



Global impact of funding cuts on children and their protection in humanitarian contexts

April 2025

Advocacy Working Group

Assessment, Measurement, and Evidence Working Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March and April 2025, the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action conducted a data gathering exercise to understand the impact of global humanitarian funding cuts on children and their protection in humanitarian crises. Over 250 child protection practitioners from across 55 countries responded to a survey, with additional insights gathered through interviews and data shared by five leading child protection agencies. The findings are stark: funding cuts are having devastating and far-reaching consequences for children across humanitarian contexts.

Children are directly impacted by the funding cuts

Funding cuts have resulted in the suspension of critical child protection interventions for children. The five agencies that participated in the interviews report 1.1 million children across more than 23 countries are directly impacted by cuts - with evidence of the true extent of the compounding impacts on children likely to take time to emerge. In the most severe cases, children are being left without care, in detention without protection and legal support, subjected to child marriage or sexual exploitation, and even face the risk of death—such as children experiencing suicidal ideation or those threatened by so-called honour killings.

Child protection interventions have been hit hard across the globe at all levels of humanitarian response

Eighty percent of survey respondents report that funding cuts have significantly or very significantly affected children's protection, with the most serious consequences felt at the sub-national and national level. Local and national NGOs are being hit the hardest—over half of respondents from these organisations report losing more than 40% of their child protection budgets. International actors are also seeing major reductions: one INGO reported losing 36% of its direct and pipeline child protection portfolio across 20 humanitarian responses, while another cited a 25% loss in its global child protection portfolio.

Child protection staffing and capacity are rapidly shrinking, with severe impacts on agencies' ability to meet the Child Protection Minimum Standards

Seventy percent of organisations have reduced frontline staff; 62% have cut capacity-strengthening; and 52% have lost technical advisors. One INGO terminated 233 staff globally, while another cut its team by 79% in one context. This is leading to the collapse of case management services, interruptions in support for survivors of abuse, and halted outreach to vulnerable communities. In Ukraine, caseworkers can no longer visit families. In Ethiopia, entire districts have lost child protection coverage. In Colombia, cuts come amid surging child recruitment and armed violence. These staffing reductions also severely weaken the monitoring of grave violations of children in armed conflict and accountability mechanisms.

Budget cuts across sectors are compounding risks to children's protection and well-being

Cuts across all sectors are reducing access to basic needs and essential services, and compounding children's exposure to protection risks. The most significant knock-on effects are reported in protection, education, GBV and health. Cuts across multiple sectoral programmes, many of which previously included specific child protection elements, are no longer operating, leaving children vulnerable to harm such as exploitation, trafficking, and child recruitment. The loss of these services and support across sectors compounds the challenges families face in crisis settings, further diminishing their capacity to cope.

INTRODUCTION

Children have the right to be protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence. Yet, in humanitarian crises children suffer first and most, with devastating consequences for their immediate safety and long-term well-being. The humanitarian system is under unprecedented strain. Major donors, including the US and key European governments, have drastically reduced humanitarian funding or signalled further cuts. In 2024 alone, the US contributed USD \$14 billion—41.8% of the global appeal.¹ Reductions or anticipated cuts from the UK, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium and the EU risk further deepening the crisis. These cuts come just as conflicts and disasters are escalating, hitting children hardest.²

Across regions, including refugee, migrant and internal displacement contexts, child protection programmes have been closed. This includes case management, family tracing and alternative care for unaccompanied and separated children, sexual and gender-based violence programming for child survivors, support for children associated with armed forces and groups, and children in detention, vital mental health and psychosocial support interventions, and approaches to support families and communities protect children. **Reduced funding is leaving children increasingly vulnerable to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence, and in the most severe cases is leading to life-threatening harms.**

About this briefing note

This briefing note is based on a data-gathering exercise led by [the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#) to understand the impact of humanitarian funding cuts on children and their protection. A global survey was completed by 250 child protection practitioners working in humanitarian settings across 55 countries. Of these respondents:

- 75% work at the national or subnational levels.
- 45% work for local or national non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
- 60% are based in Africa, 15% in Asia, and the rest are spread across the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and North America.

To complement the survey findings, the Alliance conducted in-depth interviews with five child protection agencies—four international and one national. These agencies shared data on funding reductions, programmatic impact, and changes in service coverage across 23+ countries. Together, the survey and interviews provide a global snapshot, combining quantitative insights with qualitative, field-level examples to highlight the severe and multi-layered impact of funding cuts on children's protection across humanitarian crises. This briefing is intended to support engagement with humanitarian leadership, donors, governments and practitioners to mitigate the impacts of the funding cuts.

Please note that the data was collected between March and mid-April 2025 and should be considered a time-bound snapshot of the realities organisations, children, and their families face.

¹ <https://www.icvanetwork.org/uploads/2025/03/Lives-on-the-Line-Final-Report.pdf>

² <https://alliancecpha.org/en/TheUnprotected2023>

FINDINGS

1. Children are directly impacted by the funding cuts

Funding cuts are resulting in the suspension of critical protection interventions for children exposed to extreme risk. The five agencies that participated in the interviews report 1.1 million children across more than 23 countries have already been directly impacted by cuts of more than USD \$110 million, with the true extent of the compounding impacts on children likely to take some time to fully unfold.

