



Pupils in one of the Al-Andalus School classrooms in Lahj Governorate in Yemen
Photo: Mohammed Bamatraf / Save the Children

YEMEN'S FORGOTTEN CHILDREN

THE URGENT CASE FOR FUNDING EDUCATION AND CHILD PROTECTION

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Children's lives have been torn apart after two years of brutal armed conflict in Yemen. They have been bombed, starved and denied the chance to go to school with a staggering 10.3 million children in need of humanitarian and protection assistance.¹

As the war continues, children's prospects of survival are being diminished day-by-day. Over 4,000 children have been killed or injured as a direct consequence of the conflict,² while every ten minutes a child under five dies due to preventable causes, including malnutrition.³ An estimated half a million children are at risk of dying from malnutrition if they do not urgently receive appropriate treatment.⁴

The conflict has disrupted every aspect of daily life, and the most vulnerable groups, which includes children, continue to pay the heaviest price. More than a million children are currently internally displaced and double that number are out of school, meaning a quarter of school-aged children are missing out on an education.⁵ This is having a devastating impact on their futures and the future of Yemen.



Zuhair*, 13, was at a crowded funeral in Yemen when an airstrike hit. Although miraculously he and his stepfather survived the attack, both were badly burned as a result of the explosion. Zuhair stayed at home for nearly a fortnight without medical attention and was in a lot of pain because his family could not afford to take him to hospital. Save the Children's Child Protection staff heard about Zuhair's case from the Child Protection Committees and immediately referred him to a local hospital. Although Zuhair's physical condition has improved and his burns are healing, he remains severely shocked and distressed following the attack, a consequence of his wounds and the horrors he witnessed. Once an outgoing, bright and energetic boy, he has now become introverted, unsociable, and apathetic after the incident. To help Zuhair, Save the Children intends to enroll him in one of our 'Child Friendly Spaces' where he can pursue activities, play and receive psychological support in order to help him come to terms with the traumatic experience he has suffered.

Photo: Anas Shahari / Save the Children

In spite of clear violations of International Humanitarian and Human Rights Laws committed during the past two years by all parties to the conflict,⁶ a lack of accountability has resulted in a complete disregard of international standards associated with the protection of civilian lives and infrastructure. Humanitarian access is routinely hampered, which continues

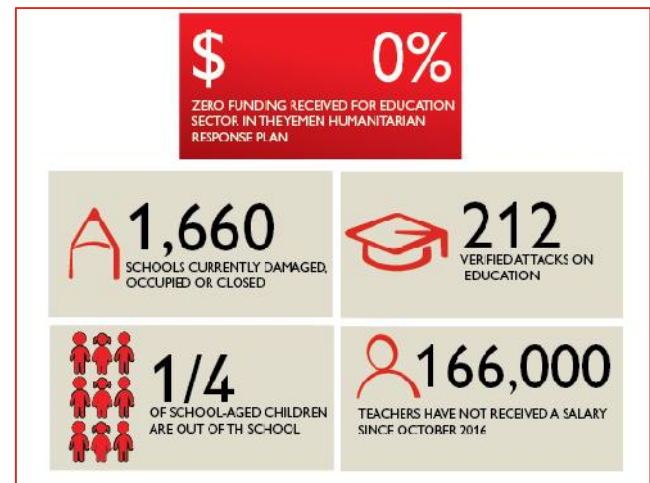
to have a negative impact on the health, protection and well-being of children throughout the country. Schools have also regularly been attacked – currently, more than 1,600 schools remain damaged, occupied or closed – which has contributed to the ongoing crisis in the education sector.⁷

Despite the magnitude of the humanitarian and protection crisis, the international response to date has been wholly inadequate. The 2016 UN Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen was only 60 per cent funded, and at time of writing, funding for this year's plan is just 14 per cent of the US\$2.1 billion required.⁸

In particular, education and protection are seriously underfunded. Of the US\$108.7 million requested for the two sectors in 2017, only US\$6.3 million has been pledged.⁹ Funding for food security and nutrition is crucial. But in order to ensure children's current and future development, well-being and safety we must also invest in education and protection. We have to learn the lessons of other conflicts and fund interventions in these areas now, before we lose a generation of psychologically scarred and uneducated children.

