



**WeWorld
Index
2019**





“What we measure affects what we do”

Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, Jean-Paul Fitoussi
in *Report by the Commission on the Measurement
of Economic Performance and Social Progress, 2009*



**WeWorld Index 2019.
Children, Adolescents
and Women:
Education and Conflicts.**



WeWorld Index 2019 Children, Adolescents and Women: Education and Conflicts.

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In memory of

Paolo Dieci,
cooperator, CISP and Link2007* President, companion on the roads of the world, tireless rights promoter, especially of the young and the populations fighting for dignity everyday, neglected and in the riskiest conditions ever.

*Paolo Dieci died with other 156 people – including 30 humanitarian and international cooperation operators - in the airplane crash of 10th March 2019 in Ethiopia.

LINK 2007 is an association for consortium coordination gathering important Italian Non-Governmental Organizations: 14 NGO partners (CESVI, CISP, COOPI, COSV, GVC, ICU, INTERSOS, LVIA, MEDICI CON L'AFRICA CUAMM, CCM, ELIS, WORLD FRIENDS, CIAI and AMREF).
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Preface



Emanuela C. Del Re
Vice Minister for Foreign
Affairs and International
Cooperation

I haven't attended school in Syria since I came to this refugee camp. There is a school here, but we study a couple of hours a day...it's too little time for me...my brain needs to work harder! I'm good at school..."I was" good...and now, if I can't be a good student, what am I?

Hawas, 12 years old, Syrian refugee in Iraq since 2012

The current scenario shows several ongoing conflicts and crises causing the violation of international humanitarian rights. The attacks to sanitary and educational civil infrastructures create a social desert depriving the community of fundamental reference points. Under 18s are the silent victims, subjected to any kind of abuse, their growth path being interrupted, losing confidence in their future. Education is one of the most severe deprivations. According to the latest UNICEF data, over 100 million children and teenagers do not have access to education in the context of humanitarian crises. This is an urgent challenge for international cooperation. A special sector devoted to education in emergency contexts - such as conflicts, environmental disasters, sanitary emergencies and so on - already exists. "Education in Emergencies" means creating opportunities of quality learning at all ages, from nursery school to secondary school, including technical and professional programs for adults. Children and adolescents must go to school. In emergency situations, education also provides physical, psychological and social assistance, as well as cognitive protection, leading to the safeguard of their integrity and allowing them to become serene and aware adults, in resilient and proactive communities. In fact, education involves families and communities as a collectivity, where a new everyday life balance can be found with a positive idea of the future. It is not easy to give instructions in emergency situations. It is necessary to create adequate strategies to rapidly respond to refugees and evacuees needs, within the community. Teachers and school administrators have to be trained through capacity building activities. The goals of school programs must include stability, continuity, and a reassuring routine in order to achieve tangible goals - even in the state of uncertainty caused by emergency. Although it is not easy to propose such school programs that follow the same criteria established in the countries where the refugees and evacuees come from, and in their own language, this must be a founding principle. The programs must include instructions for survival strategies in emergency situations. The approach must be holistic and aiming to protect children and adolescents, to develop skills through adequate incentives of well-designed training offers that meet the community needs in the new life conditions, contextualizing the programs and safeguarding identity and dignity. The involvement of the most vulnerable people is extremely delicate, and implies inclusion and participation values. Moreover, it is needed to focus on host societies' awareness raising, cooperation, active organizations in the territory, local institutions, donor countries and others. Italy has always been ready to give its contribution on two main levels: the promotion of the International Humanitarian Law and the strengthening of the humanitarian aid in the territory. In the main multilateral forums - including UN and EU - Italy, as part of the Geneva Convention and Protocols, is on the front line to foster and support the compliance of the International Community with the International Humanitarian Law, as well as the protection of schools and children rights in conflict situations. Italy has also supported the "Safe Schools Declaration" of 2015, which commits subscribers to implement the International Guidelines to prohibit military use of schools in conflict situations. Our country - in accordance with the actions carried out during the mandate in the United Nations Security Council - has co-sponsored Resolution n. 2427 (2018) affirming the principle of "effective reintegration" in the social structure of the under 18s forcefully recruited by armed groups. In November 2017, Italy has underwritten the Vancouver Principles on peacekeeping and the prevention of the recruitment and use of children in conflict situations. Italy's commitment will continue during our three-year mandate in United Nations Human Rights Council. On the other end, considering that there are emergency situations of great proportions, the actions for education rights must be strengthened in the territory. The 2018 financial year has just ended for Italian Cooperation. Among the different intervention sectors, education in emergencies has accounted for 14% of the total amount of available funds for humanitarian aid, exceeding the European Commission share (8% of the total EU budget) and already in line with the minimum requirement recommended in the Conclusions of the Council of the EU "Education in Emergencies" (10%). In identifying the interventions to be implemented, we have chosen an "integrated approach", which combines school buildings restoration, food safety, teacher training and psychological support to under 18s. According to a careful evaluation of territory needs by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, we have concentrated our efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East. In Sub-Saharan Africa, we support the projects of international bodies and civil society organizations providing the distribution of school meals to fight child malnutrition and to discourage early school leaving.*

[*Continued on page 65](#)

Foreword

The WeWorld Index 2019 is in its fifth edition. As in the previous editions, its objective is to measure the inclusion of children, adolescents and women, based on an innovative multidimensional inclusion concept that does not only consider the economic aspect but all social dimensions (education, healthcare, employment, culture, politics, information, security, environment).

The WeWorld Index is focused on the subjects at major risk of exclusion and discrimination, leading to the evaluation of the progress and setbacks of every single country, and at the same time comparing the conditions and life quality of women and children in the different countries.

The analysis of 3 categories (Context, Children and Women), 17 dimensions and 34 indicators shows a world where serious disparity persists and equal opportunities between women and men is still a goal to be reached in nearly every country, even though to different extents, as the indicators point out. **A world where children's rights are not granted, first of all the right to life, due to poverty, wars and climate changes.** All these factors - often coexisting and interacting - force millions of people to migrate. Italy is not excluded. Migration flows have never reached the proportion of invasions (according to Caritas Report 2019, legally resident migrants are 5,144,440, 8.5% of the total population), but they have modified the society composition, which is increasingly multi-ethnic and multi-cultural. Therefore, it is necessary to train all citizens, starting from school, to consider diversity as a value and cultural enrichment, also in order to prevent racism and intolerance. **International cooperation plays an important role.** Migration, climate change, poverty and conflicts have to be faced **in a multilateral perspective**, as all global phenomena. The dialogue and the action of several public and private, governmental and non-governmental actors **in international cooperation, give essential contributions in the fight against exclusion, thanks to the collaboration with national institutions and the United Nations bodies.** Should this role be attacked or underestimated, their action might be threatened and the public opinion misinformed. Being aware of the world's serious conditions - wars and conflicts with a huge rate of human rights violation - we have prepared a **Focus** study on **Education in conflict and war areas.** According to UNHCR, **about 50% of the world refugee population are women and children**, particularly vulnerable people such as women who made long and dangerous journeys on their own with children, victims of sexual abuse, rejected by their own families and community, carrying on unwanted pregnancies alone. Children's right to education is severely compromised and the society is strategically impoverished, as has happened in Syria, where we operate and where the level of primary education has collapsed in eight years of war. In 2018, Nadia Murad - a yazidi girl who survived sexual abuse by Isis members - and Dr Denis Mukwege - surgeon gynecologist who founded a hospital in the Democratic Republic of Congo to help sexual abuse victims - have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their campaigns against sexual abuse as a weapon of war. This topic is treated in our Focus. We would like to remember these two people who lived the dramatic experience of war as notable examples of what can and must be done in order to support and protect women and children, starting from **guaranteeing the right to education in emergency contexts.**

The diverse and complementary experiences of WeWorld Onlus (founded in Milan in 1999) and GVC Onlus (founded in Bologna in 1971) joined in 2018 to enhance the impact of their development cooperation and humanitarian aid projects, precisely to guarantee the right to education and other rights. Economic and environmental crises, conflicts and disparity are increasing. It is a global panorama that we cannot ignore and that requires us to be more able to help in a complex world scenario, where humanitarian aid and development cooperation are progressively linked. **WeWorld-GVC Onlus intends to be a reference point for all the actors in international cooperation so that they can take effective actions to reach the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.**



Marco Chiesara
WeWorld-GVC Onlus
President



Dina Taddia
WeWorld-GVC Onlus
Managing Director

Afterword



Leonardo Carmenati,
Deputy Technical Director
of AICS (Italian Agency
for Development
Cooperation)

We have taken part in the WeWorld Index introduced in 2015 and its fifth edition with enthusiasm. AICS considers it as a special and complete tool to constantly monitor the inclusion level of children, adolescents and women in the world.

We have been disseminating the values contained in the WeWorld Index since 2016, when our Agency approached International Cooperation and our National institutions. The term “inclusion” appears 6 times in the 17 Goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. We share an articulated and multidirectional project with WeWorld-GVC Onlus that does not only consider the economic aspect but all social dimensions, such as education, healthcare, employment, culture, information, security, environment. In fact, it is no coincidence that AICS shares the same values and is continuing, more than ever, to promote inclusive education in order to support and safeguard under 18s rights. Therefore, our participation in the WeWorld Index means to reaffirm these concepts as well as to present our projects, which show how to intervene in the great macro-economic processes of the Continents or Countries that have been forgotten so far, but above all it means to have an impact on people’s lives by improving them. For this reason, we provide information and communication by also using other narrative forms such as “Cooperation Stories”, posted in the AICS blog-magazine *Oltremare*. It tells about the South of the World in another way: stories of women and children, disabled people, Associations and Communities in the Countries of every Continent. Thanks to the daily commitment of our 20 foreign offices, they receive economic, technical, and project support with a concrete and realistic hope for a better future. By working with families and operators in contact with under 18s, we change the daily context. We provide them with adequate instruments and put them in the right conditions to give assistance, protection and capacity building. Our consolidated experiences are focused on those aspects, especially in Senegal and in Palestine. In Senegal we carry out programs of sustainable economic development and education for young women in rural areas. In Palestine we carry out programs for the control of chronic diseases that cause severe health and economic problems. A multidimensional approach is very important in order to support the elaboration, monitoring and evaluation of the public policies of Partner countries, thus acting on macro-economic and welfare policies. The Italian commitment in the fight against gender violence will be strengthened in the future, leading Partner countries to review any discriminatory law texts according to the CEDAW. The aim is to remove all forms of discrimination against women - which are present in Western Africa and Palestine - and to encourage the realization of integrated services for the protection and promotion of women’s rights. As Child Protection is concerned, on the one hand, we want to approach the interventions on national regulations through the harmonization of local laws with international Conventions for Children’s Rights, on the other hand, to develop operational strategies to ensure that the rights are actually respected in the community, school buildings, prisons or structures for reintegration into society. In particular, Italy has created a specific law in the juvenile justice system that has become a standard practice and recognized at international level as one of the most advanced tools of child protection services. Institutional capacity building is given at all levels, from national institutions and management to operators, both as regards legal standards and psychosocial and cultural aspects. It is an operational strategy that can be successfully repeated and specifically ascribable to the Italian know-how, as the projects in Palestine. The Italian Cooperation has also developed innovative strategies with reference to the protection of children victims of exploitation and the support for children registration systems. In many Countries, such as Senegal (fight against begging), Western Africa, Palestine and other Sub-Sahara African countries, several projects take care of the first one thousand days of life of children. The objective is to foster a healthy physical, psychic, cognitive and emotional development. The interventions are on nutrition and learning in order to reduce social and health disparities and to prevent child mortality. Our commitment is going on, as usual, for a peaceful childhood, to defend the right to a happy and healthy life of every child. We are motivated and convinced that the promotion of health and education are the fundamental instruments to change the future of many children. And to change..... the world with them!

A child, a teacher, a book and a pen can change the world.
Malala Yousafzai



1

WEWORLD INDEX
CONCEPT

1.1

Children's and Women's rights must be defended together

“We are in the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but there is no doubt that human rights cannot be taken for granted by anybody”¹.

Human rights are not achieved for ever, they are constantly attacked and must be defended, promoted, safeguarded, and their violation must be reported in any context. Women and children - girls in particular - are at higher risk of poverty, social exclusion and human rights violation in general. They are more and more often the majority of the civil victims of wars and conflicts. Refugees lose their life, homes and jobs, and children lose the opportunity to go to school regularly and to live their childhood peacefully. Women discrimination persists both in the public and the private sectors. It goes beyond national, cultural and religious boundaries and it is often fomented by patriarchal stereotypes and power unbalance that are reflected in the laws, policies and practice². The process to deal with disparities, especially suffered by women and children, is still too slow, even though the United Nations have elaborated two treaties to safeguard under 18s and women’s rights: **the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1989)** and **the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979)**³. These two conventions, **thanks to the contribution of such reports as the WeWorld Index**, have been considered by using an **integrated approach** in the last few years, aware of the fact that **the respect of children’s rights has concrete impacts on the respect of women’s rights and vice versa**; not denying the specific aspects of each group. The themes of complementarity between CRC and CEDAW and sequentiality have started to be ad-

ressed (Price Cohen, 1997). In order for women to fully exercise their rights as women, they must have reached awareness of their rights as young girls and have learnt how to protect and claim them (Bosisio, Leonini, Ronfani 2003). The concept of inclusion summarizes the overcoming of the disadvantage gained by women and children.

In the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), the term inclusion occupies an important place; it is the most mentioned term of the 17 goals. **It implies the overcoming of such a sense of progress restrictively centred on economy, and opens up a broad, multi-dimensional, dynamic, positive, personal and social, universal vision of development.** Therefore, it is very meaningful because it comprises a wide range of **dimensions on which we can act** so as to create the right conditions for the assertion of rights of children, adolescents and women in the 5Ps perspective mentioned by the SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace & Partnership.

As a result, the WeWorld Index intends to fully and unreservedly contribute to the monitoring of the inclusion processes of children and women as subjects deserving special care, by identifying the areas where they are at major risk of exclusion⁴: education, health, equal opportunities, social participation, access to information, living places (environment and home), personal protection, conflicts, access to employment, the creation of human and economic capital, exploitation of child labour, women abuse and **the most disadvantaged countries.** Moreover, as the way these themes are treated is not neutral, WeWorld Index makes use of **a language that respects gender differences**, thus overcoming the strong stereotypes used in everyday life⁵.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the 2030 Agenda





1.2

WeWorld Index Composition

The WeWorld Index is a **SYNTHETIC INDEX composed of 34 INDICATORS grouped in 17 DIMENSIONS (2 indicators per dimension)**. Each dimension refers to a crucial aspect of life in terms of children, adolescents and women inclusion. As inclusion is a multidimensional concept that does not concern only the economic field, several dimensions grouped in **3 CATEGORIES** are considered:

- 1. CONTEXT, 7 dimensions, 14 indicators, concerning children and women general spheres of life.**
- 2. 10 dimensions with 20 indicators, concerning specifically CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS and WOMEN.**

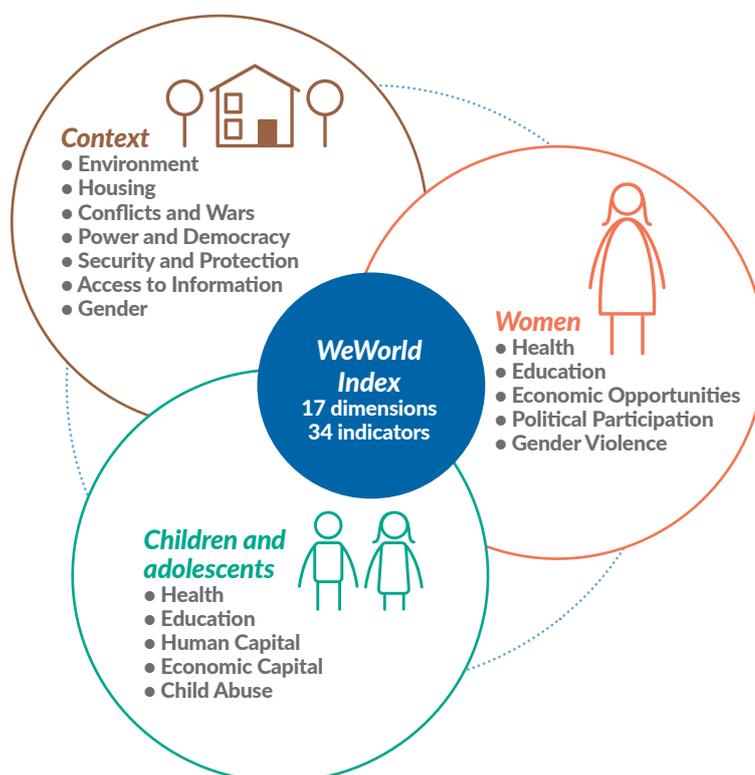
The 34 indicators enable the creation of a world ranking⁶ and have been selected for their relevance in terms of children, adolescents and women inclusion, because they have a coherent and pertinent approach. The data provided are as complete as possible and regularly collected for most countries in the world and can be compared through time. Sources are accurate and reliable. They are easy to access⁷. **The Index does not mean to be an academic product, but is dedicated both to the curious reader who wants to be informed and the person looking for advice and active participation. In a delicate balance between theory and practice, critical analysis and - partial - review of good practice, broad and forward-looking perspective, attention to details and to single country's problems.**

Therefore, it is a review easy to consult that shows in which areas or countries the disadvantages are being reduced and where they are increasing. As statistics always give a partial vision of reality, **the Index is integrated with Good Practice and Interviews to experts having direct experience who explain the qualitative aspects that figures alone cannot show.**

In some cases, the people interviewed give some policy advice on how to deal with

the exclusion situation detected. Thanks to the great amount of comments, it is possible to partially limit the unavoidable risk of cultural colonization caused by the provision of information based on statistics and the choice of certain indicators rather than others. Moreover, in some cases the comments enable to detect some differences inside the countries and some dynamic and quality aspects, as the final result is a map and a classification of states. The data might be opposing and differing because the themes are complex and suggest more than one point of view.

WeWorld Index Concept Map



¹ Salil Shetty, Amnesty International Secretary General.

² Working group created in 15th session of the Human Rights Council, September 2010.

³ Another extremely important international document is the *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women* adopted by the UN General Assembly in the Resolution 48/104 of 20/12/1993.

⁴ Children/adolescents and women (together with other categories such as elderly, disabled, migrants, members of ethnic minorities) are subjects universally considered as vulnerable or at risk of vulnerability.

⁵ Please refer to the relevant Appendix for the method of calculation.

⁶ For the 2019 WeWorld Index the collection of data ended in December 2018; therefore data are updated as of that date.



2

MAP AND RESULTS OF THE WEWORLD INDEX 2019

2.1

WeWorld Index 2019: the map

- Countries where WeWorld-GVC Onlus operates
- Good inclusion, over 70
- Sufficient inclusion, between 21 and 69
- Insufficient inclusion, between 20 and -29
- Severe exclusion, between -30 and -79
- Very severe exclusion, below -80
- Data not available: [Palestine](#), [Somalia](#), [Micronesia](#), [Solomon Islands](#), [Vanuatu](#)



Good inclusion

Ranking	Score
1 Norway	105
2 Iceland	104
3 Sweden	103
4 Denmark	97
5 Switzerland	91
5 Finland	91
7 Luxemburg	90
8 Canada	89
9 New Zealand	88
10 Netherlands	87
11 Slovenia	85
12 France	84
12 Belgium	84
14 Germany	83
15 Austria	82
16 UK	80
17 Australia	78
18 Ireland	74
POPULATION	362.168.950

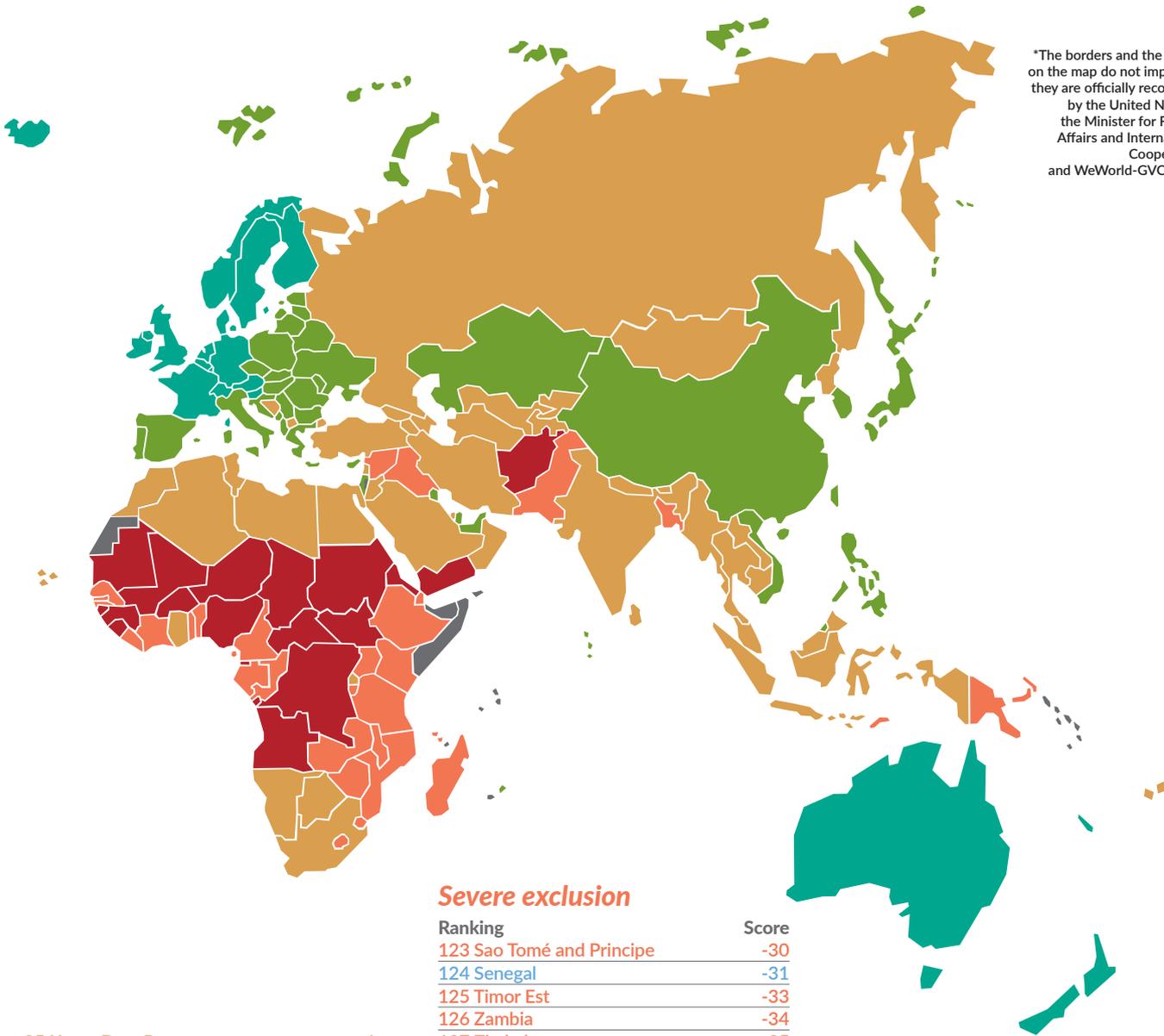
Sufficient inclusion

Ranking	Score	Ranking	Score
19 Czech Republic	68	44 Barbados	38
20 Portugal	67	45 Moldova	37
21 Poland	65	45 Malta	37
22 Cuba	64	45 United Arab Emirates	37
22 Spain	64	48 Greece	35
24 Bulgaria	58	49 Trinidad and Tobago	34
24 Japan	58	50 Albania	33
24 United States	58	51 Brunei	31
27 Italy	57	52 Montenegro	30
28 Israel	56	53 China	29
28 Slovakia	56	53 Philippines	29
30 Estonia	55	55 Nicaragua	28
31 Lithuania	54	55 Peru	28
31 Latvia	54	55 Serbia	28
33 Costa Rica	53	58 Ukraine	27
33 Cyprus	53	58 Qatar	27
33 Chile	53	60 Mexico	26
36 Belarus	52	60 Kazakhstan	26
37 Singapore	49	62 Maldives	25
38 Uruguay	48	63 Kuwait	23
39 Argentina	47	63 Vietnam	23
40 Korea rep.	46	63 Panama	23
41 Hungary	44	63 Mauritius	23
42 Romania	42	67 Bahamas	22
43 Croatia	39	68 Ecuador	21
POPULATION		POPULATION	2.712.875.563

