

PROGRESS IN GETTING ALL CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS INTO SCHOOL IS BEING HELD BACK BY CONFLICT

34 MILLION

Half of out-of-school children and adolescents live in conflict countries.*

CONFLICT EXACERBATES ALREADY EXISTING INEQUALITIES

Children in conflict countries are 4% more likely to be out of school as the poorest countries are twice as likely to be out of school if they live in a conflict country.

Adolescent girls are almost two and a half times more likely to be out of school than their peers elsewhere.

Adolescent boys are twice as likely to be out of school if they live in a conflict country.

INEFFECTIVE AID SYSTEMS ARE LEAVING PEOPLE IN NEED FALLING THROUGH THE CRACKS

Over 4 million children and youth would have been without humanitarian assistance, even if the 4% target was met, 15.5 million children and youth without humanitarian assistance.

In Afghanistan, the 4% target would have left 1.6 million children and youth without humanitarian assistance.

In Sudan, the 4% target would have left 3 million children and youth without humanitarian assistance.

In Syria, the 4% target would have left 2.5 million children and youth without humanitarian assistance.

In Haiti, the 4% target would have left 400,000 children and youth without humanitarian assistance.


EDUCATION IS A LOW PRIORITY IN TIMES OF CRISIS

In 2014, education received only 2% of humanitarian aid... the minimum 4% target set in 2011. This is now seen as insufficient and needs revision.

In 2013, 21 million people in conflict countries... with the majority of education appeal requests left unmet... only 3 million people received humanitarian assistance, leaving 18 million without help.

Education in 2013... through the cracks.

EDUCATION IN CONFLICT

WHAT CAN WE DO TO ENSURE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CONFLICT EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT TO EDUCATION?

There is a US$38 billion finance gap per child.

There is a US$113 finance gap per adolescent for education in conflict.

This equates to US$2.3 billion in total.

Ten times what education receives from humanitarian aid.

This must be filled urgently.

In 2015, even if the 4% target was met, 5.4 million children and youth would have been without humanitarian assistance.

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