Save the Children has been working in Yemen since 1963. Over 400 staff have been responding since the conflict escalated to reach vulnerable children and their families across Yemen, and have provided humanitarian assistance to more than 1.5 million people, including nearly 900,000 children.

1. EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES



ZERO FUNDING CONTRIBUTED FOR EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES FOR THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

Without urgent funding, two million children will continue to be denied their basic right to education. Essential emergency repairs to classrooms, the provision of basic school furniture and supplies, establishment of temporary learning spaces, provision of alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school children, and psychosocial support cannot be provided without a significant increase in funding.

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Despite the critical role of education in ensuring the development, well-being and safety of children, none of the US\$36.5 million required to provide emergency education during 2017 has been committed as of 13 April 2017.¹⁰ Last year, the education sector of the Yemen's Response Plan received just US\$5.7 million – 17 per cent of the US\$33.4 million required.¹¹

Since the conflict escalated, funding from the Yemeni governing authorities for the education sector has also ceased. Teachers and educational supervisors in 13 governorates out of 22 haven't received salaries for six months. This represents 73 per cent of all teachers in the country who cover 79 per cent of the total student population.¹² Despite this lack of pay, the vast majority of teaching staff continue to report to work – but it is unclear how long this will continue should salaries remain unpaid.



Amira*, Principal of a girls' school in Sana'a: *"We currently have 2,700 female students which is more than before the conflict – children were scared to come at first but now they love the school, they love to learn and they feel safe here again. About 300 of the pupils are internally displaced. We used to have about 60 students per class, which was already a big number, but now we have 90 in some, especially in the first grades. Teachers have remained unpaid since September 2016. Six teachers have left because they live far from the school and can't afford to pay transportation fees. The school does not receive any financial support from the authorities. Before the conflict, classrooms were less crowded; we used to have water, electricity, cleaners, books and materials, arts classes, school inspectors, and everything! Now there is no electricity, we can't photocopy the exams, exercises, or any school material; we can't pump water and have no water in the bathrooms. Our school needs a lot of support: solar system, water trucking, stationary and material for recreational activities. Teachers need food baskets at least, and, of course, their salaries. Children need food, they need to eat breakfast so they can focus better during classes, and they need psychosocial support. But most important, we want this war to stop, we want to be safe everywhere."*

Photo: Mohammed Awadh /Save the Children

Save the Children's global research indicates that in times of emergency, children, their families and communities prioritize education.¹³ Education cannot wait and should be prioritized even in situations of armed conflict to ensure children's development and well-being at a time when they are most vulnerable. In a context like Yemen, where children are regularly exposed to extreme violence, recruitment by armed groups, child labour and early marriage,¹⁴ schools are vital

spaces of physical protection and psychosocial support¹⁵ Moreover, schools can provide a place for children to learn the skills they need to survive in such a hazardous environment, including landmine awareness and the importance of maintaining good health and hygiene practises.

With support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Radio Aid, Save the Children has reached over 35,000 children through our Education in Emergencies interventions since 2016. Activities include a Back to School Campaign and distributions of school kits to the children we helped enrol, classroom repairs, construction of temporary learning spaces, establishment of catch-up and remedial classes, rehabilitation and establishment of water and sanitation facilities as well as training teachers on key child protection issues.



Sali*, 14 years old, was displaced in Aden Governorate during July 2015 after her small house was damaged during a ground offensive. *"I was very sad after my brother and members of my family died. I tried to study but I couldn't focus because I just remembered their faces. I failed my exams and then I did not want to go back to school because I didn't want the other students to mock me for my failure. In the Child Friendly Space, they convinced me to return to school. I also asked myself: who is going to teach my children when I become a mother? Now I go to school every day, and I feel happy because I see my friends. I will study harder and become a teacher in the future"*

Photo: Mohammed Bamatraf /Save the Children

ACCESS TO QUALITY LEARNING

Children's access to education and the quality of education they receive have been negatively impacted by the conflict. Today, over two million children are out of school¹⁶ and nearly 4.5 million children are enrolled in areas where teachers' salaries have not been paid for six months. In many of these locations, schools have reduced teaching hours, while others are not functioning at all due to the absence of teachers.¹⁷

