

PASSPORT

FOR A BETTER FUTURE



EDUCA
an S&D initiative





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EDUCA INITIATIVE #GOFOR4

A PASSPORT TO A BETTER FUTURE



Name:

Too many to mention

Age:

From 5 years old

Place of birth:

All continents

Percentage of humanitarian aid dedicated to education:

1.95%

Number of primary school age children in conflict areas:

33.8 MILLION

In Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey the national education infrastructure simply cannot cope with the increased student population including:

700,000 refugee children

WWW.EDUCA.EU<<<< 33.8 MILLION CHILDREN IN CONFLICT

AREAS NEED EDUCATION<<HUMANITARIAN<<AID<TO<<<4%

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About EDUCA

1 billion children & young people living in conflict-affected areas

Only **1.95%** of global humanitarian aid is allocated to education



Education is key

Education plays a key role in preventing man-made humanitarian crises by avoiding conflicts and preventing a vicious circle of violence in post-conflict situations.

Education in humanitarian emergencies is crucial to address key issues on the European and global political agenda, including migration and security.

Yet, only 1.95% of global humanitarian aid is allocated to education – despite the fact that in humanitarian crisis situations the affected communities usually see their children's education as a key priority, right after basic subsistence needs. Substantial efforts and sacrifices are often made by communities to ensure their education can continue.

The EU and the international community should listen and respond to this clear need by focusing on and investing in access to education for children affected by humanitarian crises.

Our call for Action

For us in the S&D Group, education should be a key part of the response to humanitarian emergencies.

Therefore, we join the global education community in calling for international donors to commit to allocating 4% of humanitarian aid to education. If funding for education in emergencies received 4% of this spending, about **7 million children** could benefit from emergency education programmes.

At the same time, this would create a much-needed stronger link between humanitarian aid and development co-operation policies.

The first step on this path should be that the EU does its share by earmarking 4% of its humanitarian aid for education.

Increasing access to education leads to better economic prospects, improved health and makes us all better citizens whilst having a profound impact on society as whole.

Doubling the percentage of youth with secondary education from 30% to 60% has the potential to halve the risk of conflict. A good quality education may not be enough to counter extremism, but could play a critical role in helping young people resist recruitment into extremist causes.

Education can promote tolerance as well as global citizenship skills. It is key for peaceful and inclusive societies.

Our Goal

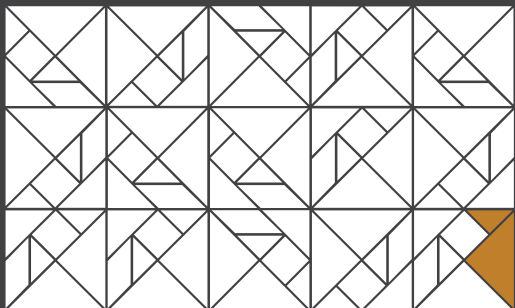
Increase the percentage of humanitarian aid spending from



by 2018

The Numbers

Education remains the least-funded humanitarian sector globally, receiving less than **2%** of overall humanitarian funding.



Total Global Spending

on humanitarian response in 2014 amounted to US\$24.5 billion but under US\$500 million were committed to education.



12% of People

could be lifted out of poverty if all students in poor countries had basic reading skills.



In 2014

the EU institutions contributed US\$2.3bn to humanitarian aid.



61 Million

children of primary-school age are out of school. More than half of them live in poor countries affected by conflicts.



226+ Million

children do not attend secondary school.



Gender Disparities

are exacerbated by conflicts. Girls are almost 2.5 times more likely to be out of school if they live in conflict-affected countries.



Educated Mothers'

children are less likely to be undersized or malnourished. In fact, each additional year of maternal education helps reduce the child mortality rate by 2%.



Young Women

in conflict areas are 90% more likely to be out of secondary school, than their male counterparts elsewhere.



Educated Girls

and women are less vulnerable to HIV infection, human trafficking and other forms of exploitation and are more likely to marry later and have fewer children. An education can help reduce the spread of infectious diseases.



Conflict-affected

children are more than twice as likely to be out of school compared with those in countries not affected by conflict.



US\$219

on average per child is required to achieve quality primary education and US\$353 per child to achieve lower secondary education.



Education Empowers

women to make healthy decisions about their lives. For example, women in Mali with a secondary level education or higher have an average of three children, while those with no education have an average of seven.



4 Million

new classrooms are needed in the worlds poorest countries to accommodate those who are not in school.



One Extra School Year

can increase a woman's earnings by 10% to 20%.



2 Million

more teachers are needed.



33.8 Million

children and adolescents in conflict-affected countries are out of school.



One Third of Aid Appeals

allocated no humanitarian funding to education.



Humanitarian Aid

answered only 36% of education funding requests in 2014 compared to 60% for other sectors.



US\$38 gap

in finance per child and a US\$113 finance gap per adolescent for education in conflict areas.

Sources:

UNESCO
United Nations
European Commission
Save the Children
Unicef
OECD
Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation
Overseas Development Institute
The World Bank



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