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STATES THAT HAVE ENDORSED THE SAFE SCHOOLS DECLARATION
Some existing examples of good practice

**DRC Ministry of Defence Directive:**
"I urge you to educate all members of the [Congolese army] that all those found guilty of one of the following shortcomings will face severe criminal and disciplinary sanctions: ...Attacks against schools ... requisition of schools ... for military purposes, destruction of school facilities."

**South Sudan Order of Army Chief of Staff:**
"All SPLA members are prohibited from ... Occupying of using schools in any manner. The SPLA members violating the directives are subject to the full range of disciplinary and administrative measures available under South Sudanese and International Law."

**2002 Agreement Between Sudan and SPLA:**
"the Parties specifically commit themselves... to refrain from endangering the safety of civilians by intentionally using them as “human shields” or by using civilian facilities such as ... schools to shield otherwise lawful military targets"
Implementation of the Guidelines

**Switzerland: Explicit protections of education institutions in the draft manual on the law of armed conflict for the armed forces**

“Educational institutions are to be treated with particular caution. Their destruction may amount to particularly grave disadvantages for a people and the future of a country. Moreover, children, who require extra protection due to their vulnerability, are present in schools. In addition, universities as well as other institutions of higher education often constitute or host significant cultural objects. Therefore, in applying the principles of precautions and proportionality, particular importance has to be attached to educational institutions. Their military use should be avoided.”

**New Zealand: Explicit protection of educational institutions in the draft manual of armed force law**

“[New Zealand Defence Forces (NZDF)] are only to use the buildings of educational institutions for military purposes if it is absolutely necessary to do so. In such cases all feasible steps are to be taken to ensure that: (a) Civilians and in particular, children are protected from the effects of attack upon the institutions by opposing forces — including where necessary the removal of such persons from the vicinity; (b) Such use is for the minimum time possible; (c) The adverse effects upon children, in particular in respect to their right to education, are minimized to the maximum extent possible.”
Implementation of the Guidelines

Norway: Safeguarding the civilian character of dual-use facilities in the event of armed conflict

“Many of Norway's military bases are located in scarcely populated areas. In these places there are some “dual use”-objects, in terms of buildings that are owned by the Armed Forces and put at the disposal of the local population simply because it financially wouldn't be sustainable, or even affordable, to build twice as many buildings. Sometimes these buildings are used for education. For example, gym centers used by schools for physical education as well as by the army for physical training of the forces. ... As part of the implementation process the Ministry of Defence has interpreted the Guidelines to mean the following: ... [] If the Armed Forces own realty/buildings that is/are being rented out/leased to civilian educational facilities, the leasing contracts are, for the future, to contain a cancellation clause if an armed conflict should occur on Norwegian territory.” 37
Implementation of the *Guidelines*
Implementation of the Guidelines
Data Collection

Monitoring, Reporting and Responding to Attacks on Education
Strengthening the protective role of education in armed conflict
Fostering exchanges and strengthening political support
Meetings of endorsing states
Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack

What Ministries Can Do to Protect Education from Attack and Schools from Military Use
A Menu of Actions

What Schools Can Do to Protect Education from Attack and Military Use

IMPLEMENTING THE GUIDELINES
A TOOLKIT TO GUIDE UNDERSTANDING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTING SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES FROM MILITARY USE DURING ARMED CONFLICT

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