Insufficient inclusion

Ranking	Score
69 Russia	20
69 Malaysia	20
71 Mongolia	19
71 Thailand	19
73 Brazil	18
74 Colombia	17
75 Suriname	16
75 Dominican Republic	16
77 Armenia	15
78 Tunisia	14
79 Bolivia	13
80 Bahrain	12
81 Paraguay	11
81 Georgia	11
81 North Macedonia	11
81 Uzbekistan	11
85 Azerbaijan	10
85 Sri Lanka	10
87 Kirghizstan	8
88 Venezuela	7
88 Jamaica	7
90 Oman	6
90 Bosnia Herzegovina	6
92 Belize	5
92 Turkmenistan	5
92 Indonesia	5
95 Turkey	4

*The borders and the names on the map do not imply that they are officially recognized by the United Nations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and WeWorld-GVC Onlus



Severe exclusion

Ranking	Score
123 Sao Tomé and Principe	-30
124 Senegal	-31
125 Timor Est	-33
126 Zambia	-34
127 Zimbabwe	-35
128 Tanzania	-36
129 Iraq	-42
130 Kenya	-43
131 Madagascar	-47
131 Bangladesh	-47
133 Togo	-51
134 Djibouti	-52
134 Haiti	-52
136 Malawi	-53
137 Uganda	-54
138 Burundi	-55
139 Comoros	-56
139 Cameroon	-56
141 Papua New Guinea	-57
142 Gabon	-60
142 Benin	-60
144 Mozambique	-61
145 Pakistan	-64
146 Swaziland	-65
147 Ivory Coast	-67
148 Congo Rep	-70
149 Ethiopia	-71
149 Liberia	-71
151 Lesotho	-74
151 Gambia	-74
153 Syria	-76
POPULATION	914.805.891

95 Korea Dem Rep	4
97 Fiji	3
98 Bhutan	1
99 Lao People's Democratic Republic	0
100 Algeria	-1
101 Cape Verde	-4
101 Honduras	-4
103 Lebanon	-5
103 Morocco	-5
105 Tajikistan	-6
106 Rwanda	-7
106 Saudi Arabia	-7
108 El Salvador	-8
109 Botswana	-10
110 Guyana	-15
111 Cambodia	-16
112 Ghana	-18
113 Libya	-19
114 South Africa	-20
115 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-21
116 Myanmar	-23
117 Nepal	-24
117 Jordan	-24
119 Egypt	-25
120 Namibia	-27
120 Guatemala	-27
122 India	-29
POPULATION	2.949.491.210

Very severe exclusion

Ranking	Score
154 Burkina Faso	-81
154 Guinea	-81
156 Nigeria	-82
157 Equatorial Guinea	-85
158 Angola	-86
158 Mauritania	-86
160 Eritrea	-88
161 Sierra Leone	-90
162 Afghanistan	-96
163 Guinea-Bissau	-98
163 Sudan	-98
165 Yemen	-100
166 Niger	-101
167 Mali	-114
168 Congo Dem Rep	-122
169 South Sudan	-131
170 Chad	-134
171 Central African Republic	-159
POPULATION	531.414.284

Lights and Shadows in the Inclusion of Children, Adolescents and Women

The WeWorld Index 2019 final ranking includes 171 countries. The same number as in 2018 edition. Five countries have not reached the minimum amount of available indicators out of the 34 considered: Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Palestine and Somalia. Therefore, they are not included in the final ranking, but they participate in the partial ranking when data are available. **For the purposes of the WeWorld Index, particularly significant is the absence of Palestine and Somalia,** two countries affected by crises for decades, where children and women's rights have not been respected for generations.

Compared to 2018, there are 3 more countries with insufficient inclusion of children, adolescents and women, or severe or very severe exclusion, 103 in total. Thanks to India joining the category of countries with insufficient inclusion, the population of the countries with severe exclusion of children, adolescent and women has decreased by approximately 1.4 billion.

The Indian progress is the most significant item in 2019 edition: India has ranked 122nd with -29 points (it ranked 130th with -45 points in 2015 - the first year of the Index calculation). Nevertheless, it must be taken into account that the social and economic inequalities within the country are so high that, in some Indian states, the conditions of life of children, adolescents and women are similar to or even worse than in the African states at the bottom of the WeWorld Index. The national statistics used in the WeWorld Index do not allow defining the great inequalities within the countries, not only in India but also in other large and densely populated countries. Moreover, a large number of indicators (34) based on national data are used in the Index, so progress or regression is to be evaluated by considering a wide range of years for each country.

Only in the next few years we will be able to affirm that India is out of the category with serious exclusion.

North Europe, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, are confirmed as the areas with the best conditions of life for children, adolescents and women. Norway, Iceland and Sweden are at the first place, while several countries in Central and Northern Europe (Denmark Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovenia, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Ireland) are immediately below, in the category of good inclusion.

In the categories of severe or very severe exclusion we only find African countries and: Yemen (165th), Afghanistan (162nd), Syria (153rd), Pakistan (145th), Papua New Guinea (141st), Haiti (134th), Bangladesh (131st), Iraq (129th), East Timor (125th). The difference between **the first-ranking country** in 2015 and **the last-ranking country** in 2019 (still today Norway and the Central Af-

rican Republic respectively) has worsened by 2 points, especially because Africa has continued to detach from the world average number.

Nearly every country at the bottom of the WeWorld Index has one of these factors in common: the presence of wars, unsolved conflicts or serious instability and insecurity. This is the case of Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, Yemen, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Syria... The impact of conflicts on the lives of children, adolescents and women is devastating. **In the 2019 Index, a Focus is devoted to conflicts seen as a barrier to the access to education.** If there is no access to education or education is interrupted because of a conflict or a serious and continuing insecurity, the negative effects on children certainly go beyond the education dimension.

In addition, if a good education program is not concluded, the negative impacts will persist even after the conflict has ended, making the economic and social development of the country difficult and, above all the assertion of women's and under 18s' rights. Progress is not possible without peace and stability. In nearly every internal or international conflict, children, women, and civilians in general, are the majority of the direct victims of firefights, or indirect victims due to famines and diseases caused by wars. Even when the fights are isolated (e.g. terrorist attacks), limited in time and space, the insecurity effects on the lives of children, adolescents and women are enormous in the long term. It often happens that economic, social, sanitary and education activities are interrupted, villages evacuated, boys and girls over 10 exposed to abuse: forced recruitment, child labour exploitation, and prostitution. Family relationships are broken because terrorist attacks are frequently followed by abrupt policy actions. **In addition to the effects of the conflicts - often directly connected to instability - the catastrophic impacts of climate change are faced.** The ongoing desertification of the Sahel area has caused the struggle for water to be one of the first reasons for fighting between nomads and farmers. In the area surrounding Lake Chad, which is slowly drying up, there are geopolitical interests but also mere hopes for survival of thirsty populations unable to take any action to reduce drought. Only escape, migration seems to be a possible solution, a hope.

All the WeWorld Index bottom-ranked countries particularly suffer from the most evident effects of climate change: drought, flooding, tornados, desertification, loss of forestry resources and soil fertility, sea level rise, increase in salinity levels of freshwater, anomalous temperatures and unpredictable seasons with severe impact on food production.

WeWorld Index 2019: The European Union Countries

UE WeWorld Index Average: 67

- WeWorld Index higher or equal to 100
- WeWorld Index from 81 to 99
- WeWorld Index from 61 to 80
- WeWorld Index from 41 to 60
- WeWorld Index lower than 40
- Other non-Eu countries



IN-DEPTH BOX

European Union

All EU countries fall in the categories of sufficient and good inclusion. However, **between Sweden - the third in the general ranking - and Greece - in 48th position - there are 55 points of difference.** In better positions compared to Greece we find: Malta 46th, Croatia 43rd, Romania and Hungary, respectively 42nd and 41st, Cyprus 34th, Baltic States (Latvia 32nd, Lithuania 31st, Estonia 30th), Slovakia 29th, Italy 27th, Bulgaria 24th, Spain 23rd, Poland 21st, Portugal 20th and Czech Republic 19th. **Two phenomena make a decisive contribution to create dividing lines within the European Union: the economic, social and environmental conditions influencing several dimensions of children's and women's lives and the level of political, economic and social participation of women.** While in many countries both aspects are not positive (e.g. Greece and nearly all south and south-east Europe: Malta, Croatia, Romania, Hungary, Cyprus, Spain and Italy), in other countries the economic and political conditions are mostly unfavourable (Bulgaria, Slovakia, Portugal, Baltic States), but women's inclusion level is improving. In particular, the indicators of political, economic and social participation of women are penalizing Italy, Spain and other southern Europe countries. All the countries high in the ranking have implemented some reforms (started in the last century, as in the Scandinavian countries) to encourage the economic, working, political and social inclusion of women. Their impacts also show in the indicators of context and those referring to children and adolescents. **Promoting real equality between men and women has positive effects in many other spheres.** It allows creating the right conditions for a more inclusive society where under 18s' rights are safeguarded, and this in turn allows creating the right conditions for the young - who are now adults - to contribute to the strengthening of the rights of others. To such an extent that some policies, such as quotas for women or equal pay, are starting to be questioned because their corrective effects eradicating discrimination against women have been partially reached, and indicators of new exclusion forms are showing (few young graduated men, few male candidates for top positions in business or politics). All of this is the evidence of mature societies that, being aware that some stereotypes and discrimination forms are difficult to remove and frequently re-emerge, are able to realize inclusive social policies, with attention to people's rights and pragmatism. Such social policies are not a palliative remedy to market distortion, but the framework where the market operates. The results are there for all to see. Even when economy is slowing down, the countries that have been steadily on the ranking top since the WeWorld Index first edition are among the most creative and innovative for what concerns social policies designed to achieve a real social inclusion. **North Europe welfare is still a model of reference to achieve more inclusive societies.**

IN-DEPTH BOX

Italy

The Index average score of the 28 European Union countries is equal to 67 (which is also Portugal's score). As many as 14 countries are below the average, among which some of the most densely populated: Poland scores 65, Spain 64, Italy 57 and Romania 42. **Italy has been losing points since the WeWorld Index was created in 2015 (2015: 18th place scoring 66; 2019: 27th place scoring 57).** The basic reasons for losing nine positions in the general ranking are various and complex. Firstly, as the inclusion level is measured by considering the whole group of the ranking countries and not a fixed parameter, the progress of other countries has to be taken into account. If we only refer to the European Union area with 28 countries, **Italy has dropped because it has been overtaken by Ireland, Bulgaria, Poland, Spain, Portugal and Czech Republic. Even Greece and Romania - which were the bottom EU countries in 2015, scoring 29 and 28, respectively - have gained positions reaching 35 and 42 scores, respectively.** This means that other EU countries have done better than Italy. Secondly, some bad results in some Index dimensions have to be addressed among the reasons for Italy's poor performance. As far as the dimensions related to health, human and economic capital (indicators referring to health, access to education, wealth generated) are concerned, Italy is still benefitting from a discrete revenue of position - a treasure of social infrastructures allowing higher standards compared to many other countries in the East and in South Europe. **The same cannot be said for the dimensions related to environment, women's economic inclusion, women's participation and access to political offices, integration into the labour market of the young.** Furthermore, the dimensions relating to security and protection (environmental disasters) have worsened since 2015, and the indicators measuring gender violence and child abuse have not improved. According to the 2018 Index, poor education in Italy is a great barrier to the access to quality education for everybody (refer to WeWorld Index 2018, pp. 53-57). **The overall impoverishment of the social capital connected to education continues.** The expenditure per student in Italy is lower than the average - calculated by OECD¹ - of the most industrialized countries, even though the difference is smaller for primary school and increases with higher education grades. In 2015, the expenditure per student was equal to 99% of OECD average in primary education, 95% in lower secondary education and 89% in higher secondary education. The expenditure per student was lower in tertiary education (73% of OECD average, or 67%, excluding the expenses devoted to research and development) and in pre-primary schools (74%). Italy is the OECD country with the oldest teaching staff: in 2016, 50% of primary and secondary school teachers were at least 50 years old. Wages were also lower than the OECD average. Only 24% of 0-3 years old children attended nursery schools, against 35% of the OECD average. All Italian regions record good schooling level, especially as far as compulsory education is concerned (over 90%), but the number of subjects between 25 and 64 years old without higher secondary school education is greater compared to many other OECD countries, this influencing income inequality. The intergenerational mobility regarding the education level reached is relatively low: only 9% of 25-64 years old subjects whose parents do not have higher secondary education completed tertiary studies (compared to 21% OECD average). This percentage goes up to 59% for those who have at least one parent with higher secondary education (42% OECD average), and to 87% for those with at least one graduated parent (68% OECD average). In addition, 81% of adults whose parents do not have higher secondary education completed their studies with the same education level. **This means that only 19% has reached a level of education higher than their parents (37% OECD average).** Attendance of professional and technical programs at higher secondary level is greater than the OECD area average, and boys have more possibilities to start technical or professional programs than girls. The number of young adults with degrees (25-34 years old) is lower than in the other OECD countries, even though it has constantly increased in the last decade, from 19% in 2007 to 27% in 2017. Only Romania has lower results in Europe (25.6%). The employment rate among young graduates in Italy is one of the lowest. The number of Italians studying abroad to get a degree has increased by 36% in only 3 years, while the number of foreigners studying in Italy has increased by 12%. The gap between Italy and other major democratic European countries is not too large to prevent a recovery. The interventions supported by the Fund for the fight against Children educational Poverty are going in the right direction (refer to IN-DEPTH BOX by Carlo Borgomeo, pp.19, 20). **The ongoing decline might be interrupted and course might be reversed if more attention is paid to the most disadvantaged areas, if social policies aim to promote women's economic and political inclusion, if young students are kept in education programs (which is different from having access to education), if the unemployment rate is reduced and serious consideration is given to environmental sustainability.**

The number of people pushed to migrate is reaching 3% in some regions (i.e. about 200 million people)². The most affected regions are Sahel, South Asia, Central America and the Caribbean. Whole families move to the cities in the hope of settling down, from areas with shortness of water and agricultural production and affected by sea level rise and flooding. The most afflicted areas are the poorest and most vulnerable to extreme climate change. If the average

global warming does not stop, these situations are likely to extend and deteriorate, influencing the life conditions of children and adolescents and women - who will suffer from inadequate social aid systems and infrastructures that could soften climate change. **Therefore, conflicts and climate change are already connected today and will be even more so tomorrow, if the average global warming is not slowed down and stopped.**



IN-DEPTH BOX

It is Time to Involve the Territories to Realize the Sustainable Development Goals



Enrico Giovannini
Spokesman for ASviS
(Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development)

Over three years after the United Nations General Assembly signed the 2030 Agenda, some people still think that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are a dream, an unattainable utopia without any practical effect. And perhaps their opinion is based on the declarations of some international leaders or on the indifference, or silence of many of our politicians, all busy in their everyday little troubles. Otherwise, by mentioning alarming data on climate change, migrations, inequalities and unemployment, they come to the conclusion that nothing is changing and that the wealthy of the world are right to get ready for the worst by building bunkers in New Zealand. But no, such considerations would be wrong and counterproductive. In fact, despite the several opposing signs against the spirit and the meaning of the SDGs deriving from politics and individual behaviour, it must be acknowledged that the 2030 Agenda is stimulating unprecedented commitment to change economy and society systems in favour of the sustainability of our world - not only referring to the environment. If we look at the international press and the websites dealing with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, we

can realise that there is a significant change in the policies and attitudes of businesses and important civil society members and citizens, and catch sight of clear and concrete signs of hope. Apparently, good news make less noise than bad news, and it must be said that despite all efforts, we are still far from sustainable development, but the real utopia is thinking that our current development model can still work and not trying to change it. It is important to highlight the efforts to “territorialise” the 2030 Agenda, which is to involve local institutions, which are in closer contact with citizens compared to national governments. This commitment is also beginning in Italy. Small and medium size cities are taking seriously such policies aimed at enhancing the overall quality of life of citizens (sustainable mobility, urban regeneration, land reclassification, fight against inequalities). Moreover, the Region Authorities are required to elaborate “Regional Sustainable Development Strategies”, also following the recent public call designed by the Italian Minister of Environment, Land and Sea (MATTM).

The Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS) is following this process and is helping some Regions to design the strategies above mentioned. They must adopt a systemic and integrated vision of sustainable development, not only focusing on the environment, but equally involving economic and social dimensions. From this point of view, it is remarkable that some Regions have identified the strategy core in the Development Department - not in the Environment Department. Anyway, the strategy has to involve all departments, including employment and social policies. Because the 2030 Agenda imperative is “No one left behind”, the goal of the regional policies needs to be the fight against all inequalities, first of all that of gender, and the protection of the weakest subjects, starting from children. In this regard, it is relevant to highlight the challenge of the “basic income for citizens” having the purpose of bringing out of extreme poverty over 5 million people. As the fight against poverty is the first of the 17 Goals, local institutions must cooperate to implement this new tool, and especially to offer such social inclusion services linked to money transfer. All policies need to be connected, from the fight against early school leaving to sanitary and social policies whose competences are divided into different authorities, without forgetting the fundamental role of volunteer work and No-profit organizations, always in the front line in the fight against all forms of poverty. “Territorialising 2030 Agenda” means to assume this integrated and cooperative vision, in particular in favour of the weakest and most vulnerable subjects, starting from children. As said above, it is not a matter of believing in utopia, but it is everybody’s concrete duty.

IN-DEPTH BOX

Fighting Educational Poverty to Support Growth



Carlo Borgomeo
President of social
enterprise CON I
BAMBINI

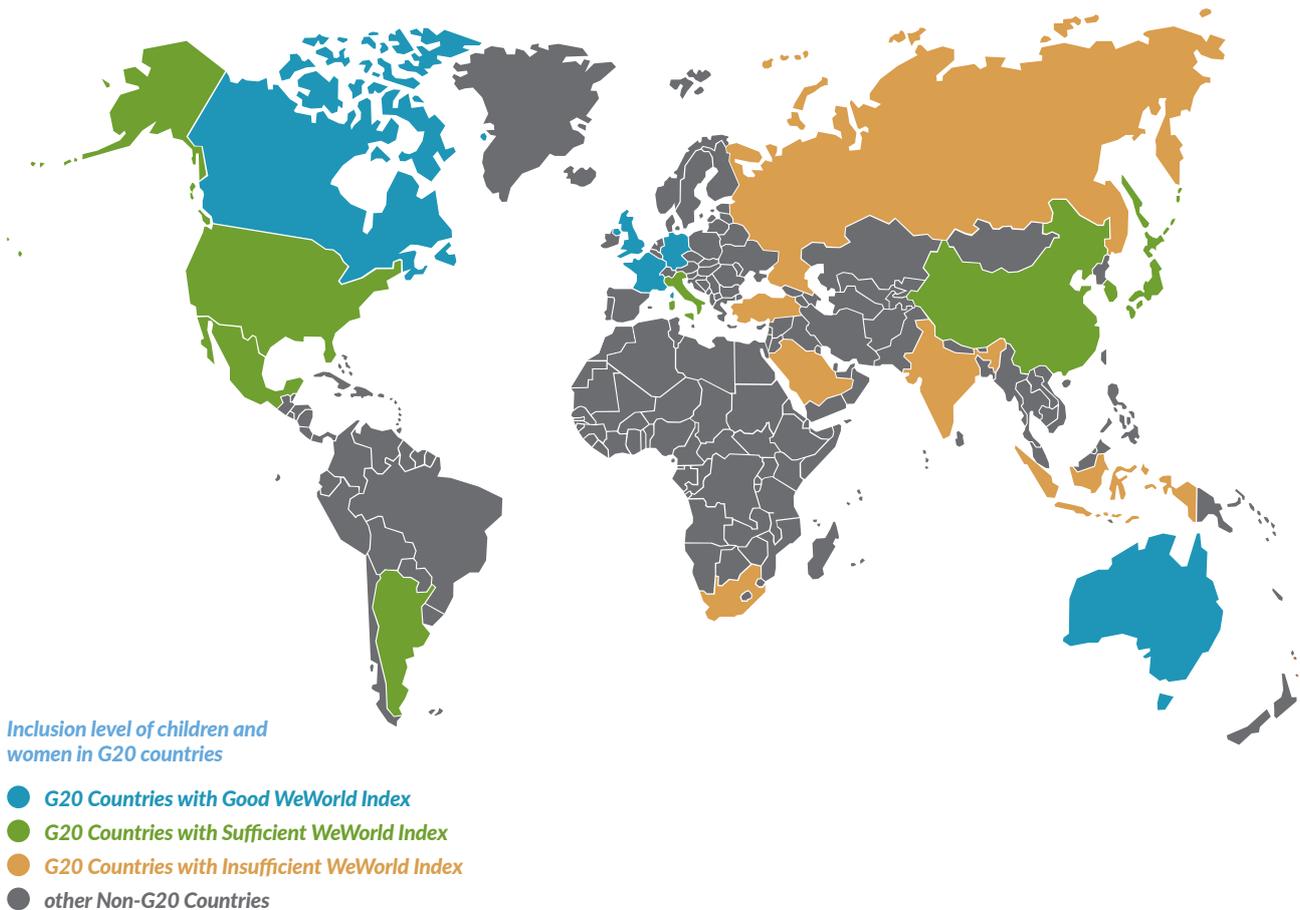
Two years and a half have passed since in Italy the activities of the Fund for the fight against Children educational Poverty started, financed by Banking Foundations and implemented by their income tax credit. In fact, social enterprise *Con i Bambini* - totally owned by the Foundation *Con il Sud* and exclusively committed to implement the Fund interventions by company statute - was set up in June 2016. Four calls for tender have been promoted in the last thirty months, three of which has been assigned. The fourth tender will probably be assigned in June, as a selection of 1,136 projects is in progress. In addition, a project has been realized for the earthquake-affected areas of Central Italy and 17 projects co-financed by private donors. 270 projects have started with an expenditure commitment equal to approximately 220 million Euros. Over 2.5 thousand proposals have been presented. Six thousand and five hundred subjects have been involved, including Third Sector Bodies, Schools, Local Authorities, Universities and Research Centres. The distribution on the territory is substantially homogeneous and takes into account the different distribution of children poverty in the different regions. The