Damage, destruction and military and other uses of schools has limited the number of education facilities available. 1,660 schools remain damaged, occupied or closed, including 1,499 schools damaged as a result of attacks by parties to the conflict – 239 of them in Sa'ada Governorate.¹⁸ Many of the three million people forced to flee their homes have sought

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shelter in public buildings, including schools, putting them out of action completely or forcing IDPs and students to share facilities. Today, 143 schools are being used as shelter by IDPs.¹⁹ An example, includes a school in Al Madaribah District in Lahj Governorate, where the entire school premises is being used by IDPs as shelter, and those students still attending have to either study in the building's hallways or the school playground where other IDPs have also pitched tents.²⁰



Rabua Al Kiery school in Lahj Governorate is being used by families forced to flee their homes because of the conflict. As a result, over 800 primary and secondary level students cannot use the school facilities. Some of them are currently studying in three temporarily learning spaces (tents) which are not enough to accommodate all of them; the rest of the classes take place under the trees. The closest functioning school is about one hour by feet.

Photo: Mohammed Bamatraf / Save the Children

Meanwhile, schools which remain open are often overcrowded,²¹ face shortages of qualified teachers, and lack sanitation facilities and basic school equipment including desks, chairs and text books. This poses enormous challenges to delivering quality education, particularly in terms of traditionally excluded and marginalized groups such as muhamasheen,²² girls, IDPs, and children from rural communities. Although education is free in Yemen, the economic collapse has resulted in hundreds of thousands of families unable to afford even the most basic of education materials or to cover transportation fees to allow their children to travel to and from school.

Given the often immediate and ferocious nature of the conflict in many communities, many IDP families have fled their homes with few of their personal possessions, including documentation. This is having a significant impact on the ability of children to register in new schools because they lack the school certificates required for enrollment. Save the Children has been advocating with the relevant authorities to allow displaced students to continue their studies. As a consequence, guidance has been issued to ensure displaced students have access to education even if their school credentials are missing.²³ However, despite this welcome development, anecdotal evidence suggest that some schools still remain unwilling to accept these children on the grounds that schools are already overcrowded.



Sarah*, 12 years old, is a displaced girl now living in Hodeidah and is unable to access education: *"My family and I have been displaced since the war started. I used to go to school every day, but now I don't. I lost all of my school documents and certificates when I fled with my family from the deadly airstrikes. I could have been in the sixth grade now if I had not missed two years during my displacement. I feel sad when I see my cousins going and coming back from school, but I hide my feelings. However, I am now registered in a child friendly space - I spend my time drawing and playing with my new friends. I love to study, and I love the CFS. I want to be a police officer in the future to protect my family. I wish I could go back to my school and village; I wish with all my heart that the war stops."*

Photo: Ali Alashwal / Save the Children



With support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, more than a hundred students between the first and third grades received Back to School kits in Kadan village in Lahj Governorate in January 2017.

Photo: Mohammed Bamatraf / Save the Children

ATTACKS ON SCHOOLS

Attacks on educational facilities have been designated by the UN Security Council as one of six grave violations which children should be protected against during conflict.²⁴ In some instances, attacks in Yemen are alleged to have been deliberate and in violation of International Humanitarian Laws.²⁵ Between March 2015 and March 2017, the UN has verified 216 attacks on education facilities, including schools and education personnel.²⁶ All parties to the conflict have perpetrated such attacks, but the Saudi-led coalition has been identified by verifiable sources being responsible for more than half of the recorded incidents.²⁷ In addition to the lives lost and structural damage caused, the fear of aerial

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bombardments and ground attacks has also resulted in parents often choosing to keep their children at home.



Al-Muzat School in Hajjah Governorate
Photo: Ali Alashwal / Save the Children

The military use of schools has likewise put schools out of action, disrupted education and endangered children. Today, 24 schools are being used for military purposes – 21 of them in Taiz Governorate alone.²⁸ Not only does this disrupt the delivery of education, but it also encourages opposing forces to perceive schools as legitimate military targets.