The children most vulnerable to harm from the abrupt loss of support include those **in alternative care being supported with family tracing and reunification after separation from their family members, child survivors of sexual violence or those at high risk of sexual exploitation**. It also includes **children associated with armed forces or armed groups, including those who may be living in interim care centres or detained for security reasons, or children who have experienced injury or inhumane treatment**. Many of these experiences amount to grave or other serious child rights violations under international humanitarian and human rights law.

One organisation has mapped out that, as of April, an estimated 8,000 girls and boys at high risk of harm stopped receiving critical case management services across eight countries, with the greatest impacts in **Ethiopia** and **Tanzania**. Case management services provide children in need with tailored support to address their unique vulnerabilities and risks. Without this individualised care, children who have lived through difficult experiences in humanitarian crises may never be able to recover. Another organisation reported global cuts will impact 173,000 children due to the cessation of child protection programmes, including psychosocial support.

The impacts on children cannot be overstated. In the worst cases, **children are being left without care, in detention without protection and legal support, subjected to child marriage or sexual exploitation**, and even **face the risk of death**—such as **children experiencing suicidal ideation** or those **threatened by so-called honour killings** or those who **undertake dangerous journeys in search of safety**.

“We stopped caring for and following up with children and their families experiencing mental health issues linked to gender-based violence, sexual violence, suicidal ideation, and the risk of recruitment and exploitation, in four departments where activities have been suspended.” **INGO, Colombia**

These children require support tailored to their specific needs from trained and supervised child protection staff, including case workers, who provide information and psychosocial support, connect them to specialised services, and help them reintegrate into their families and communities. Without this, children who have lived through some of the most difficult and harrowing experiences in humanitarian crises may face lasting harm.

The unravelling of child protection gains in Iraq

Significant progress has been made by the Government and its partners to strengthen and institutionalise national child protection systems, which accelerated with the deactivation of the cluster system.

As a result of the cuts, child protection programming across Iraq, including mental health and psychosocial support interventions and case management, has been suspended. The impacts of withdrawing critical support are already

being felt, particularly by children with severe mental health needs and those struggling to reintegrate into communities after family associations with armed groups. One 13-year-old girl, formerly associated with an armed group and reintegrated into school through child protection support, is now at risk of recruitment, with her mother stating: ***“if we cannot find financial support, I will ask her to rejoin the group.”*** Her older brother has already re-enlisted following the end of services. Caregivers are reporting increased stress and irritability in the home, while staff are observing rises in family violence and deteriorating child well-being. Without sustained funding, there is a real danger that the national child protection system, and the progress achieved in recent years, will be lost.

Increasing cases of child labour in Uganda

In **Uganda**, a UN Agency has reported how several children have now had to take partial employment to support parents and caregivers meet family needs and have been forced to work in farms and host communities as domestic servants. The Agency fears this will mean children will drop out of school and be faced with other protection risks, such as sexual violence.

Children being forced to join armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo

A national NGO in the Democratic Republic of Congo has reported that the lack of funding in the child protection component has had a negative impact on the lives and rights of children. Due to the recurring armed conflicts in the East of the country, several children have been forced to join armed groups. Handling legal cases involving children in conflict with the law is difficult without financial support, and reintegration and rehabilitation processes are also difficult to facilitate as a result of the cuts and financial uncertainty.

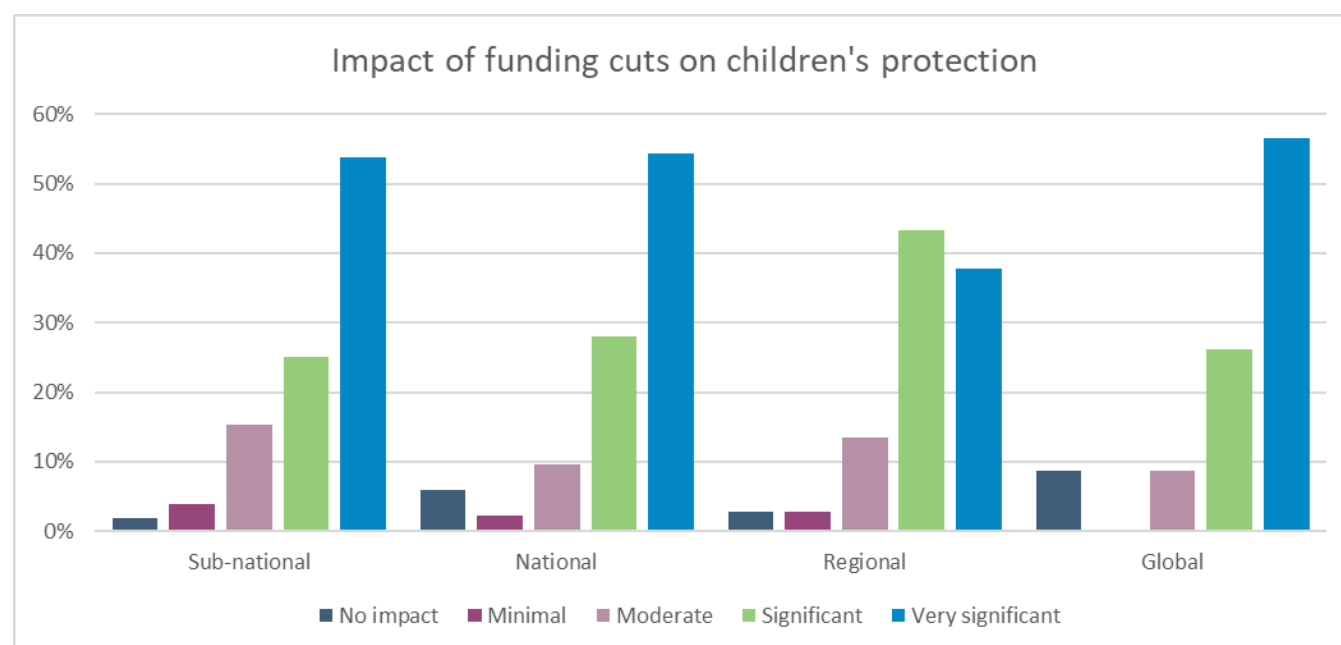
Sudden closure of case management puts children at risk in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, an international NGO providing child protection case management for Rohingya children in Cox's Bazar has detailed how the funding cuts have left 107 girls and boys at high or medium risk of significant harm without essential protection services. This includes 20 girls and two boys who have survived sexual and gender-based violence. The foster care program, which has placed 101 children in family-based care, is now also at risk of collapse. This includes 28 unaccompanied and separated children (20 girls, 8 boys) who rely on these services for safety and stability. Without immediate funding, these critical child protection services will cease, leaving Rohingya children at increased risk of exploitation, abuse, child labour, and early marriage, deepening their vulnerability.

