this may change to every 2 years); typically does not include information on more developed countries; challenges with monitoring attacks on education
Navigating GCPEA’s Resources

Activity 5: Navigate to the Education Under Attack 2018 Syria country profile on the GCPEA website.
Navigating GCPEA’s Resources

**Activity 5:** After navigating to the *Education Under Attack 2018* report on the GCPEA home page, you will be taken to a virtual version of the report.
Navigating GCPEA’s Resources

**Activity 5:** Click “Read the Profiles” to find country profiles.

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**Introduction**

Types of Attacks

1. Attacks on Schools
2. Attacks on Students & Staff
3. Military Use of Facilities
4. Child Recruitment
5. Sexual Violence
6. Attacks on Higher Education

**What’s the Solution?**

[Read the Profiles]

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**Education Under Attack 2018**

A Global Study of Attacks on Schools, Universities, their Students and Staff, 2013-2017

In countries across the globe from Afghanistan to Colombia to India to Mali to Turkey to Yemen and on, students, teachers, and educational facilities are under siege. Targeted killings, rape, abduction, child recruitment, intimidation, threats, military occupation, and destruction of property are just some of the ways in which education is being attacked.

Between 2013 and 2017, there were more than 12,700 attacks, harming more than 21,000 students and educators in at least 70 countries. In 28 countries profiled in this report, at least 20 attacks on education occurred over the last 5 years.
Navigating GCPEA’s Resources

**Activity 5:** Select Syria to find the *Education Under Attack 2018* Syria country profile.
Navigating GCPEA’s Resources

Activity 5: Syria country profile for 2018.
The **Education and Conflict Monitor** is an initiative of the **Education Above All Foundation** in collaboration with its partners including the **Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack**, **Insecurity Insight**, and **Re-coded** to collect, share and visualize data on education insecurity.

- Interactive data visualization showing severity of attacks on education by country

- Education Under Attack 2018 downloadable datasets
What can Conflict Data be used for in EiE?
How can Conflict Data be used in EiE?

To identify the amount and types of attacks on education:
- # of educational facilities attacked
- # of students, teachers, education personnel attacked

To identify locations of conflict events (i.e. districts, communities, schools):
- # of conflict events by type and location

Key Indicators

Conflict Data Sources

ACLED

GCPEA Education Under Attack 2018 Profiles
Q&A

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