2. CHILD PROTECTION IN EMERGENCIES

A PROTECTION CRISIS

After more than two years of war, parties to the conflict have created a vast protection crisis in which an estimated 11.3 million people (including 6.2 million children) face daily threats to their safety and well-being.²⁹ The 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan requests US\$72.2 million for planned emergency protection interventions for 3.5 million people, including 1.9 million children.³⁰ At time of writing, only US\$6.3 or nine per cent has so far been received.³¹

Children are facing critical protection challenges, including risk of death and injury due to airstrikes, ground fighting, and the use of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs). While girls are more likely to face gender-based violence (GBV), boys are recruited into armed groups. Children are also experiencing family separation; conflict-related psychological trauma; exploitation and lack of access to protection services. There is an urgent need to expand Child Protection programming to confront these challenges and ultimately save countless lives. Donors must therefore increase their funding in this critical and often overlooked sector.



Sadiq*, 47 years old, is a school principal in Sana'a. He is showing unexploded devices and remnants of war he found in the school grounds after an airstrike hit a nearby area.

Photo: Mohammed Awadh / Save the Children

Save the Children currently supports 18 Child Friendly Spaces across the country where children can play, interact with other children and receive psychosocial support. We also fund eight Mobile Child Protection Teams that provide psychosocial support services, conduct awareness raising activities and case manage to vulnerable children. Through integrated Child Protection and Education programming which started in 2016 and was made possible with support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency, Save the Children is conducting Mine Risk Education orientation sessions for thousands of adults and children. They take place in schools and other locations where children gather to raise awareness about the hazards of landmines and unexploded ordnance in order to reduce the risk of injury and death. So far, over 37,000 people have attended such sessions, including nearly 26,000 children. Since May 2015, with support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the IKEA Foundation, Save the Children has reached more than 323,000 children through our Child Protection activities.

Save the Children also works in partnership with 13 local community-based organizations to implement Child Protection activities, building and strengthening the technical expertise of communities to respond to the needs of their children. Through national radio stations, we have also run radio campaigns to raise awareness among audiences highlighting the importance of upholding children rights in emergencies with messages developed and delivered by children themselves.

With increased funding, Save the Children could expand child protection programming to other areas where protection needs are not being met. This includes Taiz, Aden and Lahj.

GRAVE VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN

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Grave violations against children have increased dramatically since the conflict escalated in March 2015 and the safety and security of children is threatened on a daily basis by the ongoing hostilities. Children have so far accounted for nearly one third of the total civilian casualties.³² From 26 March 2016 to 31 March 2017, 4,137 child casualties have been verified by the UN³³ which includes 1,595 girls and boys who have been needlessly killed. This equates to nearly six children killed or injured every day as a direct consequence of the conflict.³⁴

As family resources diminish and the war intensifies, recruitment and use of children by armed groups has escalated. Although verified cases are relatively low at 1,675, real numbers are undoubtedly much higher.³⁵ Recent reports also shows that younger recruits are now also taking a much more active role in the fighting,³⁶ previously manning checkpoints but now fighting on the frontlines.



Taher* was 15 years old when he attended one of Save the Children's Child Friendly Space (CFS) and learned about his rights to education and protection. His father tried to persuade him to join an armed group by telling him that he should serve and protect his country but Taher refused and then sought support and advice in the CFS. The Child Protection team along with a volunteer social worker trained on children's rights and Child Protection guidelines, helped Taher confront his father with examples and persuasive arguments. Taher told his father that he can serve his country not by fighting but by being educated and becoming a doctor – one of his dreams. Taher's father was convinced and he let him continue his education.

Photo: Mohammed Awadh / Save the Children

All parties to the conflict are responsible for grave violations against children. According to the UN Secretary General's 2016 report on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) the Saudi-led Coalition was responsible for the majority of child deaths and injuries while pro-Houthi forces were responsible for higher levels of child recruitment.³⁷

In response, Save the Children has established 18 Child Protection Committees across Yemen which detect children at risk and refer them to our child protection case management teams. The Committees are trained by our technical staff on key child protection issues, children's rights and referral mechanisms within Save the Children or through another service provider.