2. Child protection interventions have been hit hard across the globe at all levels of humanitarian response

The data collection exercise shows how truly global the impacts of the cuts are for child protection programmes across humanitarian and refugee responses. **Eighty percent of respondents report that funding cuts have significantly or very significantly affected children's protection**, with the most severe impacts on children being reported at national and sub-national levels. The survey focused on cuts to existing grants; however, agencies interviewed also raised serious concerns about upcoming pipeline funding reductions, which are likely to have even greater and longer-term impacts on children and should be closely monitored and mapped.

Figure 1: Impact of funding cuts on children's protection

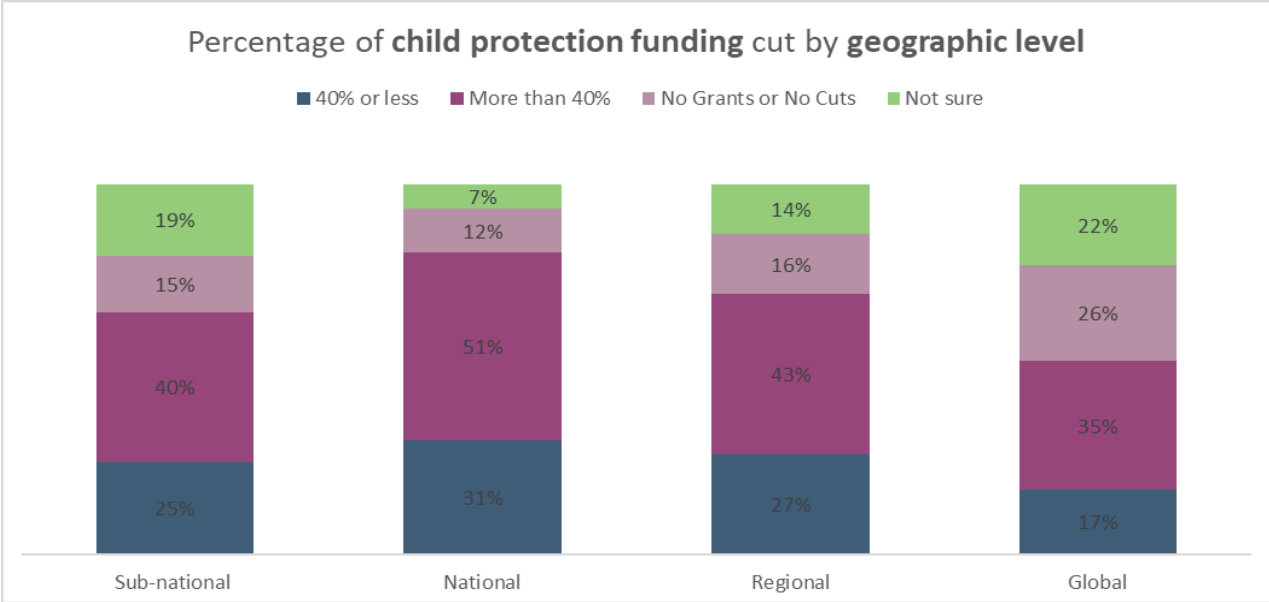


Survey respondents from Africa, Asia and Europe reported the highest levels of very significant impact. While the key informant interviews identified Latin America and the Caribbean, and East, West and Central Africa as facing a significant percentage of cuts to child protection.

