A New Method for Estimating the Prevalence of Attacks on Education - Somalia and DRC

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Objectives

Understand the existing avenues for monitoring and reporting of Attacks on Education.

Determine what responsibilities the actors in the education and protection sector view as their own.

Determine how the MRM is implemented, and the success of these efforts in identifying instances of attacks of education.
Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) established to “provide for the systematic gathering of accurate, timely and objective information on grave violations committed against children in armed conflict.” (2005)

6 Grave Violations

• Killing or maiming of children
• Recruitment or use of children by armed forces and groups
• Sexual Violence against Children
• Attacks against schools or hospitals
• Abduction of children
• Denial of humanitarian access for children
“Attacks on Education”

Intimidation, threats, theft, extortion, indoctrination, recruitment, abduction, kidnapping, arbitrary detention, injury, abuse, torture, sexual- or gender-based violence, forced labor, forced marriage, and murder, whether in school or on the way to school, as well as military use of schools, forced closure of schools, and partial or total destruction of school buildings or other facilities, by an armed group.

Definition derived from:
Education Under Attack 2014
Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack
Methodology

- Interviews with key informants
- Creation of attacks database
- Mapping of attacks
- Verification in the field
### Results

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizations Interviewed</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents Reported</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed</td>
<td>22 (78 % confirmation rate)</td>
<td>32 (100 % confirmation rate)</td>
<td>19 (83% confirmation rate)</td>
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For 2014, The UNSG’s Report on Children and Armed Conflict found **35 attacks on education**, including military use of schools (occupations) **throughout the DRC**.

In one month, our exercise produced **142 reported attacks** (including the 19 verified and new additional 27)-- in **only one province** of the DRC, for approximately the same period.
Surveilling Attacks on Education falls between the purview of the education and child protection sectors.

Many, if not most, Attacks on Education likely go undocumented in both study settings.

Local organizations and education institutions have great knowledge, but lack coordination and systematized documentation.

This method can provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on Attacks on education in a cost-effective manner.

Key Informants in all settings reported that monitoring of Attacks on education is considered a low priority, and wanted to see greater investment.

Key Informants will be more inclined to monitor and report if they believe that doing so would produce a commensurate response and that they would be safe.