children involved in the projects are about 500 thousand, that is 40% of children in extreme poverty in our Country. It is an enormous effort, a great experiment, even though the recent Fund renewal has given the initiative a more structural dimension. Obviously, the efficacy of these interventions is not possible to judge; it will take a few years, after the conclusions of the first projects. Then, the evaluation of the impact will be particularly effective, clear and articulated. In addition to the monitoring activities rigorously carried out by *Con i Bambini*, it is important to point out that for the first time on such a large scale, a subject in charge of impact evaluation has to be appointed among project partners (under penalty of exclusion from tenders). It is a hard operation, particularly at the beginning, but it is extremely valuable in cultural terms: impact evaluation needs to be seen as a permanent dimension "inside" the project, and not as a formal and "third party" act owed to the financing Body. The Fund interventions show another characteristic innovation in terms of contents: it is concretely declared that community is the first party responsible for educational poverty, not school. Undoubtedly, the school is determining, but the problem does not begin and end within the school: the community, or better said the educational community, is in charge of children's education. This goal is not assumed as a tendency or a wish: it has been somehow "forced" into the very structure of interventions by establishing special requirements for partnerships, where Third Sector Bodies play an essential role. And this is a decisive part of the experimentation, because the schools involved that are required to deal with early school leaving and to include families in education programs must comply with the projects proposed. There is another remarkable factor: the Fund represents an innovative method of integration between public and private sectors. The protagonist is not Public Administration (about 600 million Euro designated in two 3-year periods), it is the social-private sector: Banking Foundations and Third Sector. Evaluation, selection, early stage support, monitoring and resource disbursement of projects have been assigned to a body representing Banking Foundations and Third Sector - namely Foundation *Con il Sud* - which has then established a social enterprise especially dedicated. *Con i Bambini* certainly follows procedures of public nature: everything is performed with transparency and public evidence, from tender assignment, to internal management, staff recruitment and suppliers selection. Therefore, a "public" intervention, not a state intervention, this being a model for the introduction of innovations in our old and unsustainable welfare system. Our welfare system crisis is certainly a crisis of resources, but also that of a model where Public Administration has a self-referential, omnipresent and "omnivorous" role, where the social private sector has a marginal and/or substitutive role, while thousands of experiences show that the Third Sector has the capabilities, experience and competences to play an active role, with efficient and effective results. Finally, it has to be highlighted that the whole operation is in fact a huge advocacy operation. The territories involved in hundreds of projects, the families, communities and national public opinion must be increasingly aware of a dramatic and unacceptable fact: the negation of the future of hundreds of thousands of children. Awareness must be raised of the permanent damage deriving from the lack of services and opportunities for young children, and of the deterioration of our communities caused by growing juvenile delinquency. Nevertheless, from a political point of view, we need to persuade ourselves that such issues require us to adopt consequent behaviours and make consequent choices, not only for elementary justice reasons. Indignation for the fact that children's lives are ruined because they were

2.2

born in a particular area is correct, but we must bear in mind that we are destroying our future with poverty and educational poverty due to social exclusion. We have to start from here, even though economic growth is the main goal. Thinking that economic growth will enable us to solve these problems later is a sign of short sightedness. The opposite is true; the social aspect must come before economy.

WeWorld Index 2019 in G20 Countries*



*EU is not included even though it is a G20 Member Country.

IN-DEPTH BOX

G20 COUNTRIES

Comparing the current situation of G20 countries to 2015, (EU excluded), the ranking position of Canada has significantly improved (from 29th to 8th), while Argentina has lost 13 positions, Russia 12, Brazil 19, Saudi Arabia as many as 30. All the other countries have been steady or have lost or gained fewer than 10 positions. Saudi Arabia has lost 30 positions because of the war in Yemen (security and protection dimensions) and the lack of improvement in the economic and political inclusion of women, democracy, power and environmental sustainability, compared to other countries.

¹Education at a glance OCSE 2018 and <http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=ITA&treshold=10&topic=EO>

²<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29461>



3

CATEGORY CONTEXT

Dimension 1 ENVIRONMENT Indicators 1-2

Children and women living in polluted contexts or in contexts lacking in protected biodiversity assets face one of the most extreme forms of exclusion: they are deprived of the opportunity of living in a healthy environment.

Dimension 2 HOUSING Indicators 3-4

The supply of drinking water and basic sanitary facilities is essential to guarantee children and women health and wellbeing. Poor or inexistent sanitary services infringe the rights and deny the needs that are fundamental for the dignity and health of individuals.

Dimension 3 CONFLICTS AND WARS Indicators 5-6

Wars, conflicts and terrorism worsen the economic and social conditions of a country. Children, adolescents and women are the first to suffer from the deriving consequences, becoming witnesses, or worse victims, of armed conflicts.

Dimension 4 POWER AND DEMOCRACY Indicators 7-8

The subjects suffering most from the lack of democracy are those who do not have the power to stand up for their rights and to participate in politics. Among them there are women and adolescents.

Dimension 5 SECURITY AND PROTECTION Indicators 9-10

People wellbeing also derives from the possibility to live in a context where their own physical safety is not threatened. Women and children are at major risk of violence and the most vulnerable in case of disasters.

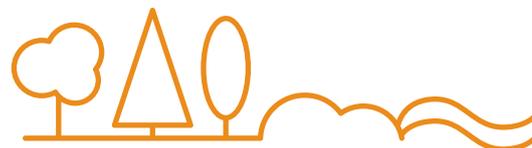
Dimension 6 ACCESS TO INFORMATION Indicators 11-12

Information and communication technologies can contribute to the wellbeing and inclusion of women, children and adolescents. Greater access to information for everybody promotes gender equality and fosters economic and social inclusion.

Dimension 7 GENDER Indicators 13-14

It is now a fact that the progress of society goes through the ability to reduce and remove gender inequalities. Children growing up in inclusive societies that value differences have more social, economic, educational and cultural opportunities.

Dimension 1 Environment



Air pollution levels are still high in many parts of the world. New data show that 9 out of 10 people breathe high levels of pollutants. Updated estimations report that 7 million people die every year for environmental (external) and household (internal) air pollution (WHO, 2018).

“Air pollution is threatening all of us, but the poorest and most excluded people are carrying the greater burden.” according to Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of WHO. “It is unacceptable that every day over 3 billion people - mostly women and children - are still breathing dangerous air using stoves and burning polluting fuels in their homes. If urgent action is not taken against air pollution, we will never be able to approach sustainable development”. Even water and land ecosystems have been compromised by human activities (refer to previous WeWorld Index editions). The Intergovernmental Scientific Programme “Man and the Biosphere (MAB)” launched by Unesco in 1971 includes a World Network of Biosphere Reserves that currently counts 686 sites in 122 countries all over the world, including 20 transboundary sites. The objective of MAB is to preserve biodiversity and teach human beings to establish a more respectful relationship with the environment and the other living beings. According to the Global Risks Report (World Economic Forum, 2019), climate change is the most serious threat in this historical period, even to a greater extent than geopolitical and financial crises. Therefore, Amazonia, the green lung of the earth, is at great risk. According to scientists, it is one of the best natural protections

Indicator 1 PM2.5 Levels per Country (micrograms per cubic meter) (WHO, 2016)

Top 5 Countries		Bottom 5 Countries	
1 Brunei	5,78	171 Niger	73,02
2 New Zealand	5,84	172 Egypt	79,65
3 Iceland	5,87	173 Saudi Arabia	86,73
4 Sweden	6,14	174 Qatar	91,66
5 Finland	6,52	175 Nepal	99,46

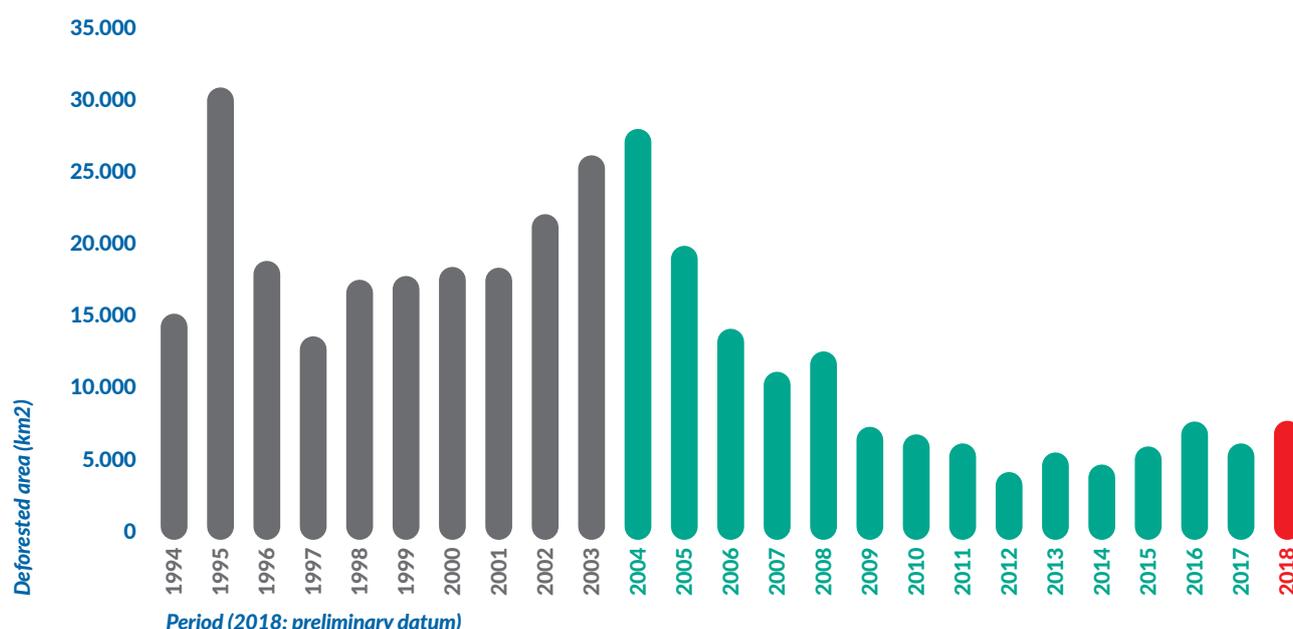
Indicator 2 Protected areas (% of total country territory) (World Bank, 2017)*

Top 5 Countries		Bottom 5 Countries	
1 Slovenia	55,07	170 Maldives	0,05
2 Bhutan	48,01	171 Micronesia	0,02
3 Luxemburg	40,87	172 Cape Verde	0,02
4 Germany	38,79	173 Mauritius	0,01
5 Poland	38,06	174 Barbados	0,01

*Please refer to the Appendix for a complete definition of all WeWorld Index indicators.

against global warming because it acts as a giant carbon dioxide absorber, and it is rich in biodiversity hosting innumerable and still unknown species. Nevertheless, deforestation in Amazonia is still growing. In the first seven months of 2018, 7,900 square kilometres were clear-cut, deforestation trend increasing by 13.7% compared to the same period of the previous year (Rinnovabili.it).

Amazonia Deforestation Rate



Source: WeWorld-GVC elaboration from Inpe/Prodes

Contaminated water, inadequate hygiene, climate change, wars and conflicts complicate the access to drinking water and sanitary services, compromising the right to life and health of millions of human beings, especially children. On World Water Day 22nd March 2018, UNICEF reported that 2.1 billion people in the world do not have drinking water for domestic use and that at least 263 million people have to walk over 30 minutes to get it. Children are still the most affected by the lack of safe water: over 700 children

under 5 die every day due to water-related diseases and poor sanitary conditions. 4.4 billion people cannot use sanitary facilities safely, 2.3 billion of which do not have access to basic sanitary facilities, 600 million share toilets or latrines with others and 892 million - mainly in rural areas - are forced to defecate in the open.

Globally, women and children devote over 200 million hours of their lives collecting drinking water. The access to drinking water and basic sanitary facilities is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Indicators 3 and 4 show Africa as the farthest country from the goal. Climate change is increasingly affecting the achievement of the goals. Wars and conflicts impact water access, and this can become a cause of conflict and a weapon against the enemy. In Yemen, for instance, continuous attacks to the water system have left 8.6 million children without regular access to drinking water, with serious health consequences (R.it, 2018).

Indicator 3
Percentage of People Having Access to Drinking Water
(% on tot. pop.)
(WHO and UNICEF, 2017)

Bottom 10 Countries*

165 Mozambique	47,26
166 Niger	45,84
167 Chad	42,54
168 Congo Dem. Rep.	41,84
169 Angola	41,01
170 Somalia	40,00
171 Ethiopia	39,12
172 Uganda	38,92
173 Papua N. Guinea	36,60
174 Eritrea	19,29

Indicator 4
Percentage of People Having Access to Sanitation Facilities
(% on tot. pop.)
(WHO and UNICEF, 2017)

Bottom 10 Countries

165 Sierra Leone	14,54
166 Ghana	14,28
167 Togo	13,95
168 Benin	13,93
169 Niger	12,94
170 Eritrea	11,26
171 South Sudan	10,35
172 Madagascar	9,69
173 Chad	9,55
174 Ethiopia	7,08

*Top-ranking countries are not considered here because the number of countries having levels of access to drinking water close to 100% is high. The same parameter has been adopted also for other indicators in the following part of the report.



THE VOICE OF Giorgio Cancelliere.
Water and Environmental Health Expert

In such a complex frame as the crisis in Syria, in Lebanon - 4.5 million inhabitants - the presence of 1.5 million Syrian refugees has undermined the already poor water supply and sanitation systems, increasing the negative impact on the environment and natural resources. The WeWorld-GVC interventions have joined the emergency response to the Syrian crisis with the development of water resources management: interventions for Syrian refugees with low environmental impact, and the supply of water and sanitation facilities in the camps, at the same time supporting the hosting communities by improving the water supply system and sustainability over time. The approach is based on the involvement of institutions and end users; the purpose is to improve a relationship of trust and cooperation aimed at ensuring sustainability of the facilities in the long

run, so that the actors involved are aware of their own roles. Beside the infrastructures that have increased water resources with new water wells, the plans are to extend the water supply system, install water meters in the houses, and provide a more regular water supply. Moreover, the objective of the information campaign carried out was to improve water use, by reducing illegal connections and the use of alternative high-cost sources (tankers, bottles, private water wells), this having a positive impact on domestic economy. The institutions have been involved in order to raise transparency and community participation. In addition, actions for the strengthening of water supply institutions have been performed by developing mapping systems, NRW controls (Non Revenue Water dispersed by the network), and maintenance system monitoring. WeWorld-GVC has operated in different Lebanon regions: Bekaa, North Lebanon, South Lebanon, Akkar.

Conflicts and Wars



Human rights are severely violated in war, conflict and terrorism situations. Millions of children do not know what peace is, they were born and are still coming to light under the bombs, refugee camps are the normality, forced migrations are threatening their lives. Women share the same destiny. The Global Peace Index 2018 results show that peace deterioration has been going on at a global level for the fourth consecutive year: 92 countries have become worse and 71 have improved (refer to the WeWorld Index previous editions). The conflicts and crises of the last decade have not found peaceful and durable solutions, especially in the Middle East and North Africa. The increase in the number of refugees to 68.5 million - about 25.4 million of whom are displaced persons and more than a half are under 18 - is a severe consequence of peace deterioration. Women with their children account for 80% of the refugees and displaced persons in the world, and suffer from the worst abuses while running away from home and in the camps (UNHCR, 2018). Women and under 18s are the majority of the refugees. Their numbers are growing among migrants as well. As far as Italy is concerned, the unaccompanied foreign minors (MSNA) registered as of 31st December 2018 were equal to 10,787 (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, 2018). Their stay is ruled by law N. 47/2017, "Protection of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors", which is designed to safeguard the rights of foreign minors during their stay in Italy, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Arrivals in 2018 were equal to 3,534, a considerable decrease compared to the previous years (refer to WeWorld Index previous edi-

Indicator 5 Global Peace Index

(Index value)
(The Institute for Economics and Peace, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1 Iceland	1,096
2 New Zealand	1,192
3 Austria	1,274
4 Portugal	1,318
5 Denmark	1,353

Bottom 5 Countries

157 Somalia	3,367
158 Iraq	3,425
159 South Sudan	3,508
160 Afghanistan	3,585
161 Syria	3,6

Indicator 6 Number of Refugees per Country of Origin

(% of population)
(WeWorld elaboration of UNHCR data, 2017)

Bottom 10 Countries

166 Rwanda	2,12
167 Palestine	2,13
169 Myanmar	2,17
170 Burundi	4,04
171 Somalia	6,69
172 Afghanistan	7,39
173 Eritrea	8,21
174 Central African Rep.	11,7
175 South Sudan	19,4
176 Syria	34,53

tions). Nevertheless, more than a half of them will be 18 in 2019, but the humanitarian protection that used to issue permits of stay at the age of 18 is not provided anymore, according to Decree on Security and Immigration N. 132/2018. As a consequence, there might be a higher risk that integration and school and work inclusion will be interrupted, and that the number of illegal immigrants will grow, many of them trying to leave Italy and reach other European countries in risky conditions.

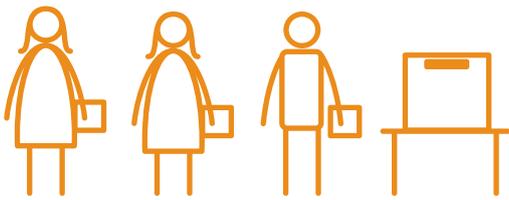
GOOD PRACTICE

SUPPORTING UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN MINORS IN VENTIMIGLIA

Of the over the 257 million people that in 2018 were in a different country from the country of origin, 68.5 million were forced to run away because of wars, abuse and persecutions (UNHCR, 2018). Refugees especially escape from Eritrea, Palestine, Syria, Burma, Pakistan, South Sudan and Somalia. WeWorld-GVC met many of them in Ventimiglia, a little town in Liguria (near the border with France). Following the fact that is not achieved a reform of the Dublin Convention regarding the country responsible for asylum applications presented in one of the EU countries, Ventimiglia has to face constantly blocked flows of migrants in transit. Continuous violations of the rights of migrants and asylum applicants are facilitated by this situation. Women, especially those travelling on their own, and unaccompanied foreign minors (MSNA) are particularly exposed to violence and abuse. Since 2016, WeWorld-GVC has supported them by trying to promote integration through information actions in schools and workplaces or offering counseling at the Red Cross camp, Caritas point and other informal places. It is very important to create the right conditions so that they can make informed choices. From June to September 2018, WeWorld-GVC operators met and supported 436 migrants (49 women, 103 minors, 284 men)*. The project is co-financed by Care France. One of the best actions to promote reception remains the chance for Ventimiglia citizens to meet migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, in order to build up a counter-narrative free from prejudice and based on the reality of the migration phenomenon therefore WeWorld-GVC is working in the schools.

*For further information on the project, please refer to Brief Report 7/2018, "Ventimiglia: i confini blindati. I diritti negati dei migranti nell'Europa delle barriere e dei respingimenti." WeWorld.

Power and Democracy



Corruption is an insidious danger undermining democratic societies, trust in institutions and political participations of citizens. Corruption can grow in the countries where authoritarian regimes prohibit freedom of information, where wars and conflicts are in progress and where there is no peace. According to the *Global Democracy Index* (2018), 165 independent states and 2 territories are ranked on the basis of 60 indicators grouped in five different categories: election process and pluralism, civil liberties, functioning of government, political participation and political culture.

Only the top 19 countries are classified as “full democracies”, while 52 countries are classified as authoritarian regimes. Italy falls in the category of “flawed democracy”. Half of the world population live in some type of democracy, but only 4.5% live in full democracy. The United States have moved from “full democracy” to “flawed democracy”, while Gambia has moved from “authoritarian” to “hybrid regime” thanks to the election of a new President. *The Corruption Perception Index* (2018), monitors the progress of 180 countries in stopping corruption: more than one third of the countries score lower than 50 (scale from 0 highly corrupted, to 100 very clean). Syria, South Sudan and Somalia are at the bottom of the ranking. Western Europe (average score 66) is the area with the best results, while the worst scores are registered in Sub-Saharan Africa (average score 32), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (average score 34).

Indicator 7 Global Democracy Index (Index value) (Economist Intelligent Unit, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Norway	9,87
2 Iceland	9,58
3 Sweden	9,39
4 New Zealand	9,26
5 Denmark	9,22

Bottom 5 Countries

161 Congo Dem. Rep.	1,61
162 Central African Rep.	1,52
163 Chad	1,5
164 Syria	1,43
165 Korea Dem. Rep.	1,08

Indicator 8 Corruption Perception Index (Index value) (Transparency International, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 New Zealand	89
2 Denmark	88
3 Finland	85
4 Norway	85
5 Switzerland	85

Bottom 5 Countries

168 Yemen	16
169 Afghanistan	15
170 Syria	14
171 South Sudan	12
172 Somalia	9



THE VOICE OF Bruno Marasà, Director of the European Parliament Office in Milan

On 26 May 2019 the European Parliament elections will take place. One of the biggest and most articulated exercises of democracy in the world. Europe is present in the everyday life of citizens and takes important decisions. The European Union's choices involve several sectors and greatly reflect in individual national states. No doubt it is necessary to broaden our horizons to the future of the European integration project started 60 years ago and try to understand what has to be changed. Since then, Europe has safeguarded peace, ensured growth and wellbeing with the single market, reunified the continent after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Thanks to the wider powers obtained with the Treaty of Lisbon (2009), in the last few years the European Parliament has tried to influence the European Agenda in many sectors (from economic rights to social and environmental issues and migrant flows matters). Some of the proposals were successful; some others are being obstructed by the Governments of single member countries. During the 2009-2014 legislation, the European Parliament put forward many proposals being aware of the fact that the economic crisis generated distrust and attitudes of closure. Some of the themes of the current debate are the relaunch of investments with a real European Budget and new governance by enlarging the democratic bases of the Union. The European elections are a decisive moment in this perspective. Citizens' votes can contribute to strengthen the legitimacy of the only institution representing them directly, and to address the relaunch of the European project on the basis of appropriate goals to face the great challenges of modern world: climate change, effects of globalization and technological revolution, unemployment, migration. None of these topics can be dealt with in a national logic. The European dimension is fundamental. The institutional campaign of awareness raising for the next elections has this very objective: let people know what the Parliament can do to open a new phase in the life of the European Union and contribute to redress the persisting lack of information on European matters. Voting in this moment represents the simplest and strongest act in favour of a common future. #Stavoltavoto is the online platform (www.stavoltavoto.eu) of the campaign in favour of participation. Yes, we must talk about Europe!