Funding cuts are widespread and most acutely felt at the national level and by national organisations

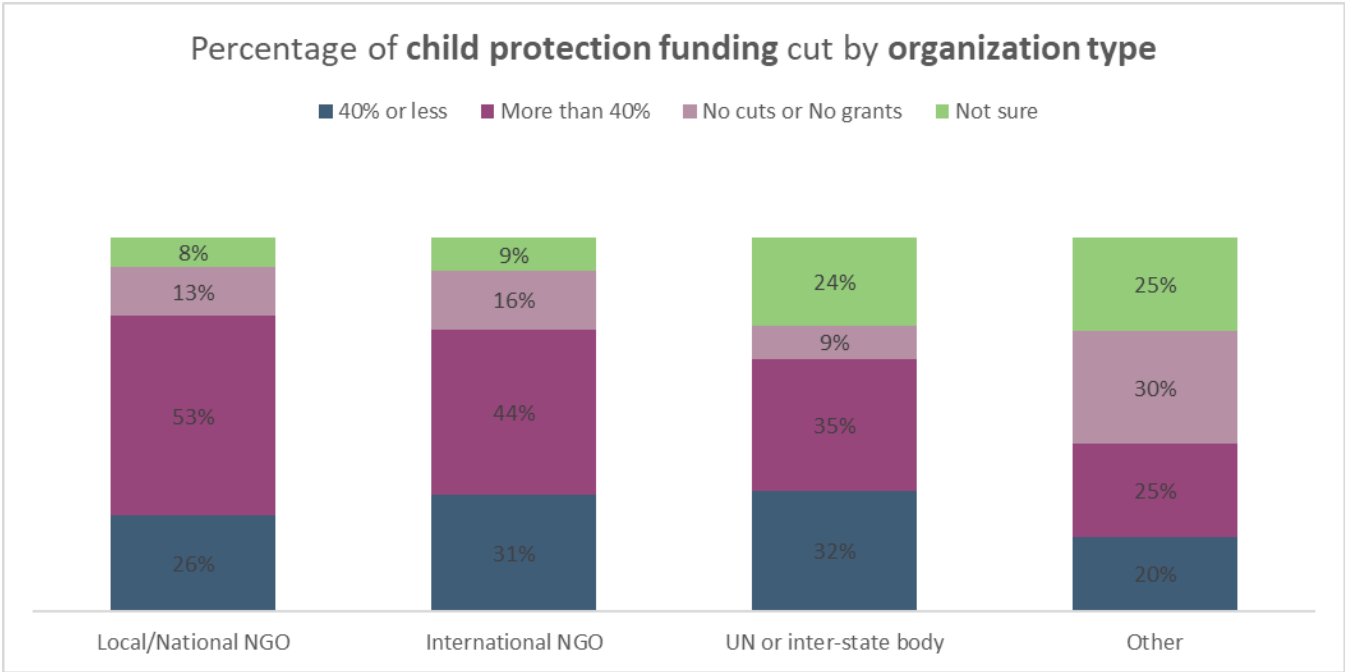
Since January 2025, 74% of all respondents report that their operation has experienced funding cuts, with close to 46% reporting they have **lost more than 40% of their child protection funding**. The **most significant funding impacts are reported at the national level**, with 20% of national-level respondents saying their operation has lost 81 to 100% of their child protection funding.

Figure 2: Funding cuts by geographic level



Child protection funding cuts are the highest among **local and national NGOs** with **more than half** of respondents reporting that they have lost **more than 40%** of their budget.

Figure 3: Funding cuts by organisation type



One international NGO reported losing approximately 36% of its direct and pipeline portfolio for child protection in humanitarian crises across 20 humanitarian responses with another reporting a loss of 25% of their own child protection portfolio. A further international NGO flagged that it has been able to use unrestricted funding to prevent immediate closure of child protection programmes but acknowledged this is only an immediate-term solution.

While the survey only addressed questions of cuts to existing programmes, projecting forward to mid-year, countries such as **South Sudan** and **Nigeria**, that have significant child protection portfolios and high reliance on US funding are likely to be unable to address life threatening needs for children on a wide scale.

Funding cuts in refugee, migrant and displacement settings globally are having dire consequences for children

Refugee and migrant children on the move are already vulnerable, and without the usual protective environments around them, are also facing increased risks amidst funding cuts. The disruption of critical services for refugee and migrant children - particularly unaccompanied and separated children - further exacerbates risks of exploitation, systemic harm and exposure to traumatic experiences. Without access to safe shelters and care, legal aid, and psychosocial support, these children also face heightened dangers of trafficking, sexual violence, forced labour, and indefinite detention. For example, interrupted family tracing services leave children separated from their parents or former caregivers stranded and without familial attachments, the collapse of education and healthcare systems along migration routes - compounded by funding cuts - deprives children of stability through learning and medical interventions, exposing them to potential long-term psychological trauma and cycles of poverty.

Funding cuts to child protection services in refugee camps - particularly those enforcing strict encampment policies - have **catastrophic consequences for children, who constitute 40–50% of the 9.5 million refugees confined to camps globally**. These cuts cripple critical interventions such as family-based alternative care, Best Interest Procedures, and safe spaces. Reduced resources directly undermine access to basic needs, with cascading effects: like in migration settings, family tracing and reunification programs collapse, stranding unaccompanied children without proper alternative care arrangements and increasing risks of dangerous onward movements or recruitment by armed groups or gangs. Legal assistance and educational support - key to breaking cycles of harm - are also compromised. In **Kenya** and **Tanzania**, where movement restrictions already limit opportunities, the erosion of protection services traps children in perpetual vulnerability, with lasting physical and psychological harm.