Adam*, six years old, and his family are displaced from Hajjah Governorate. They fled when airstrikes targeted their home town. Just a few days after they left, their home was hit and completely destroyed. Now the family of eight is struggling to survive in a small house in Amran – the father tries to support the family by driving a motorbike, but he struggles to even cover the daily rental costs. One day Adam was injured when shrapnel from an airstrike hit his neck when he was fetching water with his mother. The local Child Protection Committees, established by Save the Children, referred Adam to our case management teams. Adam received financial help to get urgent surgery to save his life, and later he received psychosocial support to help him recover from the traumatic incident.

Photo: Beatriz Ochoa / Save the Children

INVISIBLE WOUNDS

The often unreported psychological impact of the conflict has also been devastating for children. As Save the Children research in Syria has shown, toxic stress in children arises from prolonged exposure to violence and traumatic experiences such as the loss of loved ones.³⁸ In Yemen, children are often exposed to multiple traumatic experiences and children are routinely showing symptoms of distress, anxiety, low-self-esteem, sadness, a lack of concentration and limited problem-solving skills.³⁹ Addressing these issues quickly can prevent the long term impact on a child's cognitive, behavioural, and emotional development.⁴⁰ With support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Save the Children has provided psychosocial support to over 50,000 children but there are tens of thousands of others without any kind of support. Ultimately children need to live in an environment in which they are not in daily fear for their lives. Furthermore, many of these affected are in need of specialized mental health and psychosocial support services to help them to come to terms with the harrowing experiences they have witnessed. These services are however largely unavailable across Yemen and children continue to suffer in silence. As the conflict enters its third year and with inadequate funding for psychosocial support programmes, many children will carry the invisible wounds caused by the violence and exposure to traumatic experiences into adulthood.

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Ali*, 9, was seriously injured in an airstrike in June 2016 in Sa'ada Governorate, as his 12-member family were preparing to eat their evening meal. The incident left Ali deaf and unable to speak. Save the Children identified Ali's case through our Child Protection Communities, which are a group of community members trained to identify children's needs and report them to Save the Children's Case Management team. The team referred Ali's case to a local hospital, which provided him with hearing aids for both ears. Save the Children also funded surgery on his tonsils and registered him with a speech therapist. He is now slowly starting to talk again. Ali's mother told Save the Children: *"Ali likes going to school. One of our neighbors gave him used notebooks that belonged to her daughter. Almost all the pages are used, but he can always find a few pages to write on. It is better than nothing. We can't afford to buy him a notebook."*

Photo: Mohammed Awadh / Save the Children

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

DONORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO:

- Support the humanitarian community to meet the needs of Yemen's population by fully funding the US\$2.1 billion for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, which is currently only 14 per cent funded.
- Recognize education and child protection as two core components of the Yemen humanitarian response and fully fund the US\$36.5 million required under the 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for emergency education services and US\$72.2 for protection to ensure that children affected by conflict in Yemen have access to quality learning opportunities and to adequate protection services.
- Make a political commitment to ensure that all children displaced by the conflict receive quality education within one month of their displacement.

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL TO:

- Include in the 16th Secretary-General's Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict, to be published in 2017, all parties responsible for grave violations against children in Yemen in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1998.

PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT TO:

- Agree an immediate ceasefire and resume without preconditions, talks to find a long overdue peaceful solution to the conflict.
- Uphold obligations under International Humanitarian and Human Rights Laws to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure and end all grave violations against children, including attacks on schools and hospitals. Specifically, all parties must immediately end attacks against educational facilities, personnel, and students as well as a stop to the military use of schools in accordance with the *Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict* and the *Safe Schools Declaration*.
- Stop the use of explosive weapons with wide-area effects in populated areas, in order to avoid the devastating and predictable harm to civilians, including death and injury, and to civilian infrastructure that their use entails. Furthermore, end all use of internationally banned weapons such as cluster munitions and landmines.
- Allow for safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access to all populations in need of assistance.

EDUCATION AUTHORITIES TO:

- Prioritise the identification of alternative accommodation for displaced persons occupying schools with support from the humanitarian community.
- Prioritise, with support from the Education Cluster, the re-opening of the 1,660 schools currently closed, and enforce the enrollment of internally displaced students even if they lack school certificates.

