The Problem

Between 2009 and 2012, national armed forces and non-state armed groups used schools and universities in at least 24 countries in conflicts across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and South America.

Countries with education institutions used for military purposes 2009-2012:

- Afghanistan
- Burma/Myanmar
- Central African Republic
- Colombia
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Egypt*
- Ethiopia*
- India
- Indonesia*
- Iraq
- Israel/occupied Palestinian Territory
- Kenya*
- Libya
- Mali
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Syria
- Thailand
- Yemen
- Zimbabwe*

*Please note, the uses in Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe presumably didn’t occur during war time.
Schools and universities have been used as:
- Bases and barracks.
- Detention facilities and interrogation and torture centers.
- Defensive or offensive positions, including observation posts.
- Military training facilities.
- Weapons and ammunition storage.

Military use of schools and universities can result in:
- The school’s conversion into a legitimate military target under international humanitarian law.
- Death or injury to students, teachers and school staff.
- Damage or destruction to education buildings and support structures, requiring expensive reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- Long-term school closures.
- Displacement of students to schools away from their home communities.
- Declines in student attendance, enrollment, and rates of transition to higher levels.
- Declines in availability of teachers.
- Negative psychological impacts on students, teachers and communities.
- Disproportionate impacts on girls.

**Why Your Voice Matters**

Schools provide:
- Life-saving information.
- Mitigation for the psychological impact of war.
- Protection of children from trafficking, sexual violence and recruitment by armed groups.
- A safe space to learn that offers a sense of normalcy, routine and calm amid the chaos of war.

EMUS Campaign encourages governments to:
- Recognize the incidence and impact of military use.
- Adhere to international law.
- Monitor and report military use of schools.
- Take preventative measures to avoid military use of schools.
- Improve negotiations with national armed forces and armed groups to stop or prevent their use of schools.
- Seek accountability to those who use schools in a manner that violations international humanitarian law.
- Strengthen legal standards.
- Incorporate new rules into their policies for their armed forces to say that they will not use schools for military purposes in the future.

**Millions of students have been affected by militaries in schools. Join the campaign to End Military Use of Schools!**

[www.emuscampaign.org](http://www.emuscampaign.org)