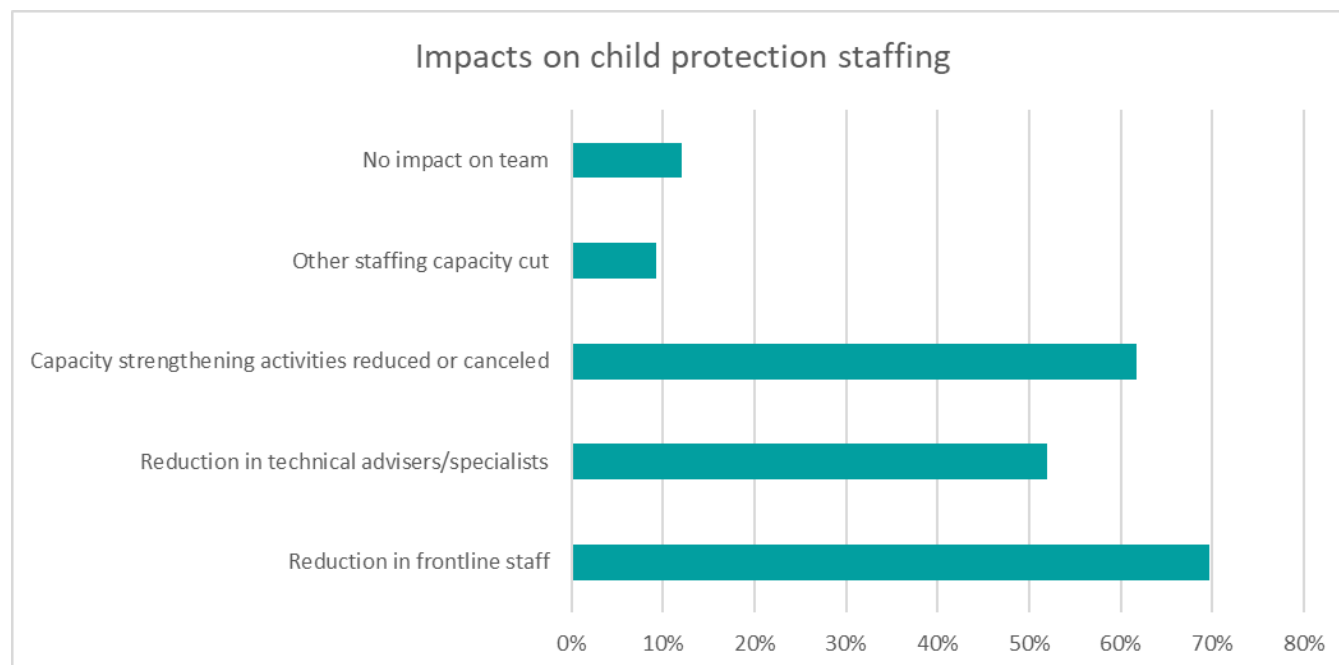
Funding cuts leave refugee children in Rwanda without child protection services

An international child protection agency is supporting approximately 32,000 refugee children from Burundi across refugee camps, transit centres, and urban settings in **Rwanda**. Recent funding cuts to child protection case management has placed 850 boys and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and children separated from their primary caregivers in alternative care arrangements, at significant risk of harm.

3. Child protection staffing and capacity is rapidly shrinking with severe impacts on agencies' ability to meet the Child Protection Minimum Standards

Child protection is primarily a service-based sector and well-trained staff are fundamental to deliver quality interventions. However, funding cuts have led to **widespread reductions in frontline staff**, including case workers (reported by 70% of respondents), **cancelled or reduced capacity strengthening** (62%), and **cuts to technical advisers** (52%).

Figure 4: Child Protection Staffing



One organisation alone has had to terminate 233 of 522 child protection staff. Another reduced child protection staff in one response by 79% from 121 down to 25 staff, drastically reducing their geographic footprint and the child protection risks staff can address. Across responses, many roles have been merged or left unfilled, with remaining teams overstretched and under-resourced.

“Because of the USAID funding freeze, my case management and PSS team cannot go to the field. They offered the clients (including parents and children) to work online/via phone call, but many of them refused due to privacy concerns... Many children do not have access to a phone or internet to continue the work with our staff—which is very concerning because in our context, stress inflicted on children is on the rise.” INGO, Ukraine

Frontline workers—already under pressure—are being let go or left with reduced support. Technical advisers who would typically mentor and supervise are also being cut, compounding stress on country teams. In some cases, essential services have ground to a halt with limited options to absorb the impact by shifting essential programming to other grants or to transfer children who have experienced or are at risk of significant harm to authorities or alternative protection actors.

“We have separated children who are survivors of human rights violations registered under case management, case plans made, but case workers have been sent home as a result of the funding freeze.” INGO, Cameroon

In countries such as **Bangladesh**, **Rwanda** and **Tanzania**, child protection programmes working with refugee children are closing at the same time as UNHCR is also significantly reducing its funding capacity and presence. In **Ethiopia**, the discontinuation of contracts for community service workers led to a complete interruption of case management across 48 conflict-affected districts in Amhara.

“The frequency of field visits has been reduced, meaning some children in need of case management were not assisted in a timely manner, especially in cases of rape, which sometimes exceeded 72 or even 120 hours. As a result, these children were immediately exposed to STIs and at risk of early and unintended pregnancies.” INGO

At the community level, incentives for child protection community volunteers and mobilisers—often from affected populations—are also being cut. In Goma, **DRC**, this is already affecting volunteers’ wellbeing and livelihoods, while also limiting the ability to reach the most vulnerable children in need of protection support. Several actors noted that such cuts are also undermining trust with communities, putting the continuity and quality of care at further risk.