Security and Protection

People's lack of security and trust in the future and social destabilization are provoked by different factors, such as crime and natural and technological hazards.

The extent is underestimated to which the insecurity generated by high rates of crime and contexts affected by natural disasters impact on social development and, especially, trust in the future. As a consequence, crime prevention and environment protection policies aimed to reduce disaster risks with the promotion of SDGs-oriented economic and social development are not encouraged. The majority of male homicides takes place in public areas, while women are the main victims of domestic abuse. 58% of assassinated women is in the family environment: 34% by partners and 24% by relatives (UNODC, 2018).

According to the Centre for the Epidemiology of Disaster (CRED) between 1998 and 2017, climate and geophysical disasters killed 1.3 million people and left 4.4 billion people injured, homeless, evacuated or needing emergency assistance. While most deaths were due to geophysical phenomena -mainly earthquakes and tsunamis - 91% of all disasters were caused by flooding, storms, drought, heat waves and other extreme weather events, now increasingly frequent because of the ongoing climate change. The Pacific Ocean countries are the most affected by sea level rise (CRED and UNISDR, 2018).



THE VOICE OF
Fabio Sbattella,
 Director of Psychology
 of Emergency and
 Humanitarian Intervention
 Research Unit, Università
 Cattolica del S.C., Milan

The nefarious consequences of disasters and catastrophes on the human mind are now well known. A huge amount of research has shown how they are linked to the impotence experiences felt by individuals when deadly threats occur and the environment they have learnt to interact with is disrupted. These events create severe psychological traumas, with immediate and very long-term personal and collective effects. In particular, what can collapse is the confidence in the personal and collective abilities to understand, predict and face events, and above all the trust in interpersonal relationships and culture, fundamental tools to protect and encourage the development of each one. Such traumatic effects are registered as the consequences of any disaster, violent human action and war, which represent the most devastating catastrophe for the human being in any aspect. Preventing war, violence and impotent exposure to aggressive natural phenomena is an investment for the mental health of any community. Reducing exposure of the most vulnerable people is a priority, as well as facilitating empowerment experiences that can oppose impotence experiences. In fact, if many studies have highlighted the very bad consequences of serious and collective psychological traumas, as many studies have clarified how to develop resilience protective strategies and even post-traumatic experiences of growth. In this regard, we recommend the methodology of Basic Therapeutic Actions, simple and collective actions, especially studied to oppose the single elements of trauma dynamics (Sbattella, 2009). Secondly, we would like to point out the crucial role of the efforts made to give continuity to educational, school and cultural initiatives in this context. They are always communitarian actions that prove that nobody is alone, even in emergency, in trying to put order in a disrupted reality, understand or explain the ongoing phenomena, elaborate their own experiences and connect the past to a future that is good and still possible. Therefore, psychological trauma is not an automatic consequence of "potentially traumatic events." It is not in all those cases when the action of protecting will respect the etymology of the verb expressing it. In fact, "protect" in Ancient Greek means "I'm holding a shield for you," in the moment when you are more vulnerable and exposed during a fight. Thus, this is an action that recognises the limits of any individualistic "self protective" vision and gives way to the responsibility of mutual help in the unavoidable moments of personal vulnerability.

Indicator 9
Homicide Rate
 (per 100.000 inhabitants)
 (UNODC, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Singapore	0,25
2 Japan	0,31
3 Brunei	0,49
4 Indonesia	0,5
5 Austria	0,51

Bottom 5 Countries

171 Lesotho	38
172 Jamaica	43,21
173 Venezuela	57,15
174 Honduras	63,75
175 El Salvador	108,64

Indicator 10
Number of People
Affected by Natural
and Technological
Hazards

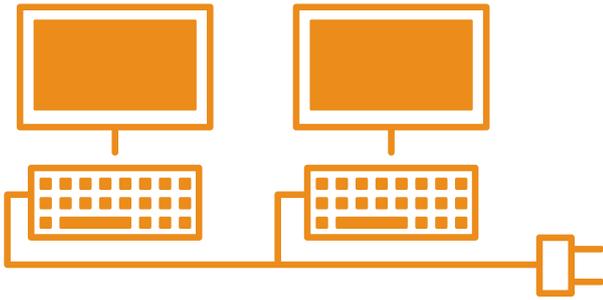
(% of population)
 (WeWorld elaboration of EM-DAT data, 2018)

Bottom 10 Countries

167 Namibia	54,39
168 Philippines	65,84
169 Somalia	68,34
170 Haiti	69,7
171 Vanuatu	80,33
172 Fiji	80,67
173 Mauritania	88,29
174 Korea Dem. Rep.	89,61
175 Cuba	91,88
176 Micronesia	127,91*

* The percentage is higher than 100% because it includes the number of injured people, the number of affected people (requiring immediate assistance) and the number of homeless. One person is likely to fall in all the three statistics and to be counted two or more times.

Access to Information



Countries have agreed to guarantee to everybody the access to convenient, reliable and modern energy services through new infrastructures and better technologies; encourage efficacy with the development of technologies able to reduce energy waste; increase at global level the use of renewable sources rather than polluting sources (Goal 7, SDGs). Energy supply is fundamental for economic growth, social development, employment and environmental sustainability. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), from 2000 to 2016 the number of people without access to electricity decreased from 1.7 to 1.1 billion. A drop to 674 million in 2030 (IEA, 2017) is estimated. However, in the South-Saharan countries only 4 people out of 10 are provided with electricity or gas to cook in households. Despite the progress made, one third of the world population - 2.5 billion people - still makes use of traditional solid biomass (wood, skin, core), kerosene and carbon, with serious consequences for the air quality inside and outside households. Again, the majority of people without modern cooking systems is in Sub-Saharan Africa (IEA, 2017). A constant and reliable supply of electrical energy is essential for the development

Indicator 11
Percentage of Population with Access to Electricity
 (% on tot. pop.)
 (World Bank, 2016)

Bottom 10 Countries

167 Liberia	19,80
168 Burkina Faso	19,16
169 Congo Dem. Rep.	17,15
170 Niger	16,22
171 Guinea-Bissau	14,66
172 Central African Rep.	13,99
173 Malawi	11,00
174 South Sudan	8,95
175 Chad	8,83
176 Burundi	7,59

Indicator 12
Number of Internet Users
 (per 100 inhabitants)
 (ITU, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Iceland	98,24
2 Bahrain	98
3 Luxemburg	97,49
4 Norway	97,3
5 Denmark	96,97

Bottom 5 Countries

172 Central African Rep.	4
173 Guinea Bissau	3,76
174 Somalia	1,88
175 Eritrea	1,18
176 Korea Dem. Rep.	0

of the Internet (servers and network infrastructures are hungry for energy). In 2018, the number of Internet users in the world was over 4 billion (We Are Social, 2018) and in Italy they reached 43 million, accounting for a growth of 4 million users compared to 2017. Still, 19% of Italian families do not have access to the web yet, compared to 13% European average. The diffusion of the Internet implies new social challenges. Raising awareness of correct and responsible Internet use is an important challenge: in Italy two people out of three have been victims of online harassment or know somebody who has.



THE VOICE OF Francesca Maisano, Clinical Psychologist and Developmental Psychotherapist, Coordinator of Centro della Casa Pediatrica of ASST Fatebenefratelli-Sacco, in Milan

Today's forms and types of bullying follow the evolution of modern society, as all social phenomena. Some trend lines and recent evolutions of contents and diffusion levels concern homophobic bullying, racial bullying in schools deriving from the issue of foreign students integration, group violence such as school vandalism, and cyberbullying. Cyberbullying has occurred thanks to the diffusion of technology, making it possible to take pictures, film and have access to personal information anonymously. Statistics show that one boy out of four is a victim of bullying. According to the Italian Paediatric Society, 80% of adolescents have shown emotional distress at least once in their life, 33% have been a victim of bullying, 12% of cyberbullying, while 300 thousand adolescents suffer from depression and only one in ten has asked adults for help. The web becomes a stage out of time and space for the victim, who experiments immediate public humiliation.

Cyberbullies feel protected because they act anonymously with a nickname, thus undermining the victims' self-esteem. The victims start to have fewer social relationships and tend to isolation. They show sleep disorders, decreased school performance and rapid mood swings with tendency to be aggressive within the family, as well as depression and anxiety symptoms leading to serious consequences such as suicide attempts. Cyberbullying is a civil and criminal offense, the responsibility of which can fall on teachers if the episode occurred during school activities.

The Postal Police, National Police and Carabinieri (Law. n. 71/2017) are the competent authorities for reporting any offences. In 2017, the National Coordination Centre (CoNa-Cy) supporting school cyberbullying was established. School meetings are organized to raise awareness so that boys and girls can communicate with their peers and share the training received, thus contributing to promote a greater control of aggressive behaviour and prevent bullying.

Dimension 7

Gender

Gender equality is essential for the social and cultural progress of the countries. The Global Gender Gap Report compares the progress made by 149 countries in equality between women and men addressing four dimensions: economic participation and opportunities, education, health and survival, political participation. 108 years will be necessary to fill the gender gap, and 202 to achieve equality at work. According to the Global Gender Gap Report (WEF, 2018), the gender gap has remained similar to 2017, equal to 68%. The greatest inequality is reported in the political field (77.1%), while economic participation and opportunities record a gap of 41.9%, and education, health and survival 4.4% and 4.6%,



respectively. However, 20% of women are still illiterate in 44 countries. Iceland became the first country in the world to fine illegal gender inequality in the job market in 2018. The companies that cannot prove pay equality are fined proportionally to the number of days of inequality.

Indicator 13 Gender Gap Index (Index Value) (World Economic Forum, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1 Iceland	0,858
2 Norway	0,835
3 Sweden	0,822
4 Finland	0,821
5 Nicaragua	0,809

Bottom 5 Countries

145 Chad	0,580
146 Syria	0,568
147 Iraq	0,551
148 Pakistan	0,550
149 Yemen	0,499

Indicator 14 Gender Inequality Index (Index Value) (UNDP, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Switzerland	0,039
2 Denmark	0,04
3 Sweden	0,044
3 Netherlands	0,044
5 Norway	0,048
5 Belgium	0,048

Bottom 5 Countries

153 Central African Rep.	0,673
154 Mali	0,678
155 Chad	0,708
156 Papua N. Guinea	0,741
157 Yemen	0,834



THE VOICE OF Gabriella Scaduto, Psychologist and Psychotherapist, Member of the Scientific Committee of Stati Generali delle Donne, Italy

Stati Generali delle Donne, founded in 2013, is a permanent coordination service acting as spokesperson for public and private institutions at national level. In 2015, our voice reached the Expo with the World Conference on Women, Beijing twenty years after (981 delegates). We also created a HUB - an operational tool which is a juridical structure for the presentation and realization of projects - and a Scientific Committee composed of women coming from all Italian regions, members of the humanistic, economic and scientific culture, women with transversal competences able to represent our mission. From Expo 2015 we have come to Matera, European Capital of Culture 2019. And from here we intend to build a greater social and urban development path for cities, where "local economies" and economic/production chains are valued, where "culture becomes the structural dimension of development", where women are the innovative voices of change. This is the flag described by Isa Maggi, National Coordinator of Stati Generali delle Donne. Another objective is the creation of a Documentation and Research Centre on women's work based in Matera, with a network of all Italian regions and European and international centres. We carried out an important fight

against male violence with the project "Panchina Rossa" (Red Bench). The International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25th November gave us a chance to raise awareness and realize common actions. Among these initiatives, the public installation by Elina Chauvet, who placed an innumerable amount of red shoes on the churchyard in front of the Mexican Embassy in Texas in 2012, to remember the hundreds of Mexican women assassinated in Ciudad Juarez. Our project "Panchina Rossa" invited Municipalities, Institutions, Associations and Schools to display a red bench as a public demonstration that they join a network of subjects sharing the commitment to fight violence. The Register of Psychologists of Lombardy, with which we cooperate, placed a Red Bench in Piazza Castello in Milan dedicated to psychological violence. In 2018 we drafted the "Il manifesto sulla violenza maschile di genere - la carta di Pavia", a Protocol of Understanding based on the Istanbul Convention aimed to promote the analysis of male violence on the national territory and suggest the good practice implemented in different territory contexts. Women are a driving force that has always brought new ideas to trigger change, starting social and aggregation actions based on the culture of respect of women, which will lead society not only to be different but also better, precisely starting from women.



4

CATEGORY CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS

Dimension 1 HEALTH Indicators 15-16

The human and economic costs of mortality and child malnutrition are enormous, and especially affect the weakest and most vulnerable subjects. But they also influence the whole society, both its social progress and economic growth.

Dimension 2 EDUCATION Indicators 17-18

Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education lay the foundations for lifelong learning. Educated children will bring benefits to themselves and the society where they live as adults.

Dimension 3 HUMAN CAPITAL Indicators 19-20

Starting from childhood, every child must have the possibility to develop and enhance their human capital, that is the set of knowledge, competences and abilities contributing to the formation of the individual.

Dimension 4 ECONOMIC CAPITAL Indicators 21-22

Children growing up in a prosperous family context can study and invest in their lifelong education, have economic resources for extracurricular activities (which in turn contribute to the development of social, educational, sport competences, etc.), receive adequate nutrition and medical care, have useful resources for their overall development.

Dimension 5 CHILD ABUSE Indicators 23-24

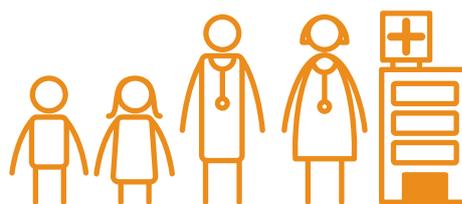
Child abuse can be committed in different ways and contexts. There can be physical, psychological or sexual abuse. It can occur both outside and within the family, and has serious consequences on children, both immediate and in the long run. It affects the child's physical, psychological, emotional, behavioural and relational development and causes damage to their growth.

Dimension 1 Health

In 2017, approximately 6.3 million children under 15 died, mostly for causes that would have been possible to prevent with adequate healthcare. 5.4 million deaths occur in the first 5 years of life, and before the first year of life (infant mortality) in about half of the cases. The probability to die in the first month of life of a Sub-Saharan African or Southern Asia child is nine times compared to a child born in a high-income country (UN IGME, 2018).

The UNICEF Data Research and Policy forecasts show that if immediate actions for the safeguard of the right to health are not taken, 56 million children under 5 will die by 2030. In Africa, a child out of 13 dies before the age of 5. In high-income countries, it is one in 185. The children whose mothers did not receive any education are twice as likely to die before 5, compared to those whose mothers received secondary or higher education (UN, IGME 2018). About 7,000 children under 5 die everyday for malnutrition, with an increase of 20% compared to 2016 (Save the Children, 2018).

If children survive, their growth and physical and cognitive development can be severely compromised. Half of the people suffering from malnutrition in the world live in countries affected by conflicts (the proportion is even higher for children).



Indicator 15 Infant Mortality Rate before the Age of Five

(per 1.000 born alive) (UNICEF, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Slovenia	2,1
1 Iceland	2,1
3 Finland	2,3
4 Norway	2,6
4 Luxemburg	2,6

Bottom 5 Countries

172 Mali	106
173 Sierra Leone	110,4
174 Central African Rep.	121,5
175 Chad	123,2
176 Somalia	127,2

Indicator 16 Percentage of Children Under 5 Underweight

(% on tot. 0-5 children) (WHO, 2017)

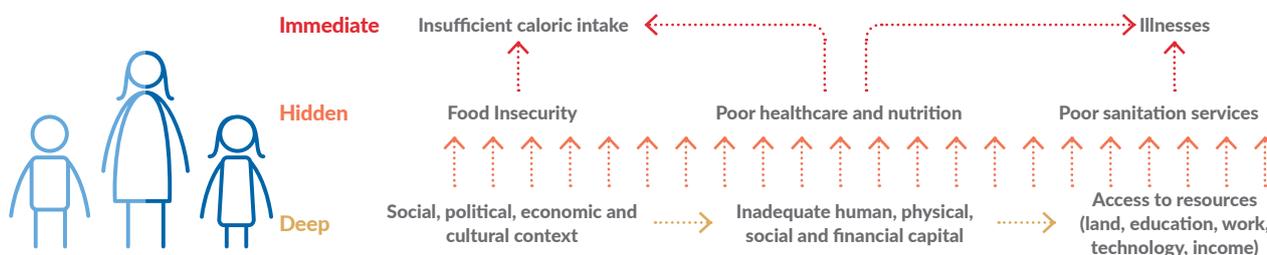
Top 5 Countries

1 Australia	0,2
2 Chile	0,5
2 United States	0,5
4 Korea Rep.	0,7
5 Montenegro	1

Bottom 5 Countries

127 Madagascar	36,8
128 Timor East	37,7
129 Niger	37,9
130 Eritrea	38,8
131 Yemen	39,9

The causes of infant mortality



Source: WeWorld-GVC re-elaboration from Save the Children (2018)

GOOD PRACTICE

FOOD FORTIFIED WITH NUTRIENTS

In the northern region of Burkina Faso, WeWorld-GVC started to supply fortified flour in order to help the most vulnerable families, in particular those with very little children being more exposed to the risks of insufficient nutrition. Kissou, a 24-year-old girl living in Moutoulou with 3 children, told us: "Food is still a problem for my family. For a young mother, the most important thing is her diet, if she eats properly, the baby will have breast milk". It is important to teach mothers how to prepare baby food with the flour supplied, using plain flour to make more nourishing food for their babies at home. Celestine, four children, the last of which is 17 months, has immediately caught the importance of fortified flour: "I used to use plain flour, but now, using fortified flour, I have seen a strong health improvement in my child. I'm afraid that food is not sufficient and health problems may occur. I'm also afraid of not having the means so that they can go to school and receive good education". In fact, access to school is not free in many areas of Burkina Faso, and even though the fee is low, this is a heavy expense for families. "In rural areas, children under five have free healthcare service but when they grow up you have to pay - says Celestine - it's difficult but we always find the way to get by."

Africa occupies the bottom positions for pre-primary and primary school enrolment ratio - with the exception of Yemen for pre-primary school enrolment ratio - and remains the most critical area as far as the right to education is concerned.

Guaranteeing the right to education at these two levels is fundamental, not only for children but also for the development of each country. Access to pre-primary school is becoming compulsory in an increasing number of countries, and it allows regular enrolment in primary school at the right age. 303 million children between 5 and 17 - more than half girls - in the world do not attend school (UNICEF, 2018). If the right to quality, inclusive and fair education, starting from the age of 3 is not guaranteed, the countries will not succeed in achieving the other sustainable development goals of the third millennium. 50% of pre-school children are out of any education system and this aspect is continuing to be neglected by na-

tional and international financing. Less than 1% of international financing for education was devoted to pre-primary school from 2012 to 2015. These trends have to be inverted and we have to face the challenges represented by financing, and the access to quality and equality education. The European Union intends to invest at least 10% of the budget on pre-primary education.

Indicator 17 Pre-Primary School Enrolment Ratio

(% on tot. pre-primary-school-age children) (Unesco, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Cuba	99,64
2 France	99,56
3 Israel	99,53
4 Malta	98,64
5 Belgium	98,06

Bottom 5 Countries

147 Guinea-Bissau	4,36
148 Congo Dem. Rep.	3,96
149 Burkina Faso	3,56
150 Yemen	1,57
151 Chad	1,31

Indicator 18 Primary School Enrolment Ratio

(% on tot. primary-school-age children) (Unesco, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Canada	99,96
2 Norway	99,81
3 UK	99,73
4 Maldives	99,50
5 Singapore	99,46

Bottom 5 Countries

155 Djibouti	59,07
156 Equatorial Guinea	43,34
157 Eritrea	37,35
158 Liberia	36,75
159 South Sudan	32,12



THE VOICE OF Elba* From Exploitation to Dignity

Elba comes from a specific area of the Ballari district in India, well known for practicing the Devadasi system, a millenary tradition that - justified by the devotion to the deity - allows the community to sexually abuse the socially excluded girls belonging to the Scheduled Cast or Scheduled Tribe, the poorest social classes in India. The term Devadasi comes from Sanskrit "Deva" which means God and "Dasi" which means female servant. Therefore, Devadasis are young girls devoted to a deity that become her brides. Their duties are dancing and offering sexual services to the masters of the temple, priests and the male community. In modern times, these ancient practices, based on gender violence and cast discrimination, are used by modern traffickers and crime organizations, to enslave children and feed the illegal market of sexual exploitation. They are particularly severe forms of violence and forced labour that are, obviously, illegal, even though still present in many areas of India. Elba is 18, she's Pola*'s daughter, a 45-year-old Devadasi woman devoted to the deity since she

was 14 and abused since she was 15. When she was about 30, Pola started to work as an intermediary to provide clients to girls, using her home as a base point. Because Elba grew up in this context, when she finished compulsory school, her mother and her clients repeatedly tried to introduce her in the sexual market in the name of the Devadasi practice. Elba has not been devoted to the deity and prostitution thanks to the prompt intervention of the association SHNEA and the Kishori group. The purpose of SHNEA is to give back to girls confidence in themselves and their own capacities. Training courses on human rights - especially of women and children - and the identification/recognition of sexual abuse and exploitation have been organized thanks to the financial support of WeWorld-GVC. Elba succeeded in achieving full awareness of child abuse in the name of Devadasi and early marriages. At the end of the empowerment process, she decided to continue studying and enrolled at University in the Faculty of Arts to become a teacher, so that she can help other girls avoid the Devadasi system by starting prevention from primary school.