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* Indicates that names have been changed to protect identity

ENDNOTES

¹ UN OCHA, Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017

² UNICEF Yemen, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism against grave violations on children's rights, verified figures from 26 March 2015 to 31 March 2017

³ UNICEF, news note: "Malnutrition amongst children in Yemen at an all-time high, warns UNICEF", Sana'a, Yemen, 12 December 2016, available [here](#).

⁴ 462,000 children are severely malnourished, according to UN OCHA 2017, *op. cit.*

⁵ Yemen Task Force on Population Movement – 12th Report, January 2017 and UN OCHA 2017, *op. cit.*

⁶ See for example UN Secretary General's Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict, 2016 (A/70/835 – S/2016/360)

⁷ Yemen Education Cluster, 'Affected Schools Update' February 2017

⁸ UN OCHA, Financial Tracking System, accessed April 13, 2017

⁹ UN OCHA April 2017, *op. cit.*

¹⁰ *Idem*

¹¹ UN OCHA, Financial Tracking System 2016

¹² Yemen Education Cluster, 'Teachers Salary Dilemma' presented to the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team, April 2017

¹³ Save the Children, [What do Children Want in times of Emergency and Crisis? They Want an Education](#), June 2015

¹⁴ Today, over two thirds of girls are married before they reach the age of 18, compared to 50 per cent before March 2015, according to UNICEF, [Falling Through the Cracks](#). The Children of Yemen', March 2017

¹⁵ Save the Children, 'What is Education in Emergencies?' [https://www.savethechildren.org.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/5739/Education_in_Emergencies_one_pager_brief_final.pdf] accessed on April 2017

¹⁶ UN OCHA 2017, *op. cit.*

¹⁷ Yemen Education Cluster, April 2017, *op. cit.*

¹⁸ Yemen Education Cluster, February 2017, *op. cit.*

¹⁹ *Idem*

²⁰ Healthcare and Relief Organization, Al Madaribah Wa Al Arah District Situation, Lahj Governorate, Rapid Assessment, 22 December 2016

²¹ Overcrowding was already an issue before the crisis but recent Education Cluster Needs Assessments in Aden and Lahj governorates found that there were average 68 and 60 children per class respectively, 50 per cent more than the already high 40-45 stipulated in Ministry of Education guidance.

²² Muhamasheen, also referred as Al-Akhdam, are considered an outcaste community in Yemen and are discriminated against on all levels. About 10 per cent of Yemenis are believed to be Muhamasheen. They have the lowest school enrolment rate and illiteracy rate as compared to the Yemen's general population's children.

²³ UNICEF, *In Yemen, eager to learn, despite the fighting*, 25 September 2015

[http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/yemen_85650.html], accessed May 2016

²⁴ UN Security Resolution 1612 (2005) on Children and Armed Conflict, (S/RES/1612)

²⁵ See for example the UN Security Council Final Report on the Panel of Experts on Yemen, 31 January 2017, (S/2017/8)

²⁶ UNICEF Yemen, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism against grave violations on children's rights, verified figures from 26 March 2015 to 31 March 2017

²⁷ UN Secretary General 2016, *op. cit.*

²⁸ Yemen Education Cluster, February 2017, *op. cit.*

²⁹ UN OCHA 2017, *op. cit.*

³⁰ UN OCHA, Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2017

³¹ UN OCHA April 2017, *op. cit.*

³² According to [OHCHR](#), 13,035 civilian casualties have been registered between 26 March 2015 and 24 March 2017. According to UNICEF Yemen, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism against grave violations on children's rights, from 26 March 2015 to 31 March 2017, 4,137 children casualties have been verified

³³ UNICEF Yemen, Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, *op. cit.*

³⁴ *Idem*.

³⁵ *Idem*

³⁶ UNICEF, [Falling Through the Cracks](#). The Children of Yemen', March 2017

³⁷ UN Secretary General 2016, *op. cit.*

³⁸ Save the Children, [Invisible Wounds](#): The impact of six years of war on the mental health of Syria's children', March 2017

³⁹ Save the Children, 'The impact of the conflict on Yemeni internally displaced children' August 2015

⁴⁰ Global Education Cluster and Global Protection Cluster (Child Protection sub-cluster), 'Child Protection and Education in Emergencies' [<http://educationcluster.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Child-Protection-and-Education-in-Emergencies-Increase-effectiveness.pdf>] accessed on March 2017