Impacts on monitoring, reporting and accountability of grave violations against children in armed conflict

Agencies are also warning that the reduction in child protection staff from sub-national, national and international agencies on the front lines is going to have a serious knock-on effect on the ability of Country Task Forces for the Monitoring Reporting Mechanisms to monitor and report on grave violations. Current reporting on violations against children is already understood to only be the tip of the iceberg in terms of actual grave violations due to challenges in reporting and verification. The ability to secure accountability for such violations from perpetrators is going to be even more challenging in the face of reductions to child protection staff and programming.

In **Colombia**, one organisation is facing cuts of almost USD \$1.4 million in child protection programmes for 2025, drastically reducing child protection capacity. These cuts will compound impacts on children as they come at the same time as resurging violence driven by organised criminal gangs, with eight ongoing conflicts, a sharp increase in displacement, continued challenges with access, as well as a 61% increase in verified cases of recruitment and use of children between June 2021 - June 2023 up from the previous reporting period.³

The withdrawal of peacekeeping missions and resource reductions are also being reported as having the potential to have a direct impact on child protection human resources on the ground. Such reductions would hinder the ability to ensure a timely verification of the reported information by monitoring and reporting mechanisms on the six grave violations committed against children in armed conflict situations.

Coupled with this erosion of efforts to secure accountability, funding cuts to support programmes for the release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and armed groups poses significant threats to both national and regional peace and security in conflict-affected areas.

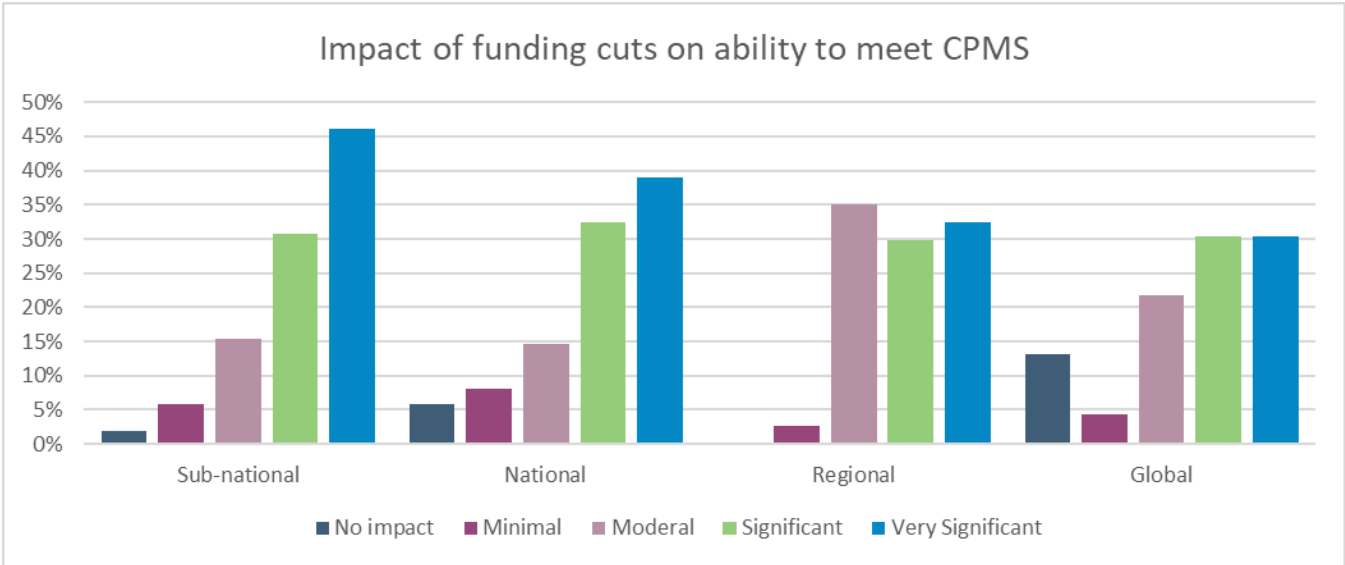
³ [UN Secretary-General’s report on Children and Armed Conflict](#), covering the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023.

Funding cuts are already hindering organisations’ ability to meet Child Protection Minimum Standards

Meeting the [Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#) means putting in place quality, essential practices that ensure children are safe, respected, and supported in crisis settings.

Across multiple contexts the closure of child protection case management programmes (family tracing and alternative care for unaccompanied children, sexual and gender-based violence programming for child survivors, programming with children associated with armed actors and children in detention, and mental health and psychosocial support interventions) will have a significant effect on the ability of humanitarian agencies to ensure high-standards of quality interventions that ensure the protection of children and their well-being.

Figure 5: Child Protection Minimum Standards



Nearly 3 out of 4 respondents to the survey said that the funding cuts have had a significant or very significant impact on their organisation’s ability to meet Child Protection Minimum Standards, with respondents noting that in many contexts it was already difficult to meet Standards before the current funding crises. The cuts are reportedly affecting programme quality, with community-based mechanisms unable to conduct outreach, decreased support for children and less access for them to case management, psychosocial support and referral pathways. One agency highlighted that they are seeing children with disabilities disproportionately affected.