*Invented names

Dimension 3

Human Capital



Literacy is a human right and a fundamental prerequisite for both the full development of individuals and societies and a sustainable and inclusive development in view of achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Still today, about 617 million children and adolescents in the world do not acquire basic literacy skills and calculation abilities; 750 million of young and adults still cannot read and write, two thirds of which are women. This has an impact on the development of human capital, increasing social exclusion and inequalities (Unesco, 2018). 59 million people aged between 15 and 24 who live in countries affected by conflicts or natural disasters are illiterate, three times as much as the global average. For example, in Niger 76% of young people are illiterate; among the bottom 10 countries as for adult literacy rate, 8 are African countries (UNICEF, 2018c). Funds and resources should be devoted to the education of the most vulnerable people coming from disadvantaged areas in order to guarantee education equality. Moreover, it is estimated that approximately 171 million people would come out of extreme poverty if all children could learn “basic reading skills” (OXFAM, 2019). Italy is one of the OECD countries with the least spend-

Indicator 19 Adult Literacy Rate

(% on pop. over 15)
(Unesco, 2017)

Bottom 10 Countries

126	Gambia	41,95
127	Central African Rep.	36,75
128	Burkina Faso	34,60
129	Mali	33,07
130	Benin	32,95
131	Sierra Leone	32,43
132	Guinea	32,00
133	Afghanistan	31,74
134	Niger	30,56
135	Chad	22,31

Indicator 20 Public Spending on Education

(% of GDP) (Unesco, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1	Cuba	12,84
2	Micronesia	12,46
3	Solomon Islands	9,86
4	Iceland	7,71
5	Denmark	7,63

Bottom 5 Countries

141	Bangladesh	1,54
142	Congo Dem. Rep.	1,47
143	Central African Rep.	1,23
144	South Sudan	0,98
145	Guyana	0,01

ing on education in relation to its Gross Domestic Product (about 4%). Yet, investing on education is essential to ensure a high level of economic growth and greater social inclusion and cohesion.



THE VOICE OF Filomena Albano, Italian Authority for Children and Adolescents (AGIA)

Investing in education is essential to ensure better social inclusion and cohesion, as well as the full realization of the children and adolescents rights established by the 1989 UN Convention.

For this reason, the Authority for Children and Adolescents (AGIA) has addressed to the Government a document describing the most important actions to take in schools in favour of minors.

The document infographics shows five priorities for the realization of some of the important rights established by the Convention.

1. Safe, healthy and easy-access school buildings. A long-time program of securing works is needed. In addition, all schools must be accessible for disabled students.
2. Open and student-friendly schools, against educational poverty and exclusion. This is a commonly shared priority: children,

teenagers and schools - intended as places to socialise - are to be the focus. Concretely, this means to open up the existing school areas - such as auditoriums, theatres, music halls and yards - to allow everybody to do different activities, not only children.

3. Fight against bullying and cyberbullying. A strategy of intervention has to be designed in order to implement the relating regulations and make a cultural change, by promoting a cultural mediation with a non-violent approach in conflict resolution; civic and emotional education programs, digital awareness.

4. School has to be inclusive - by removing regional inequalities and creating monitoring systems - for disabled students, unaccompanied minors, students with weak families, foster or adopted children and those temporarily placed in childcare facilities.

5. Fight against early school leaving. Coordination between school offices, social services and juvenile courts has to be strengthened so that immediate and early actions can be taken.

AGIA Top 5 School Priorities *



1 Safe and easy-accessible buildings



2 Open and student-friendly schools



3 Fight against bullying and cyberbullying



4 Inclusive school



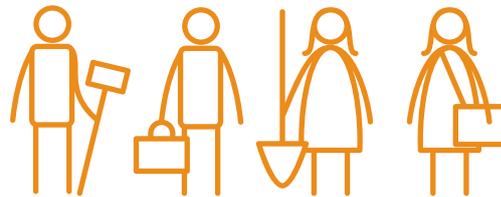
5 Fight against early school leaving

* WeWorld Onlus re-elaboration of AGIA infographics

The number of people living in extreme poverty - with less than \$1.90 a day - decreased by 50% between 1990 and 2010. Nevertheless, if the severe and still existing gap between rich and poor persists, the goal to remove extreme poverty will be missed. Even realizing the goal to reduce poverty by 3%, approximately 200 million people would still live with \$1.90 a day in 2030 (OXFAM, 2018). The global unemployment rate has stabilised after increasing in 2016, and reached 5.6% in 2017, with over 192 million unemployed people (ILO, 2018). It is estimated that the number of workers living in extreme poverty will be over 114 million in the next few years, reaching 40% in 2018. Three workers out of five suffer from job insecurity in developing countries. Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General, affirmed: "Even though global unemployment has remained stable, the lack of decent jobs is still widespread: global economy is not creating sufficient jobs yet. Further efforts need to be made to improve employment quality for all workers and guarantee that profits coming from growth are equally distributed." (ILO, 2018).

The lack of a more equitable distribution of wealth is highlighted by some data: 42 people in the world have the same wealth as the 3.7 billion poorest people; the richest 1% has more wealth than the rest of humanity (OXFAM, 2019).

According to OECD, the global GDP will probably reach +3,5% in 2019 and 2020. However, the report reveals the need to reconsider GDP for growth evaluation. In order to establish whether a country is growing in terms of improvement of life and working conditions of its population, considering GDP only is not sufficient. Other indicators are to be evaluated, such as access to education, drinking water and sanitation servi-



Indicator 21 Adult Unemployment Rate

(% of workforce failing to find a job) (ILO, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1 Qatar	0,1
2 Cambodia	0,2
3 Niger	0,4
4 Belarus	0,5
5 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0,7

Bottom 5 Countries

171 Bosnia Herzegovina	26,1
172 Swaziland	26,5
173 Palestine	26,8
174 South Africa	27,4
175 Lesotho	28,5

Indicator 22 Gross Domestic Product

(GDP per capita \$) (World Bank, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Luxemburg	104.103,04
2 Switzerland	80.189,70
3 Norway	75.504,57
4 Iceland	70.056,87
5 Ireland	69.330,69

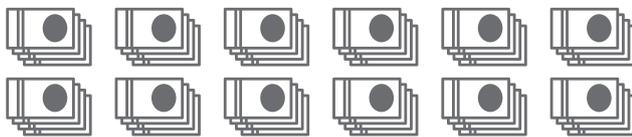
Bottom 5 Countries

169 Mozambique	415,72
170 Niger	378,06
171 Malawi	338,48
172 Burundi	320,09
173 South Sudan	237,44

ces, and the right to health, as WeWorld Index does. To sum up, what has to be considered is the respect and the realization of human rights, starting from children and women.

Public Good or Private Wealth?

If the 1% richest people paid only 0.5% more wealth tax, the deriving tax revenue would be higher than needed to:



Allow
262 million
children to go to school



Provide healthcare assistance to
save the lives of
3,3 million
people

Source: OXFAM, 2019

IN-DEPTH BOX

INVESTING IN HUMANITY NOT IN WARS AND CONFLICTS

Security has deteriorated in the world in the last decade. The number and violence of armed conflicts in the Middle East, Africa and Southern Asia has increased. Investments in military expenditure are taking away resources for social inclusion and development. In 2017, the global military expenditure accounted for 2.2% of global GDP, 1.1% more compared to the previous year, that is 230 dollars per person, with a total estimation of 1,739 billion dollars. China, United States, Saudi Arabia and Russia are the countries with the highest military expenditure.

Conflicts and violence absorb 14.76 trillion dollars, 12.4% of global GDP - 1,988 dollars per person (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2018).

Dimension 5

Child Abuse



Child abuse is defined as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against children, by another person, or a group, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in harmful consequences, potential or actual, on the life, the development and dignity of children” (WHO, 2002).

Child labour exploitation is still one of the most widespread forms of child abuse. Estimations have not changed (refer to WeWorld Index 2018). ILO reports: “Although the total number of children in hazard labour has decreased in the last few years, improvement was limited to older children. In practice, between 2012 and 2016, the number of children aged 5-11 who did not benefit from labour reduction increased.” (WeWorld Index, 2018a). We are talking about 73 million children suffering from long-life physical and psychological consequences. Their lives are in serious danger. Girls can be victims of a form of violence compromising many of their rights: teenage pregnancy deriving from early marriage and lack of information and education. It is estimated that there are 12 million child brides every year (Unicef, 2018b).

Women and girls have the right to avoid the danger of many and early pregnancies too close one to the other, men and women have the right to choose when and how often they want to be parents. Access to family planning is fundamental for gender equality and women and girls emancipation.

Indicator 23 Percentage of Children Aged 5-14 Involved in Child Labour

(% on tot. children aged 5-14)
(UNICEF, 2017) (Unesco, 2017)

Bottom 10 Countries

166 Burkina Faso	39,20
167 Malawi	39,30
168 Zambia	40,60
169 Cameroon	47,00
170 Solomon Islands	47,80
171 Somalia	49,00
172 Guinea-Bissau	51,10
173 Chad	51,50
174 Benin	52,50
175 Mali	55,80

Indicator 24 Teenage Pregnancy Rate

(per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)
(World Bank, 2016)

Top 5 Countries

1 Korea Dem. Rep.	0,287
2 Korea Rep.	1,668
3 Switzerland	3,092
3 Singapore	
5 Netherlands	4,084

Bottom 5 Countries

172 Angola	154,47
173 Equatorial Guinea	157,853
174 Chad	164,516
175 Mali	171,083
176 Niger	194,009



THE VOICE OF Simona D'Alò, La Grande Casa SCS Onlus, Operator for Spazio Donna WeWorld in Milan

In Italy, the ratification of international conventions (Istanbul, 2011) and the introduction of laws against gender violence (Law n. 119/2013) have not succeeded so far in eradicating some of the consolidated patriarchal customs. Domestic abuse on women always involves children in relation to two aspects: the abuse of power and control by the partner, and the woman's feeling of impotence. According to WeWorld estimations, 500,000 children are abused and 145,000 are victims of witnessed domestic violence (WeWorld, 2018). Children witnessing violence are maltreated themselves and feel negative emotions: fear, impotence, pain and loneliness. Therefore, women and children need to be helped to recognize and report these problems, allowing them to ask for help and seek possible responses.

After Rome, Palermo and Naples, the need to create the project Spazio Donna also arose in Milan - in the Giambellino district, a peripheral area affected by decay, poverty and social exclusion. Spazio Donna was designed to fight violence against women and promote prevention and awareness rising. The project realized in Milan, by WeWorld-GVC in collaboration with La Grande Casa SCS, is included in a well-organized system of services on the territory, that however strains to satisfy and/or detect women with needs that apparently are not of emergency, but potentially at risk, or women that distrust and avoid the services for various reasons. The Spazio Donna points are seen as places to socialise and receive advice and support, thanks to the welcoming environment and the activities proposed: they are free, promote empowerment and women wellbeing, value the mother-child relation and contribute to create the individual conditions to come out of silence and isolation.

People Exploited at Global Level

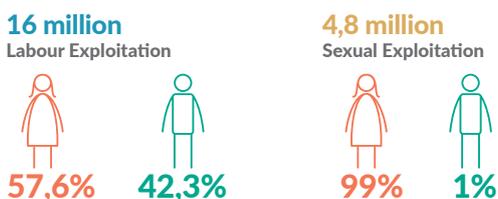
Over 40 million



1 Out of 4 is under 18



25 million Victims of Forced Labour



Source: WeWorld-GVC elaboration, from Save the Children 2018



5

CATEGORY WOMEN

Dimension 1 HEALTH Indicators 25-26

Every day about 800 women die in the world for pregnancy-related causes and the great majority of deaths could be avoided. Women that cannot or are not able to protect themselves also struggle to look after their children, with the risk that infant mortality will not stop.

Dimension 2 EDUCATION Indicators 27-28

It is now well-known that women education transfers positive effects in the economic and social fields. Educated women are more informed about their own and their children's health, are more able to defend themselves against discrimination and more aware of the importance of education for the participation in the labour market and social and political life. For all these reasons, educated women contribute to the improvement of the life conditions of the whole society.

Dimension 3 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES Indicators 29-30

Encouraging women participation in the labour market allows them to be able to have more power, make autonomous choices and invest in the improvement of their own life conditions. Moreover, it is now well-known that the contribution of women to the economy of a country will certainly improve the economic conditions of that country.

Dimension 4 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION Indicators 31-32

Promoting the participation of women in decision-making processes has overall positive effects on societies. If women have more power in politics, the governments will take charge of the policies in favour of women, children, adolescents and families in general. When women are elected in Parliament, they tend to promote laws more oriented to the interests of the community, thanks to their direct involvement locally.

Dimension 5 GENDER VIOLENCE Indicators 33-34

Violence against women represents a violation of human rights that is recognized by any institution in any civil country. It is a critical and urgent issue all over the world, because it undermines women health and personality, reduces personal liberties, impacts on collective security, and influences the growth of human capital and of the whole economy system.

Dimension 1 Health

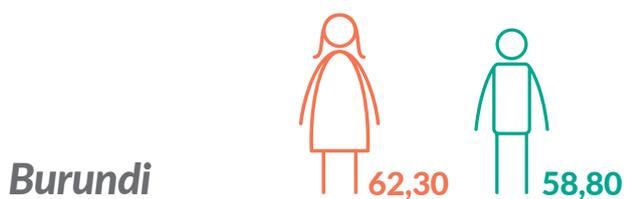
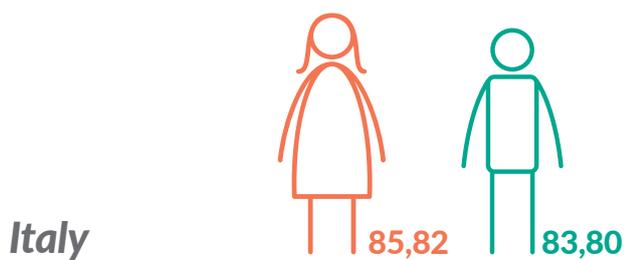
We set ourselves the goal to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to fewer than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (SDGs, Goal 3). Policies regarding women health require a deep obstacle analysis, in which we also need to consider other inequalities based on race, social status, and geographical area (UN, 2015).

Women in developing countries carry on many more pregnancies on average compared to developed countries. One woman in 4,900 is likely to die for maternity-related factors in developed countries, versus one in 180 in developing countries. Maternal mortality is still higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Poverty, distance from healthcare centres, conflicts, inadequate local services and local customs are variable factors interacting to the detriment of the right to health of mothers and children. In spite of women



dying while giving birth and the several gender discriminations, in general, women live longer than men in all continents, but maternal health is one of the fields where inequalities between rich and poor countries are the greatest. It is fundamental to stop discrimination in healthcare structures and ensure that women and adolescent girls are aware of their rights and able to apply for general services without social stigma and discrimination.

Life Expectancy by Gender



WeWorld-GVC Onlus elaboration of WHO data

Indicator 25 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,00 live births) (WHO, 2015)

Top 5 Countries		Bottom 5 Countries	
1 Poland	3	172 South Sudan	789
1 Iceland	3	173 Nigeria	814
1 Greece	3	174 Chad	856
1 Finland	3	175 Central African Rep.	882
5 Sweden*	4	176 Sierra Leone	1360

*In fifth position also rank Kuwait, Italy, Check Republic, Belarus and Austria.

Indicator 26 Women Life Expectancy (average number of years) (WHO, 2016)

Top 5 Countries		Bottom 5 Countries	
1 Japan	87,00	171 Nigeria	55,71
2 Spain	85,00	171 Ivory Coast	55,70
3 France	85,00	172 Chad	55,40
4 Korea Rep.	85,00	173 Lesotho	54,57
5 Switzerland	85,00	174 Central African Rep.	54,36
5 Singapore	85,00	175 Sierra Leone	53,77



THE VOICE OF Aline Niyonkuru, Obstetrician for WeWorld-GVC in Burundi

In the Kavumu camp, in Burundi, there are 16 thousand refugees, and new refugees arrive every day - says Alin Obstetrician for WeWorld-GVC, who organizes a working schedule every month, gives tasks to volunteers and goes through the 54 camp districts to inform young boys and girls about correct sexual education. "In the districts, we look for ill people who should come regularly to the Healthcare Centre but never turned up". The people affected by AIDS who arrived at the Kavumu camp from Congo are 53, mostly women, while 230 are HIV positive, mostly children and young people." We

make tests on all new comers every day but we have never found any new case here in the camp". The project includes a deep awareness-raising plan on this matter: "We have created anti AIDS clubs, everybody comes because we play music and show films, and distribute condoms. Everybody helps us". WeWorld-GVC provides everybody with free medicines, in particular antiretroviral drugs that slow down the development and transmission of the disease. UNAIDS, on World AIDS Day, 1 December 2018, highlighted that 20.9 million people affected by HIV in the world can be treated, while in 2000 they were only 685 thousand. Positive data also come from Africa, where cases of new infections among children decreased by 56%.

Dimension 2 Education



Despite the actions carried out by the international community to reduce the gender gap in education (refer to WeWorld Index 2018, page 37), two thirds of the 774 million illiterate people in the world are women (WEF, 2018). Moreover, in the countries in emergency conditions, girls and young women are the most disadvantaged as for access to education: 33% of them do not learn basic reading and writing, compared to 24% of males of the same age. Gender inequalities are difficult to fill in this sector, especially because only about 3% of the funds for humanitarian emergencies is devoted to education, thus making it one of the least financed sectors in the humanitarian aid requests (UNICEF, 2018A).

However, women account for 55% of the graduates at global level, even though the number dramatically falls down in PhDs (43%); female researchers are only 28%, and very few have access to the most prestigious positions requiring decisional power in the science sector, especially as university presidents, directors of research institutes or members of board of directors. There is much prejudice on women employment in scientific sectors, this is why only 6% of women are selected against 25% of men.

Indicator 27 Female Literacy Rate

(% on female population over 15)
(Unesco, 2017)

Bottom 10 Countries

113 Guinea-Bissau	30,77
114 Burkina Faso	26,22
115 Sierra Leone	24,86
116 Central African Rep.	23,18
117 Niger	22,55
118 Mali	22,20
119 Benin	22,09
120 Guinea	21,96
121 Chad	13,56
122 Afghanistan	8,41

Indicator 28 Percentage of Female Graduates

(% on tot. graduates)
(Unesco, 2017)

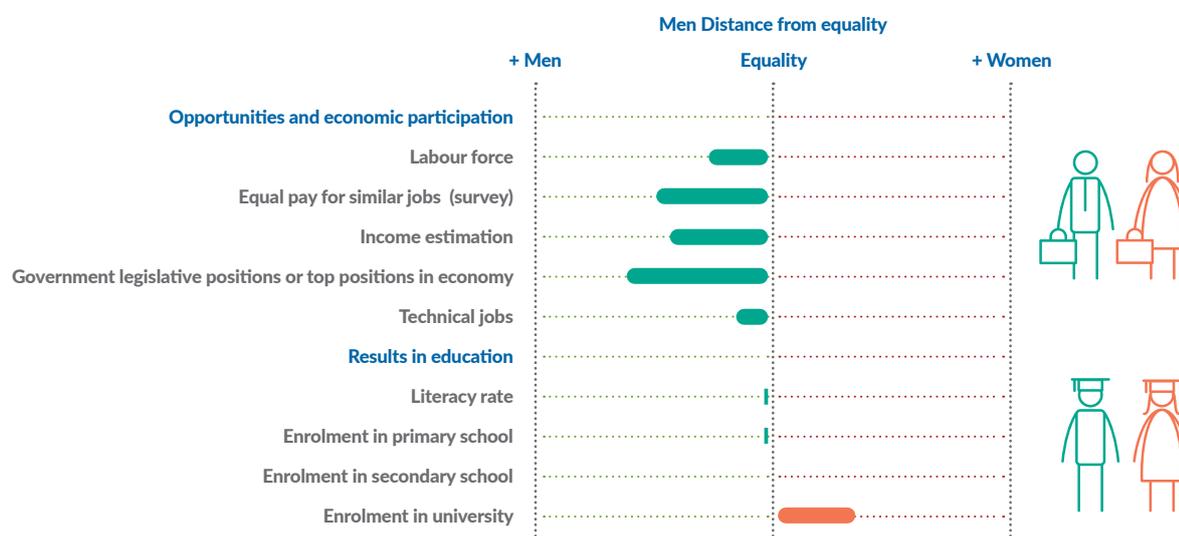
Top 5 Countries

1 Guyana	74,86
2 Barbados	68,40
3 Tunisia	67,70
4 Namibia	67,53
5 Panama	66,40

Bottom 5 Countries

172 Mauritania	29,61
173 Burundi	28,38
174 Bangladesh	28,31
175 Afghanistan	18,31
176 Central African Rep.	13,17

Gender gap in Education and Economy



Source: WeWorld-GVC Onlus elaboration of Gender Gap Report 2018

IN-DEPTH BOX

According to the OECD, women account for 55% of all graduates. Girls record better results than boys in their course of study, while boys are less successful. However, discrimination clearly emerges for girls in the world of work. 80% of girls with tertiary education can find a job, against 89% of boys, with pays lower than 26% compared to the boys of the same age. Inequalities of this kind are also seen in many other countries, both in schools and in the world of work.

Economic Opportunities

ILO reports that women are less likely to participate in the labour market and more affected by unemployment. Discrimination refers to the access to employment, pay inequality, employment quality and family care adding to employment (ILO, 2018b).

The global female employment rate was 48.5% in 2018, lower by 26.5 percentage points compared to men. The global female unemployment rate was 6% in 2018, that is 0.8 percentage points higher than men. This means that there are only 6 employed women every ten men (ILO, 2018b).

The gap between female and male unemployment rates is relatively modest in advanced economy countries. Women record lower unemployment rates in Eastern Europe and North America. In Arabian Countries and North Africa, women unemployment rates are still as much as twice compared to men, also because of the existing mentality discouraging female participation in the labour market. An over-representation of women in formal economy and significant gender disparities in salary and social protec-

tion are confirmed in developing countries (refer to WeWorld Index previous editions). The agricultural sector is very important: women represent 41% of the workforce, and approximately 49% in low-income countries (ILO, 2018c).

Indicator 29 Female Unemployment Rate

(% of female workforce failing to find a job) (ILO, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1 Niger	0,2
2 Cambodia	0,2
3 Qatar	0,5
4 Belarus	0,5
5 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0,6

Bottom 5 Countries

171 Yemen	30
172 Bosnia Herzegovina	30,2
173 Lesotho	31,1
174 Syria	38,1
175 Palestine	45,9

Indicator 30 Ratio of Female-to-Male Earned Income

(WEF estimations) (World Economic Forum, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1 Burundi	1,000
1 Camaron	1,000
1 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1,000
4 Liberia	0,982
5 Benin	0,946

Bottom 5 Countries

141 Pakistan	0,185
142 Algeria	0,183
143 Iran	0,168
144 Iraq	0,167
145 Jordan	0,163



THE VOICE OF Nando Pagnoncelli, Ipsos Italy Managing Director

Men or women matters? Italy's position in the Global Gender Gap ranking gives us the opportunity to dispel some prejudices. It ranks 70th out of 149, with the usual four Nordic countries in the top ten positions - Iceland, Norway,

Sweden and Finland in this precise order - and only one European country - Ireland (9th). Nicaragua (5th), Rwanda and Namibia (6th and 10th, respectively), Philippines (8th) and New Zealand (7th) might be surprising but they must lead us to reflect. Italy's results derive from two specific critical areas: on one hand, opportunities and economic contribution, on the other hand, political participation.

The cultural aspect is also critical in our country: 45 years after the publication of Elena Giannini Belotti's essay *Dalla parte delle bambine*, the cultural influences highlighted by the roman pedagogue, are still present. In Italy, 5 women out of 10 say they do not have the same freedom as men to follow their dreams and ambitions (Turkish women share the same perception). In Spain, it is one woman out of 4, while in Russia little fewer than 9 out of 10, nearly all. This is reported in an international survey carried out by Ipsos on 8,822 women from

16 to 64 years old in 24 countries, and it refers to adult women, however, there is no significant change in the new generations. Another Ipsos survey carried out on 400 middle school students about dreams and ambitions show a relevant gender segregation also regarding the vision of the future. The future of boys (44% of boys against 22% of girls) is inspired by their fathers, while that of girls by their mothers (47%). Only two thirds of the boys and girls interviewed think that there are similar opportunities of success between genders (67%), and 51% think that men have more chances than women (40%). Have 45 years passed in vain? The European Union - with the specific plan against gender disparity "Gender Action Plan 2016-2020" (or "GAP II") - collected some data that show that preventing women from having the same opportunities as men has a cost, and that providing solutions is not only a matter of social justice, but also of economic growth.

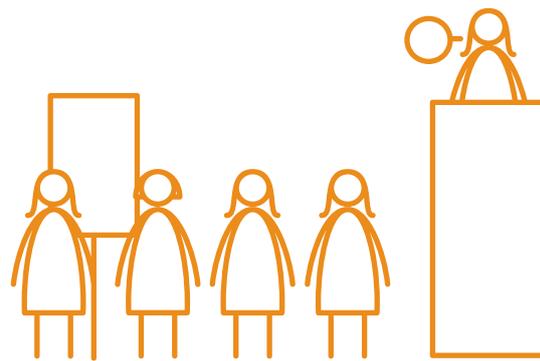
The McKinsey Global Institute (2015) has shown that a gap reduction in the next 5 years can contribute to double the contribution of women to the world's GDP, rising from 39 thousand billion to an estimated amount of 67 thousand billion. Thus, equality is convenient for everybody, and a more pink future would be a rosier future.

Political Participation

The top positions accounting for the highest number of women in Parliament are occupied by three poor countries, Rwanda (61.3%), Cuba (53.2%) and Bolivia (53.1%). Rwanda - the first ranking country in the world - elected 49 women in the Chamber of Deputies (out of 80 seats) and 10 in the Senate (out of 26 seats) in 2017. This country in Eastern Africa has reached such excellent results in a few decades after the horrors of war, with over 800 thousand people massacred – the majority of which belonging to the Tutsi minority.

At the end of the conflict, 70% of the surviving population was composed of women who became heads of the family with a very important social role, also thanks to such laws that enable women to have the same rights as men and keep their properties once married. Women took possession of the land after their husbands' death, especially in rural areas (RepresentWomen, 2018). The indicators show that not even one woman is elected in Parliament in some countries. Only in 17 countries out of 149 the head of state is a woman, and overall, only 18% of Ministers and 24% of Members of Parliament are women (WEF, 2018).

In Italy, since the end of World War II, women have filled 78 positions out of 1.500 as Ministers, while 23 have been in the Parliamentary Committees. Thirteen governments have been exclusively composed of men. The highest number of women in the government has been recorded in recent times, since 2006. Women do not succeed in affirming themselves in politics even in the countries where they have reached with great effort an important role in the economic and social life. For example, in Tunisia, women account for 69% of graduates, but only 23% are in government positions (Italy 28%).



Indicator 31 Percentage of Seats Allocated to Women in National Parliaments

(% on tot. seats) (IPU, 2018)

Top 5 Countries

1 Rwanda	61,3
2 Cuba	53,2
3 Bolivia	53,1
4 Mexico	48,2
5 Namibia	46,2

Bottom 5 Countries

174 Oman	1,2
175 Micronesia	0
175 Papua N. Guinea	0
175 Vanuatu	0
175 Yemen	0

Indicator 32 Percentage of Women in Ministerial Positions

(% on tot. ministerial positions) (IPU, 2017)

Top 5 Countries

1 Bulgaria	52,90
1 France	52,90
1 Nicaragua	52,90
4 Sweden	52,20
5 Canada	51,70

Bottom 5 Countries*

168 Guinea-Bissau	0,00
168 Hungary	0,00
168 Pakistan	0,00
168 Saudi Arabia	0,00
168 Vanuatu	0,00

* In the bottom positions there are also Azerbaijan, Belize, Brunei and Comoro Islands



THE VOICE OF Zina Chaabani, Collaborator for Agricultural Cooperative for Dairy Products "Elamma" in Mejel Bel Abess, Tunisia

I interrupted my studies after elementary school for economic reasons; I have five brothers and five sisters. I started to work for "Elamma" immediately after it was started up in 2012, thanks to WeWorld-GVC. The decision to work there was not easy: my parents didn't accept this but I insisted and didn't give up. Before starting to work for the cooperative I didn't have any objectives in my life or a future. When WeWorld-GVC, presented the project, after a market analysis showing that 75% of the inhabitants of the region bred cattle, the idea arose of starting the production and processing of dairy products. Our agricultural cooperative for milk products was the first of this kind in Mejel Bel Abess. The project started with 30 women, but today there are only 11 and 2 men.

We faced many problems: one of the greatest was to obtain permits by health authorities, so we had to stop production for a long period. In addition, we had some troubles in the administrative and financial management of the cooperative, and in cheese delivery. At the beginning, we didn't have any experience in handling food waste so we wasted a lot of milk and cheese. Today, our customers are shops, pizzerias, and the local population. This experience has enabled us to develop our skills and acquire new competences. The cooperative is a great opportunity for women to grow in economic and personal terms. Nowadays, Tunisian women have a more important role in the economic and social life of the country, also thanks to their commitment in such cooperatives as this one. Growing is our dream: we don't want to work in cheese production only; we want to go farther, open a restaurant and offer our Km0 products for people to taste.

Gender Violence

Violence against women and girls is a global, transversal and structural phenomenon that crosses countries, generations and different social models: its roots are to be found in the deep cultural and historical inequalities between men and women.

The existing forms of violence against women are a severe violation of human rights that undermines their right to life and dignity: they seriously affect both their public and private spheres. In addition, violence against women determines high social costs: 17 billion Euros per year are estimated in Italy (WeWorld, 2013). 2019 started with violence against women in Latin America, one of the countries where female homicide rates have been the highest in the world in the last few years: in 2017 the Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (Eclac) reported 2,795 cases. Sexual abuse has also become a weapon of war in the last decades.

Violence is perpetrated to terrorise the population, to punish or oblige groups to surrender, and as a prize for victorious soldiers. In 2018, 110 students were kidnapped in Nigeria by Boko Haram and forced to early marriages and pregnancies. Specific programmes are needed to contrast violence against women, based on three concepts: prevention, protection and crime punishment. Governments are required to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UN, 1979) and the following recommendations giving more details on gender violence (n.12, n.19). In 2017, the European Union and the United Nations launched the long-standing "Spotlight Initiative", with the objective to eliminate any form of violence against women and girls, following the SDGs. Education to human rights and respect of gender identity must become an integral part of national and international programmes to fight against all forms of violence against women, starting from overcoming stereotypes and prejudice at school.



Indicator 33 Percentage of Women Physically and/or Sexually Abused by a Partner

(on tot. female pop.) (OECD, 2014 and WHO, 2013)

Top 5 Countries

1 Canada	6,00
2 Armenia	10,00
2 Switzerland	10,00
4 Austria	13,00
4 Croatia*	13,00

Bottom 5 Countries

171 Congo Dem. Rep.	64,00
171 Bolivia	64,00
173 Central African Rep.	65,64
173 Congo Rep.	65,64
175 Ethiopia	71,00
176 Angola	78,00

*In 4th position there are also Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine and South Africa

Indicator 34 Percentage of Women Sexually Abused by a Stranger

(on tot. female pop.) (WHO, 2013)

Geographical areas established by the Global Burden of Disease	% of women sexually abused by a stranger
Southern Asia	3,35
North Africa and Middle East	4,53
Southeast Asia	5,28
Southern Latin America	5,86
Eastern Asia	5,87
Central Asia	6,45
Eastern Europe	6,97
Tropical Latin America	7,68
Western Sub-Saharan Africa	9,15
Caribbean	10,32
Central Europe	10,76
Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa	11,46
Western Europe	11,50
Central Latin America	11,88
Asia, Pacific countries	12,20
North America	13,01
Oceania	14,86
Latin America, Andes	15,33
Australasia	16,46
Southern Sub-Saharan Africa	17,41
Central Sub-Saharan Africa	21,05



THE VOICE OF Marta Mearini, Person Responsible for Spazio Donna WeWorld in San Basilio, Rome

Women's resilience takes many and unexpected paths. It is only seeking a place where and time when it can express itself and expand. After little more than three years of activity, I can say that

Spazio Donna WeWorld is precisely this: the space where and the time when women can release their own energy, and the possibility to express themselves and make a change, through exchange and confrontation. The purpose is to encourage women to take their lives in their hands, with all the difficulties, uncertainties, fears and resistance. Because it is always possible, to different extents, at different times

and in different ways, that are totally personal and cannot and must not be judged by a single yardstick. But it is possible. As a woman, C., says: "I have suffered from every kind of physical and psychological violence that has constantly belittled my person for many years. Maltreatment is like anaesthetic; it makes you think that you are always inadequate, that you don't deserve anything because you've got nothing to lose. Yes...you've got nothing to lose... And you forget you are a woman and a person who deserves more." The women that refer to Spazio Donna are often not aware of having this power, because they have been convinced of not being worth and not having alternatives for too long.



FOCUS

RIGHT TO EDUCATION
AND CONFLICTS

by conflicts or environmental disasters. 1 child in 5, between 15 and 17, has never been to school, and 2 in 5 haven't completed the primary school cycle. In the world, more than half of the children who don't go to school live in situations of emergency.

"When a country is hit by conflict or disaster, its children and young people are victimized twice," said Henrietta

Fore, UNICEF Executive Director. "In the near term, their schools are damaged, destroyed, occupied by military forces or even deliberately attacked, and they join the millions of young people out of school, and as the years progress they seldom return. In the long term they – and the countries they live in – will continue to face perpetuating cycles of poverty".²

Percentage of children out of school³

	millions in countries in war/environmental emergencies	total millions in the world	% in countries in emergency
Pre-primary (1 year)	15,3	39,7	39%
Primary	32,9	63,3	52%
Lower secondary	23,7	61,1	39%
Upper secondary	32,3	138,5	23%
Total	104,2	302,7	34%

The right to education under attack

A study has been run by Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA), an international coalition founded in 2010⁴ to deal with the problem of attacks against the right to education during armed conflicts. **Between 2013 and 2017 there have been more than 12.700 attacks that have affected 21.000 students and educators in 70 counties at least.**

The attacks on students and teachers are killings, wounding, mutilations, tortures, kidnappings, forced precocious weddings, forced disappearances or threats of violence, including coercion or extortion resulting in violent threats against the students and educational personnel: teachers, administrators and educational support staff. The aggressions against schools comprise violent attacks against educational infrastructures by state security forces or non-state armed groups, as well as indiscriminate aerial attacks or armed battles.

Number of attacks to education 2013-2017⁵

+ than 1000	500-900	20-499
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Congo Dem. Rep. ● Egypt ● Palestine ● Nigeria ● Philippines ● South Sudan ● Syria ● Turkey ● Yemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Afghanistan ● Pakistan ● India ● Iraq ● Somalia ● Sudan ● Ukraine ● Venezuela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bangladesh ● Burundi ● Camerun ● Central Afr. Rep. ● Colombia ● Ethiopia ● Kenya ● Libya ● Myanmar ● Mali ● Thailand

Recruitment of school children and abuse in countries at war

Following the coming in force of the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in armed Conflicts⁶ some progress has been achieved in the reduction of use of minors. In spite of this the phenomenon is far from being fixed. **There are still more than 250.000 child soldiers in the world; above all, a constant gap is noted between Countries' commitments to obligations and their being put into practice.**⁷

The recruitment of children in school or on their way there is made by armed forces or non-state armed groups. Boys and girls under 18 years old are used as

fighters, spies or sources of intelligence; for domestic work; or for transporting arms or other materials; or any other task related to the armed group. In several countries there has been at least one case of recruitment of minors⁸. On the 31st December 2018, *La Repubblica* picked up on an investigation published by The New York Times denouncing a very serious traffic of children. Saudi Arabia is supposed to have recruited adolescents from Darfur to make them fight in the front line in Yemen.

According to the sources, 10.000 dollars are offered to

the Sudanese families, exhausted by war and famine, in exchange for a child. It is estimated that 20-40% of the Sudanese forces fighting at the side of the Saudis in Yemen are composed of children between 14 and 17 years old. Episodes are documented in many countries

of sexual violence, harassment, mistreatment, kidnapping and recruitment for sexual ends of students and educators by the state armed forces or non-state armed groups, perpetrated inside the schools or around the educational facilities.

Attack to the right to Health

One child out of four in the world lives in a country hit by conflicts or natural disasters. Almost two thirds of the children affected by chronic malnutrition live in countries struck by conflicts and civil wars⁹. The children who live in armed conflict contexts or who are forced to migrate undergo shocks and even permanent disabilities, in case of survival.

Children who are disabled from birth or as a result of a conflict become even more vulnerable subjects, who need focused interventions. The right to health is seriously compromised by malnutrition, interruption of vaccination campaigns and lack of regular and adequate health assistance.

A 2017 study by Save the Children, "Invisible wounds: the effect of six years war on Syrian Children's mental health"¹⁰, carried out on a sample of 450 people from seven districts (very young people, parents and social operators), denounces that: half of the children said to regularly or often feel sorrow and acute sadness, while the 78% of them declared to feel this way sometimes. **The main reasons for fear are the bombs and**

the surrounding general sensation of insecurity, for the Syrian minors: two children in three have lost one of their beloved, have been injured or have had their house bombed.

One child out of four (nearly 2 millions and a half) develop some mental disorders. **Nightmares, sleep problems being scared of not waking up anymore, night enuresis, rage, suicidal intentions, depression are only some of the most common symptoms observed in children shocked by bombings, death and destruction.** Firas, a mother, states: "My son wakes up at deep night yelling. A child has been violently killed in front of him and so he has started to dream someone coming to violently kill him too. When a child is the witness of a beheading, how can he be not frightened?" According to the study, the exposure to such traumatic events will probably lead to a rise in depressive disorders and to an increase of anxiety from separation and post-traumatic stress¹¹.

These psycho-physical traumas hit children in all conflict areas.

Military use of schools and universities

GCPEA denounces the military use of schools and universities in 29 countries: armed forces or non-state armed groups occupy schools and use them as training bases, barracks and temporary refuge for people associated to fighting forces, combat stationing, warehouse for weapons and as detention and interrogation centers.

The military use of an educational facility transforms it into a military target, under the risk of attack by the opposing forces.

IN-DEPTH BOX

GCPEA defines as attacks to education any action, threatened or carried out, against students, teachers, academics, personnel (non teaching personnel, drivers, officials), as well as attacks to school buildings, infrastructures, materials, resources. These actions can happen for political, military, ideological, ethnic or religious reasons.

The attacks compromise not only the school attendance but also the quality of the education, and have devastating consequences, both at personal and social level: entire generations are at risk of illiteracy and lack of cultural training.

Migrant, displaced, refugee children and conflicts

According to the Report "Time to act"¹² by Save the Children, in 2018, 25.3 million people left their houses to seek protection and to shield themselves from violence and oppression. 55% of them comes from three countries: South Sudan, Syria and Afghanistan. Turkey, Pakistan and Uganda are the three countries accom-

modating the highest number of refugees. **Almost half of refugees in the world are children. 3.7 million refugee minors don't attend any school.** Their number is five times higher than that of the areas without conflicts. Only 50% of refugees in low-income countries have access to primary education, compared to the

worldwide level of 90% or so. The 22% of refugee adolescents attend high schools (84% on a global scale). **To guarantee the right to education for five years to refugee children, in low-income countries, would cost 21.5 billion dollars. In the world 4.8 billion dollars are spent every day for military expenditures.**

The Global Monitoring Report 2019 (GEMR)¹³ is focused on the topic of the education of migrant, refugee and displaced children. The report shows that the number of school age migrant and refugee children, all over the world, nowadays has risen by 26% from 2000 and it could fill half a million classrooms. It states that the right to quality education of these children, although being more and more formally recognized, is disregarded everyday in many schools of several countries and denied by some governments. Over the two years from the 2016 Declaration in New York¹⁴ upon migrants and refugees, which was aimed at expressing the political will of leaders to save lives, protect human rights and share responsibilities on a global scale, the refugees have lost 1.5 billion school days. There has been some progress towards the inclusion of refugees in the national education systems, as seen in eight of the first ten accommodating countries.

Samples take into account low income countries, such as Chad, Ethiopia and Uganda. Canada and Ireland are among the global leading countries for the implementation of educational inclusive policies.

To children seeking asylum, in countries like Australia,

Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia and Mexico only a limited access to instruction is permitted.

The Rohingya in Bangladesh, the Burundian refugees in Tanzania, the Karen in Thailand and many Afghan refugees in Pakistan can be taught only in separate schools, that are not formal, but community based or private, of which some are not certified.

The Report recognizes the massive investments of countries like Rwanda and Iran to guarantee the school attendance of refugees together with their citizens. Turkey has been committed to the inclusion of all refugees in its national education system within 2020, as well as seven countries in Eastern Europe. Some of the accommodating countries do not provide students any language lessons for them to be able to successfully integrate, socially and culturally, and to get work possibilities.

THE GENEVA CONVENTION, 1951

*The refugee is anybody who... owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return it.*¹⁵

The lack of teachers

The efforts to integrate refugee and displaced children in accommodating countries have also to overcome a serious hurdle: **the lack or shortage of qualified and trained teachers.** According to GEMR, in Lebanon, only 55% of teachers and personnel have received an adequate training to meet the displaced and refugee students' learning needs.

To provide all the refugees with a quality education, Germany would need 42,000 new teachers, while Turkey 80,000. Kenya, for instance, allows refugees to

have access to the national school curriculum, but doesn't achieve full inclusion as its refugee students live in camps where they can't interact with their Kenyan peers. Lebanon and Jordan accommodate the highest per-capita number of refugees, but they haven't resources to build more schools.

Therefore they have set separate morning and afternoon school shifts, for refugee citizens and children, and this obstructs the communication and the integration of the two groups.

The denial of the humanitarian help

According to the "Children and Armed Conflict Report" of the General Secretary of the United Nations, since 2010 the cases of refusal of the humanitarian access to reach **children involved in conflicts have risen by 1,500%¹⁶, by stopping aids and attacking humanitarian operators.**

Only in 2016 there were more than 1,000 cases, with over 250,000 children living in under siege areas in Sy-

ria, who were deprived of the humanitarian assistance they needed.

In Yemen, all the sides in the fight are to be blamed for the failed access to the country of goods and life-saving aids, such as vaccines against diphtheria (90% of the victims are children), and of food supplies, which are indispensable in a country where 8.4 million people are starving.

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICTS UN RESOLUTION

In July 2018, The Security Council of the United Nations, as proposed by the Prime Swedish Minister Stefan Löfven, adopted unanimously the resolution 2427 for the improvement of living conditions of children who live in armed conflicts areas. The resolution underlines that **the children, in armed conflicts, are to be considered as the first victims**, and that it's necessary to act in terms of prevention too. The resolution puts an accent on how children and armed conflict agenda is an integrated part for the prevention of conflicts and the keeping of peace. A part of the document is dedicated to the rehabilitation of child soldiers. The success of their re-integration is in the child's best interest, but also for in society's best interest.

The 2427 recognizes that the access of all minors to instruction and to health assistance, including mental health, is fundamental in contexts of conflicts and underlines also gender differences, as the needs and vulnerability of boys and girls may differ. The goals are declared by Löfven as follows: *"Provide security and safety. Put food on the table. Ensure education. Provide care for sick or injured. And above all else: end war. Childhood is not just the start of our life; it is the foundation of it. It is the base from which we reach our full potential. The base for peaceful and prosperous societies."*

Education: a strategic resource to counter and prevent conflicts

"That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed" (UNESCO Constitution).

It's some years since guaranteeing the right to education as quickly as possible has become a priority in contexts of conflicts and environmental disasters. Reopening and setting up schools even in temporary facilities, delivering basic school kits, hiring and training teachers, promoting schooling campaigns, are all strategic factors. The aim is to reduce to the minimum extent the leaving of school paths and bring back the children to protected spaces, where their health can be monitored, and kidnappings, retaliations and recruitment of child soldiers are more easily foiled. Where gender violence can be prevented and impeded. Where children who are in need of special assistance may be spotted.

Giving the chance to future adults to receive an education permits the formation of a generation aware of the risks of wars, prepared to manage conflicts by means of non-violent methods, inserting also, in the school curricula, peace educational and human rights paths, where the aim is that of developing a critical mind, the respect of life and the ability to cooperate. The instruction mitigates the psychosocial impact of conflicts and disasters, fostering stability and hope for the future¹⁷.

Good practices of formal and non-formal education have proven to be effective in guaranteeing, at the highest level, children's schooling and adults' awareness of topics such as literacy, health, HIV prevention, nutrition. **Prevention and solution of conflicts, education and reduction of poverty are variables that can be mutually reinforced**, provided that some processes are intentionally started, in which guaranteeing the right to education becomes a social change project. It is not possible to achieve within 2030 the 4th objective of the

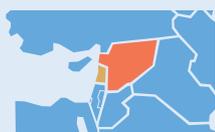
Sustainable Development Goals "Provide a quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities to everybody" without planning, supporting and financing the inclusion of millions of children who live in contexts of wars and armed conflicts.