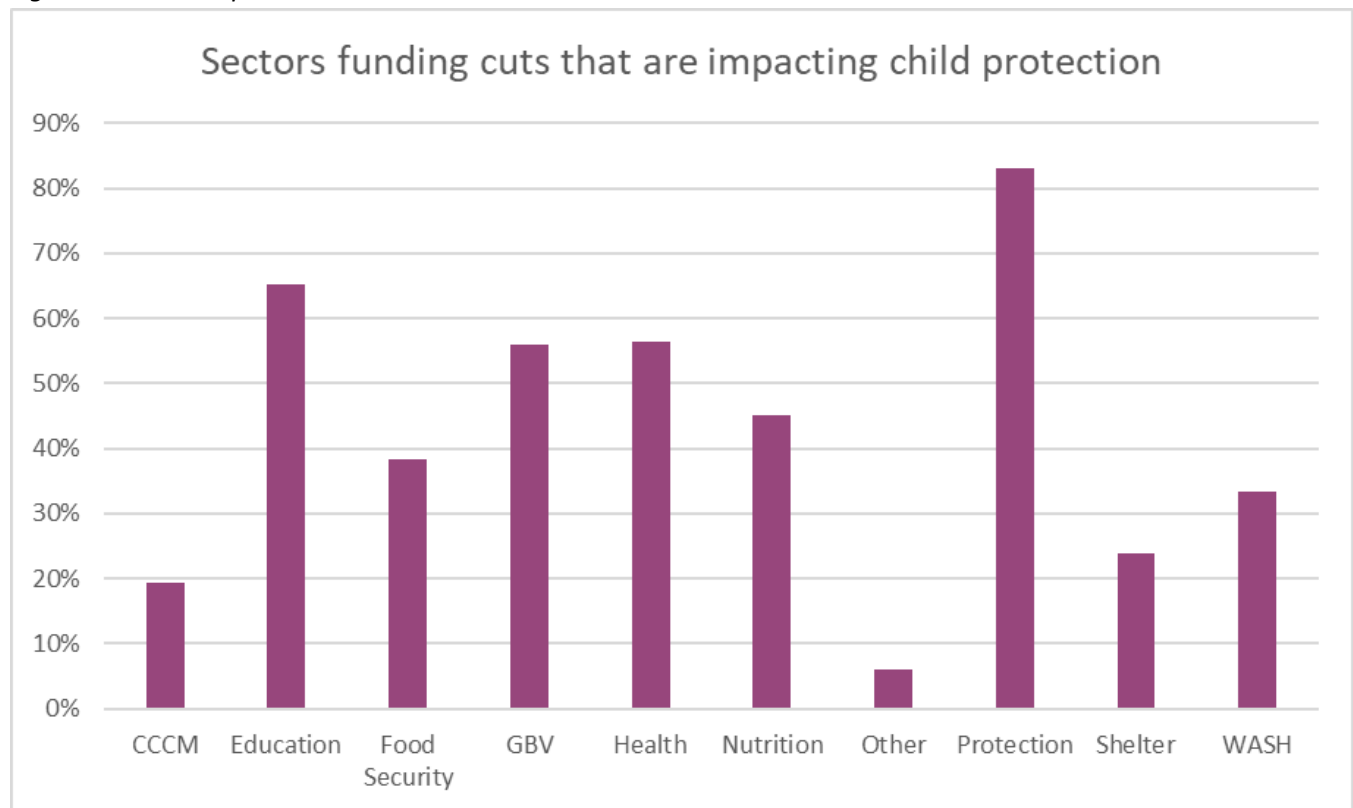
Abrupt programme closures increase the protection risks for children who are already extremely vulnerable. When programme closures are unavoidable, steps must be taken to ensure an ethical exit, including, where possible, a smooth handover of services. However, the sudden cessation of funding has forced the abrupt shutdown of child protection interventions in multiple contexts, resulting in severe—and in some cases, life-threatening—consequences for children. **The sudden termination of services like case management and alternative care is particularly alarming, as these programmes are designed to support high-risk children, such as children separated from their caregivers, those in detention, or survivors of sexual violence and trafficking.**

“Staff cuts have resulted in fewer trainings on child protection and psychosocial support. In addition, technical advisors who previously helped develop and expand these programs are no longer available. These changes have significantly limited the support and protection we can provide to vulnerable children.” INGO, Ukraine

4. Cuts across all humanitarian sectors are compounding risks to children's protection and well-being

Children's risks are intrinsically connected to challenges across all humanitarian sectors and cuts across sectors are compounding risks to children and undermining families' and communities' capacity to prevent harm. Figure 6 below illustrates the cross-sectoral impact of funding cuts, with the most significant knock-on effects reported in wider protection education, health, and GBV programming.

Figure 6: Sector Impact



The key informant interviews conducted highlighted widespread and immediate disruptions to programming across multiple sectors with critical implications for children. These disruptions include the loss of access to education for girls in **Afghanistan**, the termination of integrated child protection and nutrition programming in **Yemen, Nigeria** and **Burkina Faso**, the closure of WASH programmes with community child protection mainstreamed in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, and the closure of HIV programming for children in **Somalia, Uganda, Nigeria** and **Ethiopia**.