INEE, AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR THE EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES¹⁸

INEE has established minimum standards for education in emergencies¹⁹. Moreover it has implemented a tool kit containing various activities and comprising a guide to promote an inclusive education for the support and the inclusion of children with disabilities. Basic standard: the analysis of the context, the coordination and the participation of communities.

These standards should be considered in all sectors to highlight how important is a holistic diagnosis along all the phases of the project cycle, with the aim to better understand the context and then to apply the other standards in a focused way.

- **Teaching and learning:** curricula, training, learning methodologies, professional development and assessment of learning results.
- **Teachers and other educational personnel:** they refer to the administration and the management of human resources. Recruitment and selection of personnel, service conditions, support.
- **Instruction policy:** the standards in this sector deal with elaboration, implementation and monitoring of policies in the education field.



Syria and Lebanon

Some indicators of the 2019 WeWorld Index concerning Syria and Lebanon

Indicator	Value		Ranking		Number of countries into account
	Syria	Lebanon	Syria	Lebanon	
5. Global Peace Index	3,6	2,79	163	147	163
6. Number of Refugees per Country of Origin (%)	34,53	0,09	176	127	176
7. Global Democracy Index	1,43	4,72	164	102	165
17. Pre-Primary School Enrollment Ratio	5,35	80,80	144	38	151
18. Primary School Enrollment Ratio	63,24	86,30	152	112	159
20. Public Spending on education (% of GDP)	ND	2,48	-	134	145
27. Female Literacy Rate	ND	ND	-	-	122
28. Percentage of Female Graduates (on total)	59,08	56,20	50	77	133

● Syria ● Lebanon

The long lasting Syrian crisis, in the eighth year now, has forced nearly 2.1 million children and youths (one in three of the school age children) out of the educational system, and more than 1.3 million at risk of dropping out. According to the “Humanitarian Response Plan 2019” data, there are more than 5.8 million children and youths of school age in Syria (including more than 100,000 Palestinian refugee children) and over 120,000 teachers who need assistance, of whom 61% are in acute humanitarian emergency. Before the cri-

sis, the school attendance rate was total for the primary school and was 76% for the high school. Almost 180.000 people, including teachers, have abandoned the educational system, which has affected negatively the quality of teaching. According to “Whole of Syria”²⁰ data since the conflict started in 2011, 386 educational facilities have been attacked and more than one school in three has been damaged, destroyed, or is no longer accessible because it is used to house displaced people or those who have come back. Furthermore, in the first



Teachers at the Active Learning and Psychosocial Support Course, organized by WeWorld-GVC in Aleppo. More than 2,500 teachers trained between 2017 and 2018.

half of 2018, 56 attacks have been carried out against school buildings and educational staff. This is an increase of about 65% compared with the year before. In the spite of the war, in 2018 4.9 million Syrian children continue to have access to education, almost 90% in public schools, within the country or in bordering countries. In some parts of Syria attending school jeopardizes life because of frequent attacks. Almost 40% of children who don't attend a school is between 15 and 17 years old, consequently they are more at risk of exploitation, including early marriage, recruitment and exploitation of child labour. These problems are becoming more frequent as the families turn more and more to extreme means of survival²¹. Bombings and shootings are still today the main cause of death among adolescent Syrians; the year just finished has seen the highest number of child victims ever: 50% more than the year before. **Moreover it is estimated that 3.3 million Syrian children are exposed to the risk of mines, unexploded ordnance and booby traps.** In only the first two months of 2018 about one thousand children and youths were killed or seriously injured because of the escalation of violence.

As a consequence of the war, many teachers have left the country. Most of the 20,654 teachers who are now employed in Aleppo (18,837) are young and with little experience for managing highly numerous classes, with some traumatized students, and would need refresher courses and didactic tools to guarantee a good service. Therefore, to re-qualify and to train educational staff is a priority, mainly about the help for psychologically vulnerable pupils. The training in Active Learning and Psychosocial Support allows relational, communicative and methodological skills to be acquired, for a participative didactic approach, sensitive to the needs and the psychological vulnerabilities of students. The conceptual prerequisite on which **the active method is based is learning by doing, favoring a student centered training, where students are the main characters of their learning process.** This approach induces the achievement of the training goals and creates a *child friendly*, comfortable, motivating educational environment, reducing the risk of school leaving.



THE VOICE OF Nour Sabbagh, Expert in Psychosocial Support, WeWorld-GVC Staff, in the project "Ya Hala: Promotion of access to and enhance the quality

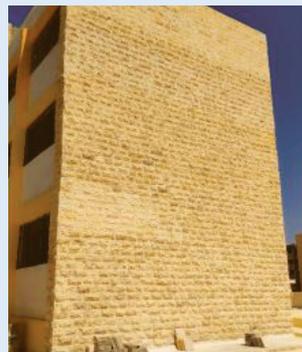
of educational services in Aleppo", co-financed by UNICEF

I live in Aleppo. My role is really important, in my opinion, because I feel I can take part in a major challenge for the children of my country: the fight against war and violence, which leave unforgettable signs on their bodies and their minds. It's mainly in the rural areas of Aleppo that mines and unexploded ordnance attack everyday those who have never left this region, or those who, after spending years far away to flee the war, come back to their own village.

The children, while playing, often go near unknown objects, curious as they are, ignoring the risk they are taking, exposed to ordnance deliberately packaged and hidden to hit civilians. The women are also particularly vulnerable subjects, as they are employed in the agricultural or breeding sector. As well as their husbands. "On 13th March of last year, just after dawn, my sheep were grazing, and I was with them. I fell victim of the explosion of a mine, while walking. That's why I had my right leg amputated", Mohammed tells me, a 36 years old man who lives in Al Zoara. He is one of many displaced people arrived in the village of Quirs. While grazing the cattle, he has jumped on a mine, at only 33. He had five little children and a wife who doesn't work, and that now cannot count on any economic help.

*It's in this context that we are committed to informing teachers and students about the risks of antipersonnel mines, unexploded ordnance, explosive traps and cluster bombs in the urban area of Aleppo and in the rural zones of Dayr Hafir, Al bab, al Khafsa, as-Sufira, Saman and Maskana. **Nearly 800 teachers have attended courses to recognize any kind of ordnance, on the psychological, physical and economic effects of the war, and on how to start awareness campaigns in the classes, using specific kits to help babies not to fall into these lethal traps.***

WeWorld-GVC interventions for the rehabilitation of schools damaged by conflicts



GOOD PRACTICE

THE REHABILITATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The rehabilitation of schools damaged by conflicts is one of the most significant activities to which International Organizations, Governmental Cooperation Agencies and Civic Society Organizations are committed, in order to guarantee education in a comfortable and safe environment. WeWorld-GVC restored more than 30 schools in Aleppo and Dier ez Zour in 2018, allowing children to have access to safe, inclusive and adequately equipped educational facilities. In spite of the efforts of national and local authorities and humanitarian actors, the availability of educational facilities is not enough and struggles to get back to pre-crisis levels. Many schools have been destroyed, others have been turned into a refuge for displaced people or have been occupied by armed groups or by public offices: some others are in areas no longer safe and are deliberately struck by the opposing sides to weaken the service system of the enemy. **Just in the district of Aleppo, the number of public primary schools, from 2011 to 2017, has decreased from 3343 to 501.** Moreover, most of the schools lack of school furniture, such as desks, of didactic material and proper hygienic restrooms. All this also leads child and adolescent girls to leave school. The respect of international standards for education in emergency ensures that also disabled children can have access to rehabilitated facilities and hygienic restrooms respectful of gender differences, preventing discrimination, violence and exclusion risks.

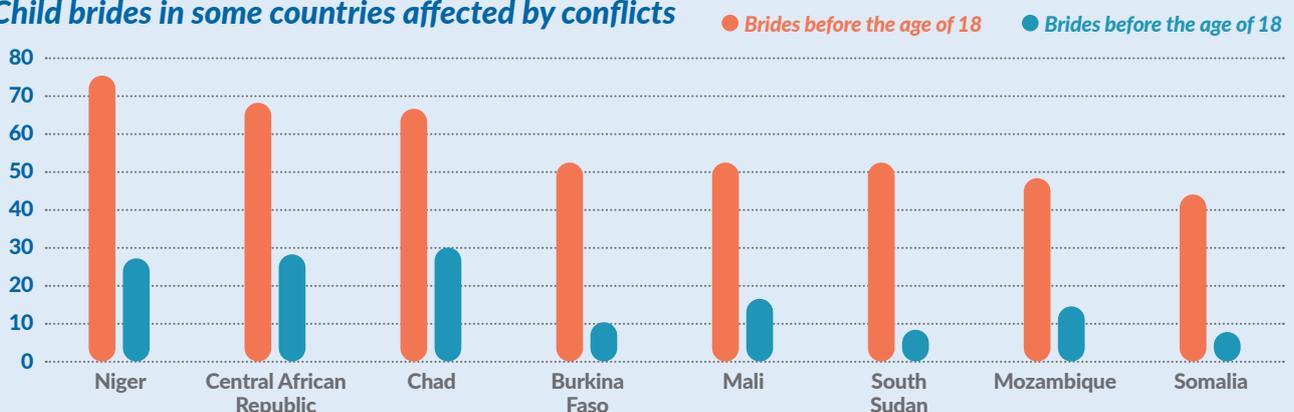
Conflicts and child brides

The predominance of child marriages is diminishing on a global scale, and there have been massive reductions in many countries over the last years. Overall, the percentage of child brides has decreased by 15%, in the last decade, from 1 in 4 to nearly 1 in 5. **The abolition of early marriages is part of the Sustainable Development Goal number 5.** The United Nations have committed to eradicate them by 2030.

To achieve the target, according to UNICEF, progress needs to speed up, otherwise, by 2030, more than 150 million girls will get married before their eighteenth birthday²². In Lebanon more than the half of the registered Syrian refugee population is composed of women and girls, and almost 40% of refugee families are managed by women. 40% of Syrian women between 20

and 24 got married before turning 18, becoming wives and mothers when they were still girls²³. Early marriages have a very negative impact on child brides: interruption of the school path, abuses by their husbands, high number of pregnancies and more frequent complications. A reason for pushing Syrian refugee families to give as a bride their girls is the condition of poverty and insecurity, lowering the number of children to be fed and sometimes even hoping to protect them. Taking into account this situation WeWorld-GVC is operating in Lebanon to back women and girls in the protection and promotion of their rights. The child brides phenomenon is widespread in all the countries hit by conflicts, as it is shown in the info-graph below (data for Yemen, Afghanistan and numerous countries are missing).

Child brides in some countries affected by conflicts



The chart shows that child marriages occur in some areas afflicted by internal conflicts and widespread insecurity²⁴.



Dem. Rep. of Congo and Burundi

Some indicators of the WeWorld Index 2019 referring to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi

Indicator	Value		Ranking		Number of countries into account
5. Global Peace Index	3,51	2,49	156	134	163
6. Number of Refugees per Country of Origin (%)	0,77	4,04	160	168	176
7. Global Democracy Index	1,61	2,33	161	151	165
17. Pre-Primary School Enrollment Ratio	3,96	8,56	148	139	151
18. Primary School Enrollment Ratio	ND	96,63	-	48	159
20. Public Spending on education (% of GDP)	1,47	4,34	142	81	145
27. Female Literacy Rate	66,5	54,66	92	99	122
28. Percentage of Female Graduates (on total)	35,14	28,38	124	130	133

● Democratic Republic of Congo ● Burundi

Katanga, North and South Kivu - huge regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo - have been devastated for decades by a kind of **civil war** which is increasingly similar to **raid** and **bandit** activities. In fact, these territories are extremely rich in gold, diamonds, cobalt, tungsten, ivory, precious wood, and especially coltan, an essential mineral for the manufacturing of mobile phones and the IT industry.

The condition of insecurity of Eastern Congo affects all ethnic groups and religions.

When a village is attacked, adults are often killed, women sexually abused, children kidnapped, and the survivors escape through the forest and paddy fields. **Over 70,000 Congolese people are hosted in the refugee camps of little bordering Burundi or by Burundian families²⁵.**

A refugee camp for Congolese refugees in Burundi.



GOOD PRACTICE**PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN**

One of the most dramatic consequences that minors face, when they are forced to flee their countries, is the leaving of school and the risk of being **victims of sexual abuse, due to the lack of educational facilities protecting them**. The cases of sexual abuse are difficult to be counted in a context such as the East of Congo. Many girls assisted in Burundi, in the Bwagiriza camp by WeWorld-GVC, report they have undergone mistreatments, war rapes and violence. **In the Healthcare Centers of the camp health assistance is provided and the prevention of transmissible sexual diseases is dealt with, making the refugees aware of topics such as violence against women, psychic and reproductive health, contrast to malnutrition.** The stories of refugee women from Congo, who are supported in the Healthcare Centers within the UNHCR camps in Burundi, tell about escapes that do not seem to lead to a real salvation. Alizia escaped from her land, Congo, almost five years ago, after Mai-Mai attacked her village, raping and killing women and girls. Alizia got pregnant for the first time: her daughter was born in the camp. Now Alizia is 22 years old and has three daughters living with her together with ten thousands refugees of whom 51% are women and girls. It is possible to meet in the camp girls who have been raped, and women rejected by their partners that after the violence do not want them anymore, who live isolated, developing psychic disorders and post-traumatic disturbs worsening their being marginalized. Karikumutima Theobard, one of the WeWorld-GVC nurses working in the camp tells: *“a young refugee woman from Congo has developed psychic disorders and post-traumatic shocks after a military attack to her village, during which she was abused. Fled to Burundi, she underwent an umpteen humiliation and a new pain: her husband repudiated her because of what had occurred and her family split”*.

The living conditions in the camp are very hard: Herimana Anastasie, social assistant, every week organizes some visits to the refugee families of the camp that need assistance, and simultaneously, in the healthcare centers, she supports women who have problems before and after the pregnancy. Besides the immediate help which women are provided with, it is vital for girls to be able to go to school in a safe context, not to be subjected to further abuses. Moreover, at school and in the healthcare centers, family planning, sexual education and gender respect are favored. **There is still much to do to bring up adolescents.** In fact, it is not rare that mistreatments among peers occur even in the camp.





Burkina Faso

Since the beginning of 2016, jihadist groups have tragically affirmed their presence by attacking schools, public places, foreign embassies, military posts and government buildings. Simultaneously, anti terrorism operations by local security forces Burkinabè have started, which have in some cases contributed to make the context even more dramatic with indiscriminate police operations. The rural Sahelian areas and, sometimes, the capital city Ouagadougou have become the theatre of continuous attacks. The civil population is living in fear of the army during the day and of the jihadist during the night. According to the United Nations data²⁶, the ongoing violence has forced 12 thousand people to escape, among which the local government representatives, public officers, teachers and nurses. **In the Sahel region, the threats and attacks to schools have caused 931 primary and secondary schools to be closed, depriving about 146 thousand students of the access to education²⁷.** Teachers are also threatened: *“Carrying on working is an act of courage”*, reported a teacher who was repeatedly threatened: *“Don’t teach: if you go on, we’ll kill you.”* Actions are carried out to

Some indicators of the WeWorld Index 2019 regarding Burkina Faso

Indicator	Value	Ranking	Number of countries into account
5. Global Peace Index	2,03	80	163
6. Number of Refugees per Country of Origin (%)	0,01	84	176
7. Global Democracy Index	4,75	101	165
17. Pre-Primary School Enrollment Ratio	3,56	149	151
18. Primary School Enrollment Ratio	76,42	143	159
20. Public Spending on education (% of GDP)	4,17	86	145
27. Female Literacy Rate	26,22	114	122
28. Percentage of Female Graduates (on total)	33,48	127	133

keep children, especially at school, such as the French-Arabic Education Program (PREFA), the purpose of which is to guarantee equal access to education to girls, raising the families’ awareness on the importance for their daughters to be educated.

GOOD PRACTICE

DIRECT AID TO SUPPORT EDUCATION

Thanks to the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, WeWorld-GVC has assigned some vouchers (direct aid) to the most vulnerable families in the provinces of Loroum and Soum, in the Northern and Sahel regions of Burkina Faso. The vouchers are especially destined to pregnant women, nursing women or women with very little children. However, many people benefit from these vouchers – to buy food or other items – because they put into circulation resources for the local economy and encourage the improvement of sanitation services. **Receiving economic support also means for the families to be able to afford children’s education, because other primary needs are satisfied.**

As Odette - a single mother who lives in Ouindigui, a village in the Loroum province - says: *“My son needed a schoolbag. The one he had was broken. He asked his father but he refused to buy one. Yesterday he came to me in tears and told me he needed one. I’ll be able to buy a schoolbag thanks to the money I have received this morning. I’ll buy clothes for school for all my children”*.

Operating in these regions is complex. They are border zones, unsafe, far away and difficult to reach. The streets are made of beaten earth and they flood in rainy season, leaving entire localities isolated. In addition, the political insecurity and instability – with anti terrorist activities interweaving with controls for trans-boundary trafficking of weapons, drugs and human beings.

Despite these difficulties, the project – managed by a consortium of various organisations of the local and international civil society – has so far distributed 992 monthly vouchers in the Loroum province and 1,984 in the Soum province, for a total of 2,976 families and 27,066 beneficiaries. After the first distribution of vouchers transferred in money, 99.2% of the people interviewed declared to be satisfied. *“Monitoring has confirmed that even if cash could be used for any expense, most people actually buy basic food (72%), or food that they would not have bought and that complete their diet (62%)”*, says Silvia Pieretto, Person Responsible for WeWorld-GVC in Burkina Faso. 29.6% of people use the vouchers for medical care expenses, 23.8% buy winged animals and 7% buy small ruminants and other animals. **Instead, 21.3% spend the money on their children’s education.**

More attention to protection and education in emergency

It is possible to guarantee the access to quality education programs even in emergency contexts, provided that the international humanitarian law is respected. It is difficult to implement education programs in emergency, if protection is not ensured. **The first step is to recognise migrant, refugee and displaced children as subjects entitled to be included the protection system.** It is even better if children are included in the school system of the host country, without discrimination. Particular attention must be paid to girls, because they are more vulnerable. **Every protection or education program should take into account the gender dimension,** as well as the presence of other vulnerable groups (e.g. minorities, disabilities, etc.).

In the last few years, there has been more interest for such programs that can guarantee protection to all vulnerable subjects within their community. They promote the overcoming of stereotypes and prejudice, thus the inclusion level, and make teachers more able to face diversity and difficulties in emergency contexts, integrating all these actions in an approach aimed to improve the quality of life of the populations in emergency, and in turn of the host communities. **The main international donors have started to support more vigorously the need for multi-sector interventions,** where the support to education in emergency is essential to **guarantee the inclusion and protection of children in the contexts of crisis.**

GOOD PRACTICE

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCY IS A PRIORITY FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

There are various organisations that regard education in emergency as the most important action to take where children are affected by a crisis. As conflicts are often the main reason for the interruption of a quality education process, a real barrier to education, the possibility to have access to education is a priority for many humanitarian organisations. **The European Union is the main donor of humanitarian aid in the world,** by financing and supplying the goods and services needed to cope with the situations of emergency and crisis that severely affect the populations out of the European Union. **The EU action is founded on such fundamental humanitarian principles, as humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and it includes three elements: emergency aid, food aid and aid to refugees and displaced persons.** The Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) coordinates the interventions and cooperates with partners on site - in particular with the United Nations and non-

governmental organisations - and the organizations of the civil society that share the same humanitarian principles and are able to help concretely. **In the last few years, education in emergency has become a priority for ECHO, with the aim to increase the current 3% of the global humanitarian aid devoted to education in emergency.**

Global humanitarian aid

3%

Humanitarian aid by the European Union for education in emergency expressed as the percentage of the EU aid²⁸



EU Aid Volunteers
We Care, We Act



IN-DEPTH BOX

EU Aid Volunteers is a European initiative that offers the citizens and the organisations of different countries in Europe and out of Europe, the opportunity to cooperate in common projects of humanitarian aid. For this purpose, the European Union has set up a common training program for volunteers, and has developed some European standards for the humanitarian organisations working in the projects financed by the European Union in the world, in order to strengthen and support the local abilities of crisis prevention, preparation and recovery.

Started in 2016, EU Aid Volunteers enables over 4,000 European citizens to work as volunteers, to contribute to support the humanitarian missions in progress in the countries where they are most needed, and to offer their own time, work and competences. Over 4,400 professionals belonging to local organisations are being trained and will welcome and coordinate the volunteers. 10,000 volunteer opportunities are offered online. In order to take part in the EU Aid Volunteers initiative, candidates must be 18 and be either citizens of a EU member country or long-term residents in the European Union. WeWorld-GVC also cooperates in the EU Aid Volunteers projects by sending volunteers to its sites in Central and South America, Africa and North Africa, Middle East and Asia, where volunteers are assigned the risk management in emergency, the promotion of women's rights, protection, the disaster risk reduction especially linked with climate change, and the administration or communication within the humanitarian projects, in order to guarantee support and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities.