"The project was terminated, it left children at risk, among the children on the project some were still struggling with HIV viral load suppression." National NGO, Uganda

The cuts are limiting direct support to children and at the same time exacerbating risk factors. The World Food Programme has warned that severe shortfalls could leave tens of millions—many of them children—without food assistance.⁴

⁴ <https://www.wfpusa.org/news-release/tens-of-millions-at-risk-extreme-hunger-funding-crisis-spirals/>

“Disruption of food aid has led to girls being more susceptible to gender-based violence and sexual exploitation.”
Research Institution, Kenya

These disruptions are currently driving harmful coping mechanisms such as child labour, including trafficking and recruitment, and child marriage, and compounding psychosocial distress among children and caregivers. Cuts to health funding are also constraining access to essential mental health and psychosocial services, further escalating risks of violence and exploitation.

“With reduced funding, shelters and outreach programs that provide food, education, and reintegration support for street children may be forced to shut down or limit their services. A 12-year-old boy, previously rescued from the streets and placed in a transitional shelter, is now back on the streets because the shelter was forced to close due to lack of funds. Without food or protection, he is vulnerable to trafficking and forced labour.” **Ethiopia**

Education has emerged as one of the most heavily impacted sectors. While not as immediately impacted as other sectors by U.S funding cuts,⁵ there are concerns of education being deprioritized as humanitarian assistance is reduced to the most acutely ‘life-saving’. Survey findings indicate that education programme closures are depriving children not only of learning but also of the protective environment schools offer, including access to psychosocial support and safe referral pathways.

“A 16-year-old Sudanese student dropped out just weeks before his final exams because we could no longer cover his school fees (after funding ended) ... Families are now forced to choose between school and basic needs like food and rent... We’re seeing more absenteeism, child labour, and girls left unprotected as parents must work and leave them alone.” **National NGO, Egypt**

In crisis settings, education is a proven safeguard against a range of protection risks, including recruitment into armed groups, sexual exploitation, and child labour. The loss of education, especially for adolescent girls, risks triggering long-term, irreversible consequences.

“Funding cuts [...] to support education in emergency, child protection in schools and community, as well as MHPSS for refugee and returnee children, and host community among children and adolescents fleeing conflict in Sudan into South Sudan have left many out of school; [exposed them] to sexual harassment; GBV; early marriages; child labour etc.” **INGO, South Sudan**

While agencies report greater cuts to education, social protection, health, and nutrition, with food security and health being prioritised across humanitarian responses these sectors may have more resilience than child protection to be able to ‘bounce back’ more quickly.

“Women (are) being impacted by not receiving the require response to GBV and ultimately children get impacted.”
UN agency

⁵ <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/analysis/2025/03/04/humanitarian-aid-extreme-donor-dependency-global-charts>

Humanitarian reform

In contrast, the de-prioritisation of child protection by Humanitarian Country Teams in a number of responses, alongside the cuts will further compromise the ability to realise a strong coordinated effort across all sectors to ensure the centrality of protection obligations and at its core, the well-being and protection of children.

With the reduction in resources and the simplification of the cluster system,⁶ integrated approaches, and the resources to coordinate them, are critically important. Particularly when supported by, and complementary to, specialised child protection expertise and standalone child protection interventions. However, the cuts to funding have also resulted in lost opportunities to incorporate learnings from evidence-based studies of integrated programming between child protection and other thematic sectors. This has meant the termination of programming to capture best practices on integrated approaches to child protection and nutrition across multiple contexts.

“Youth Empowerment Program activities were stopped preventing adolescents and young adults to have access to sustainable income generating businesses that could improve their protective environment.” INGO, Mali

⁶ Fletcher, T Emergency Relief Coordinator *The Humanitarian Reset*, Letter to IASC Principals regarding 10 key future actions to address the current global humanitarian response state <https://www.unocha.org/news/humanitarian-reset-0>.

CONCLUSION

Humanitarian funding cuts are having catastrophic, immediate impacts on children's safety and protection. The closure of critical services is leaving children exposed to violence, abuse, exploitation, and in some cases death. While this analysis provides urgent qualitative insights, it focuses on current, rather than future cuts and information on the direct impacts on children remains largely qualitative and anecdotal, with limited quantitative data available to fully assess the scale of harm. It must also be noted that the survey's dissemination was limited by the availability of English and Spanish versions only, likely narrowing the respondent pool.

Given the dynamic and deteriorating funding environment, ongoing analysis is critical to retain an accurate global understanding of the impacts. Subject to available resources, a follow-up exercise should be undertaken within six to twelve months to track emerging trends, better capture pipeline risks, and strengthen the quantitative evidence base needed to inform urgent action for children's protection.

For further information on current trends, engagement and latest advocacy asks on the funding cuts and humanitarian sector reform, please see the [Alliance Advocacy Resource Pack](#), and accompanying [bank of key messages](#).

Link to Communications Pack: If you would like to support us in sharing this brief and its key findings, please explore our Communications Pack [here](#). It includes infographics, a carousel of quote graphics, and a presentation to help amplify the messages.

If you have questions or concerns, or wish to share further information on the impacts in your context, please contact Elspeth Chapman and Amanda Brydon elspeth.chapman@alliancecpha.org and advocacywg@alliancecpha.org

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