GOOD PRACTICE

THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION APPROACH

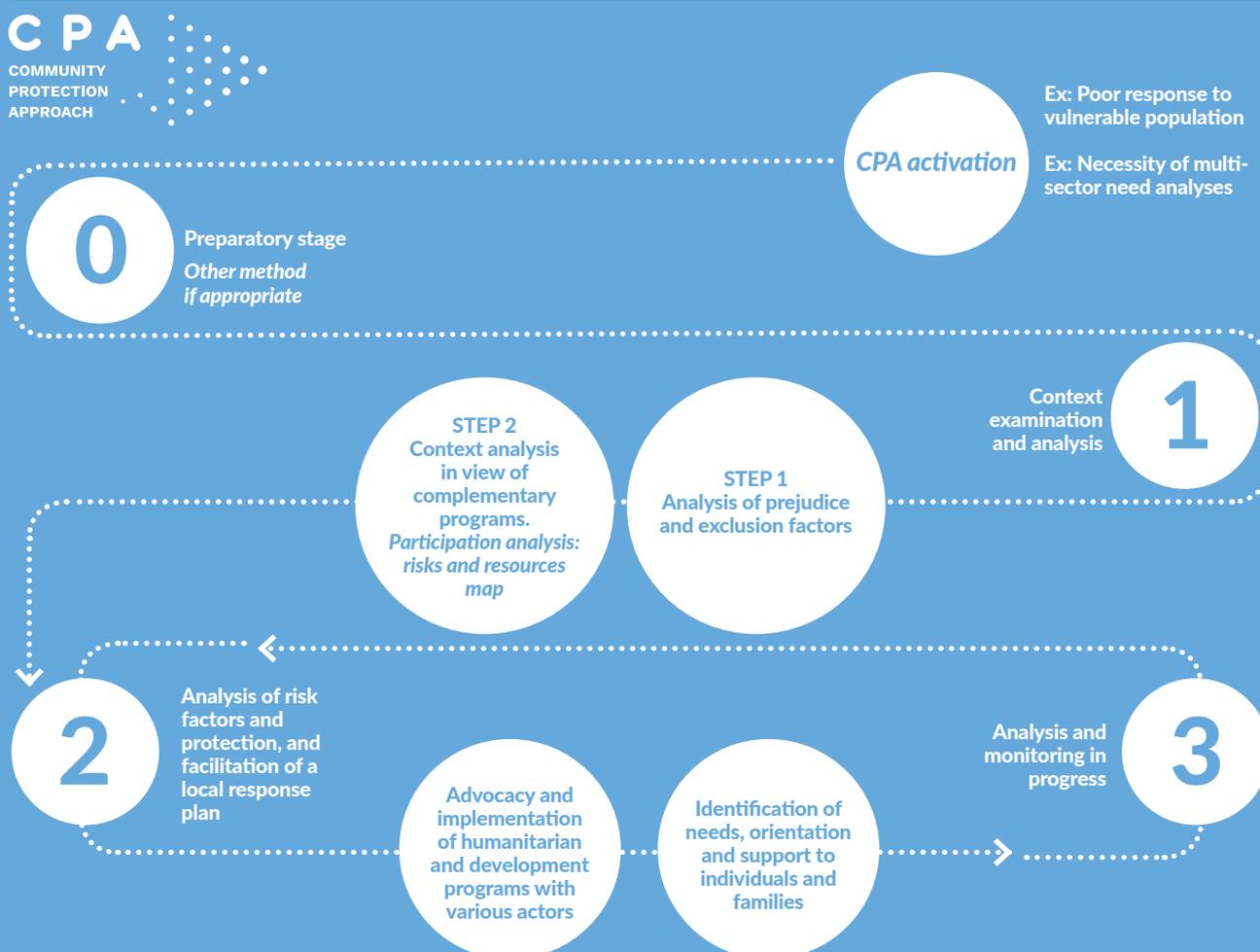
The Community Protection Approach (CPA) is an innovative and strategic tool for community involvement, which was designed to elaborate Integrated Protection Programs (IPP) and to improve the conditions of the most vulnerable populations. **In fact, it enables to create an environment that is favourable to the activation of the empowerment process of a community, by means of the cyclic process of: identifying needs, finding shared solutions that can easily lead to concrete actions, monitoring and responding to coercive contexts.**

As a matter of fact, sometimes in such contexts as weak countries, conflicts, long crises and humanitarian disasters, the risk exists that the communities to which the aid is devoted and the most vulnerable groups within them (women, adolescents and children) are not the focus of the strategy of intervention.

The CPA establishes an analysis based on the rights as a starting point for the elaboration of a strategy that provides a more integrated approach able to give a holistic, exhaustive and impartial response in the protection of the most critical needs in the areas of intervention. **The strengthening of democratic principles also goes through the activation of the communities affected by a crisis and not through the suspension of their rights.**

There are two questions to begin with: "How can we maximise the impact of development and humanitarian aid programs so that the causes and the multidimensional factors determining a coercive environment at local level are adequately faced?" And: "How can we support the communities in the acquisition of their rights with security and dignity?"

The CPA establishes the use of secondary quantitative data from which a Matrix of Risk Evaluation is obtained. This matrix automatically activates the identification of the most vulnerable groups and the potential protection risks that would require further studies or multi-sector responses. The quantitative data are then reviewed through a consultation process based on a combination of methods. **The three main results of this approach**



are: **A) the definition of a Protection Response Plan (PRP)** that translates the analyses results into a set of multi-sector activities of short, medium and long term, creates the planning of a local strategy of prevention, mitigation and response in 12 sectors, sets up actions aimed at the capitalization of the existing capacities and the strategies that can reduce the dependence on external aid; **B) an Integrated Protection System of Indicators (IPSI)** that provides for a time monitoring of the coercive context, including other indexes: Protection Risk Index, providing for evaluations for 12 sectors; Threats, Vulnerabilities and Capacities Index that identifies the level for each dimension influencing the coercive context; Dignity and Safety Index, that evaluates the dignity and safety of the area considered; **C) an Individual Protection Approach, which provides for a preliminary mapping of vulnerable subjects and families, with physiological, security and dignity needs requiring immediate care**, and offers a monitoring and reference system to specialised protection bodies.

Therefore, the CPA is particularly useful in humanitarian contexts and emergency education programs, but it can also be used in programs of transition from emergency to development (*Humanitarian Development Nexus*)²⁹. The CPA was applied by WeWorld-GVC in Palestine for many years, and it has been used recently in other countries in the Middle East (Lebanon) and in other countries affected by crises (North Africa and Central America). The European Commission, through the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), has started a validation process of the CPA for humanitarian interventions.

For further information: www.cpainitiative.org, cpa@gvc.weworld.it

Footnotes

¹ <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Out-of-school-children-Fact-sheet-individual-pages.pdf>.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid: Unicef data base 2018.

⁴ www.protectingeducation.org/GCPEA (Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack).

⁵ http://www.protectingeducation.org/sites/default/files/documents/eua_2018_full.pdf

⁶ <http://www.gruppocrc.net/documento/i-protocolli-opzionali-alla-crc-opac-opsc-e-op3/>

⁷ <http://www.bambinisoldato.it/il-fenomeno/la-situazione>

⁸ Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lybia, Nygeria, Pakistan, Thailand Turkey, Ukraine, Philippines, Iraq, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan.

⁹ <https://s3.savethechildren.it/public/files/uploads/pubblicazioni/lontani-dagli-occhi-lontani-dai-cuori.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.savethechildren.it/press/siria-1-bambino-su-4-soffre-conseguenze-devastanti-del-conflitto-sulla-salute-mentale-tre>

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/time-act-providing-refugee-children-education-they-were-promised>

¹³ www.unesco.org/gemreport

¹⁴ <https://www.unhcr.it/news/aggiornamenti/la-dichiarazione-new-york-incoraggia-ladozione-riforme-sostegno-dei-rifugiati-delle-comunita-ospitanti-nellambito-un-quadro-dazione.html>

¹⁵ https://www.unhcr.it/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Convenzione_Ginevra_1951.pdf

¹⁶ <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/document/children-and-armed-conflict-report-of-the-secretary-general/>

¹⁷ <http://www.ineesite.org/en/minimum-standards>

¹⁸ <http://www.ineesite.org/en/>

¹⁹ http://s3.amazonaws.com/inee-assets/resources/INEE_Minimum_Standards_handbook_2010_English.pdf

²⁰ Reports edited by Unicef and periodically published by ReliefWeb: i.e.: <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/unicef-whole-syria-facts-and-figures-child-protection-third-quarter-2018>

²¹ Ibid.

²² <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/25-million-child-marriages-prevented-last-decade-due-accelerated-progress-according>

²³ <https://www.unicef.it/doc/8161/unicef-e-unhcr-in-libano-tra-le-donne-e-le-bambine-rifugiate-siriane.htm>

²⁴ Unicef 2018 <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/25-million-child-marriages-prevented-last-decade-due-accelerated-progress-according>

²⁵ UNHCR, Operational Update, 18 Dec. 2018.

²⁶ Human Rights Watch, 2018.

²⁷ IDMC, 2019.

²⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/education-emergencies_en

²⁹ <https://www.unocha.org/es/themes/humanitarian-development-nexus>



Conclusions

The countries included in the final ranking of the WeWorld Index 2019 are 171. The same number as in the 2018 edition. The number of the countries where there is insufficient inclusion of children adolescent and women, severe or very severe exclusion are three more compared to last year, 103 in total.

The population (refer to the table below) of the countries with good inclusion has remained constant compared to the results of last year. The population of the countries with sufficient inclusion has increased by 100 million, approximately. Only thanks to India entering the category of insufficient inclusion, has the population of the countries with severe exclusion of children, adolescents and women decreased by 1.4 billion. Finally, the population of the countries with very severe exclusion has slightly increased. In the two categories of severe and very severe exclusion we only find African countries and some countries of the Middle East and Asia, and the Pacific: Yemen, Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh, Iraq and East Timor. The only Latin American country is Haiti. The top country in the ranking is Norway (WeWorld Index value equal to 105), the bottom country is the Central African Republic (-159) – which has confirmed to be the worst country in terms of children and women inclusion for five years in a row.

The distance between the top and the bottom country has increased by 6 scores compared to 2018, because the situation has not improved in the African country. Italy has lost 7 scores and 9 positions compared to 2015, but has remained stable compared to 2018. This is due to the positions lost in the indicators referring to the inclusive policies carried out in the social and environment sectors and those relating to the economic and political participation of women, which have not been counterbalanced by the indicators referring to female and under 18s health. **Nearly all the bottom-ranked countries in the WeWorld Index are affected by internal or international conflicts, or**

by a high level of insecurity (Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, Yemen, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Syria, Burundi...). Considering the world panorama afflicted by wars and conflicts, the WeWorld Index has devoted a **Focus to the Right to Education and Conflicts**. Over half of the children in the world who do not attend school live in emergency contexts. Schools and universities are under attack: killing of students, teachers and staff, destruction of buildings and infrastructures, sexual abuse and violence, recruitment of child soldiers, migration of refugee and displaced children, denial of humanitarian rights, use of school buildings for military purposes.

The school attendance and enrolment rates collapse, the rights to life and adequate healthcare are denied. Guaranteeing the right to education in emergency situations is possible, provided that the international humanitarian law is respected. **Migrant, refugee and displaced children must have access to the protection system, girls in particular**. The main international donors have started to support the need for multi-sector interventions, where supporting education in emergency is of prime importance in order to guarantee the inclusion and protection of children in the contexts of crisis. **The WeWorld Index considers education as a strategic resource to prevent and contrast conflicts**. Good practice of formal and informal education, teacher training, school reconstruction, awareness raising campaigns for the population about the importance of enrolling their children in school are essential factors to provide for inclusive and quality education, starting from pre-primary school. The Index also suggests innovating methodologies, such as the **Community Protection Approach (CPA)**, a strategic tool for community involvement designed to elaborate Integrated Protection Programs (IPPs) and to improve the conditions of the most vulnerable populations.

The five inclusion and exclusion groups

	WeWorld Index Value	2019		2018	
		N. of countries	Population	N. of countries	Population
Good inclusion	equal to/higher than 70	18	362.168.950	19	361.227.250
Sufficient inclusion	between 21 and 69	50	2.712.875.563	52	2.645.442.830
Insufficient inclusion	between 20 and -29	54	2.949.491.210	50	1.545.764.367
Severe exclusion	between - 30 and - 79	31	914.805.891	32	2.307.988.412
Very severe exclusion	equal to /lower than - 80	18	531.414.284	18	522.817.166



APPENDIX

Geographical Areas

The 176 countries considered in the WeWorld Index have been grouped in 8 geographical areas

West Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand.

Central and East Europe

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Israel.

Central and West Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

East and South Africa

Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoro Islands, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

East Asia and Pacific

Brunei, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, East Timor, Vietnam, Japan, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands.

South Asia

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Latin America and Caribbean

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

WeWorld Index Calculation Method

The WeWorld Index measures the inclusion level of children, adolescents and women based on 17 DIMENSIONS referring to 34 Indicators, two per dimension. The dimensions are grouped in 3 CATEGORIES:

1. **CONTEXT**, the general spheres of life of children and adolescents: 7 dimensions, 14 indicators;
2. **CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**, 5 dimensions, 10 indicators;
3. **WOMEN**, 5 dimensions, 10 indicators.

The indicators derive from internationally accredited sources (WHO, Unesco, World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP etc.), or they are synthetic indicators widely used, such the Gender Gap Index or the Global Peace Index (refer to page 62 and following pages for a complete list of the 34 indicators and the relating definitions). The calculation method of the WeWorld Index 2019 is the same used in the previous editions (for further information refer to them). All the countries with a population over 200,000 inhabitants have been considered¹. As the collection of statistical data at global level is not always complete, the countries with a number of unavailable indicators higher than 4 per category and higher than 9 overall have been removed from the final ranking, but the categories relating to single indicators have been reported. **In total, the countries included are 176, and the countries in the final ranking are 171.** The countries excluded because of insufficient data are: Micronesia, Palestine, Somalia, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

The method used to build up the WeWorld Index is the **Z-Score standardization**. By means of this procedure, it is possible to cle-

ar the indicators from their unit of measurement, and make them homogeneous and "groupable" in a synthetic index. Moreover, the advantage, compared to other methods, is that it shows the extent of the differences among the countries depending on a given indicator, and in the synthetic index. Some preliminary operations have been carried out before building up the synthetic index. In fact, some indexes are proportional to the inclusion level (e.g. the percentage of female graduates), while other indexes are inversely proportional (e.g. infant mortality rate), thus their values have been transformed so as to make them coherent. In addition, we have tried to fill the unavailable values with estimations or proxies, by considering older data or referring to the figure relating to the geographical area of the country. Finally, the indicators – expressed in different units of measurement – have been made homogeneous through standardization. The average of the new values obtained is by definition equal to 0 and the variance equal to 1, and they vary in a very small range between positive and negative values. The more the values move away from 0, the farther they are from the average value. Positive values represent a score above the average; negative values represent a lower score. From standardised values and by calculating the arithmetic average, three "partial" synthetic indexes have been created, relating to context, children and adolescents, and women, respectively. Therefore, the WeWorld Index is the arithmetic average of the three partial indexes. **The scores obtained by the countries in the synthetic index have been multiplied by 100 and rounded up to the unit, so that they are easier to read. The values obtained vary from +105 (score of the first country in the ranking) to -159 (score of the last country in the ranking).**

¹ Except from Micronesia and São Tomé and Príncipe, with little fewer than 200,000 inhabitants. The data relating to population have been taken from the World Bank website and refer to 2016.

The Voices of the WeWorld Index

2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

Alberto Orru, Andrea Cefis, Angelino Alfano, Anna Verdelocco, Annamaria Fellegara, Annarita Spagnuolo, Aurilene Vidal, Bhusal Yadav Prasad, Biao-Ainin Taibatou, Claire Houngan Ayemonna, Claudia Sorlini, Daniela Floris, Daniela Invernizzi, Daniele Checchi, Danila Fenici, Dorothy Olayo, Elio Borgonovi, Enrico Giovannini, Ermes Frigerio, Fabiola Riccardini, Fabrizio Petri, Filomena Albano, Florence Atieno, Francesco Daveri, Furio Rosati, George Simon, Giampaolo Cantini, Giorgio Marrapodi, Girija Kumarbabu, Gomathi Palanikumar, Laura Frigenti, Lapo Pistelli, Leonardo Carmenati, Maddalena Spada, Marco Rossi Doria, Mario Giro, Matteo Mascia, Maria Da Penha, Marina Marchetti, Maurizio Ambrosini, Maurizio Bove, Maurizio Lo Piccolo, Mônica Carvalho Vasconcelos, Monica Weiz, Nando Pagnoncelli, Paola Massa, Paolo Bernasconi, Paolo Magri, Patrizia Toia, Pietro Sebastiani, Roberta Agostini, Roberta Fiore, Santino Severoni, Saraswathi Kuruvalli, Shelly Sandall, Simone Ovart, Sofie Ovva. Sumnima Tuladhar Pradhan, Valeria Fedeli, Valerio Belotti, Vincenzo Spadafora, Virgilio Carnevali.

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Zina Chaabani, Collaborator for the Agricultural Cooperative for Dairy Products "Elamma" in Mejel Bel Abess, Tunisia

Acronyms

AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
APS	Public Development Aid
ASVIS	Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CIDU	Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights
CIRSDE	Research Centre for Women's and Gender Studies
CPA	Community Protection Approach
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRED	Centre for the Epidemiology of Disaster
CSI	Commonwealth of Independent States
DGCS	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EU	European Union
EUAV	European Union Aid Volunteers
EM-DAT	The International Disaster Database
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDI	Global Democracy Index
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index

GPI	Global Peace Index
HDI	Human Development Index
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Office
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MAECI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization

WeWorld Index 2019 Components

	Dimensions	Indicators	Year of reference	Link	
CONTEXT	Environment	1 PM2.5 Levels per Country	2016	apps.who.int/gho/data/node.sdg.11-6-data?lang=en	
		2 Protected Areas	2017	data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS	
	Housing	3 Percentage of People Having Access to Drinking Water	2017	washdata.org/data	
		4 Percentage of People Having Access to Sanitation Facilities	2017	washdata.org/data	
	Wars and Conflicts	5 Global Peace Index	2018	maps.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index	
		6 Percentage of Refugees per Country of Origin	2017	unhcr.org/search?page=search&cid=49aea93aba&comid=56b079c44&tags=globaltrends&skip=0&querysi=&searchin=title&sort=date	
	Power and Democracy	7 Global Democracy Index	2017	eiu.com/topic/democracy-index	
		8 Corruption Perception Index	2017	transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017#table	
	Security and Protection	9 Homicide Rate	2017	data.unodc.org/#state:6	
		10 Number of People Affected by Natural and Technological Hazards	2018	emdat.be/emdat_db/	
	Access to Information	11 Percentage of People with Access to Electricity	2016	data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS	
		12 Number of Internet Users	2017	itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx	
Gender	13 Gender Gap Index	2018	weforum.org/reports/the-global-gender-gap-report-2018		
	14 Gender Inequality Index	2017	hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII		
CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS	Health	15 Infant Mortality Rate Before the Age of Five	2017	data.unicef.org/topic/child-survival/under-five-mortality/	
		16 Percentage of Children Under 5 Underweight	2017	who.int/nutgrowthdb/estimates2017/en/	
	Education	17 Pre-Primary School Enrolment Ratio	2017	data.uis.unesco.org/	
		18 Primary School Enrolment Ratio	2017	data.uis.unesco.org/	
	Human Capital	19 Adult Literacy Rate	2017	data.uis.unesco.org/	
		20 Public Spending on Education	2018	data.uis.unesco.org/	
	Economic Capital	21 Adult Unemployment Rate	2018	ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page3.jsp?MBI_ID=2	
		22 GDP per capita	2017	data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD	
	Child Abuse	23 Percentage of Children Aged 5-14 Involved in Child Labour	2017	data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/	
		24 Teenage Pregnancy Rate	2016	data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT	
	WOMEN	Health	25 Maternal Mortality Ratio	2015	apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.15
			26 Women Life Expectancy (at birth)	2016	apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688?lang=en
Education		27 Female Literacy Rate	2017	data.uis.unesco.org/	
		28 Percentage of Female Graduates	2017	data.uis.unesco.org/	
Economic Opportunities		29 Female Unemployment Rate	2018	ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page3.jsp?MBI_ID=2	
		30 Ratio of Female-to-Male Earned Income	2018	weforum.org/reports/the-global-gender-gap-report-2018	
Political Participation		31 Percentage of Parliamentary Seats Allocated to Women	2018	archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif011018.htm	
		32 Percentage of Women in Ministerial Positions	2017	pu.org/resources/publications/infographics/2017-03/women-in-politics-2017	
Gender Violence		33 Percentage of Women Abused by a Partner	2013 - 2014	fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report ; http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.IPV?lang=en	
		34 Percentage of Women Abused by a Stranger	2013	apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.NPSVGBDREGION?lang=en	

Definitions

Expressed in micrograms per cubic meter.

Expressed as the percentage of the total territory of a country.

Calculated on the total population of a country.

Calculated on the total population of a country.

The index measures the level of peace of a country on a scale 1 (more peaceful) to 5 (less peaceful), by examining the level of security, the presence of internal or external conflicts, and the level of militarisation.

Calculated as the percentage on the total population of a country (including those who have obtained refugee status, but excluding asylum seekers - those who have applied for asylum and refugee status but haven't received a response yet, or who are registered as asylum applicants - and internal displaced people).

The index measures the state of democracy of a country on a scale 0 (authoritarian regime) to 10 (full democracy), by taking into account five aspects: electoral pluralism, the respect of civil rights, the efficacy of government activities, the participation of citizens in the political life, and the political culture in general.

The index measures the level of corruption perception of a country on a scale 0 (more corruption) to 100 (less corruption).

Calculated per 100,000 inhabitants per country. Voluntary homicide is defined as the death intentionally caused by one person to another person.

Calculated as the percentage on the total population of a country.

Calculated as the percentage on the total population of a country.

Calculated as the percentage per 100 inhabitants of a country.

The index measures the gender gap of a country, varying from 0 (total inequality) to 1 (total equality).

The index measures the gender gap of a country, varying from 0 (total equality) to 1 (total inequality). Refer to WeWorld Index 2016, page 75, for a comparison between GGI and GGII.

Probability of dying before the age of 5 per 1,000 live births.

Calculated on the total number of children aged 0-5. A child is considered underweight when their weight is lower by two standard deviations compared to the median value for that age, according to the Child Growth Standards established by the WHO.

Expressed as the percentage of children enrolled in pre-primary school on the total of the children that could attend.

Expressed as the percentage of children enrolled in primary school on the total of the children that could attend.

Expressed as the percentage of the population aged 15 or older that is able to read, write and understand a short and simple affirmation about everyday life. In general, literacy also includes the ability to do basic arithmetic calculations.

Calculated as the percentage of the GDP of a country.

Calculated as the percentage ratio of the people looking for a job to labour force.

Expressed in US Dollars.

Calculated on the total number of children aged 5-14 per country.

Calculated on the number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 19.

Calculated as the number of women died per year during pregnancy, or within 42 days after the end of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The death must be due to some causes related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or the relating treatment.

Expressed as the average number of years that a baby girl can expect to live.

Calculated as the percentage of female population aged 15 or older that is able to read, write and understand a short and simple affirmation about everyday life. In general, literacy also includes the ability to do basic arithmetic calculations.

Calculated on the total number of graduates.

Calculated as the percentage ratio of women looking for a job to female labour force.

Ratio of female earned income to male earned income (estimations).

Number of seats allocated to women in the lower or single House of Parliament, expressed as the percentage on the total number of Parliamentary seats.

Numero di donne che occupano posizioni ministeriali (o equivalenti) nei governi, espresso come percentuale sul totale delle posizioni ministeriali.

Number of women in Ministerial positions (or equivalent) in the government, expressed as the percentage on the total number of Ministerial positions.

Calculated as the number of women physically and/or sexually abused by a partner on the total female population, based on questionnaires filled in by women aged 15 or older (for further information refer to WHO and OECD).

The data collection was concluded in December 2018. The range of the years considered varies depending on the indicators (for some of them very recent data, for others less recent data are available). The widest range used is 2008-2018. Refer to the WeWorld-GVC website - Research and Publications page - for the basic data used in the calculation with the data of the 34 indicators.

WeWorld Index Data

	2019 Ranking			Context															
	2015 Ranking			Environment				Housing		Conflicts and Wars		Power and Democracy		Security and protection		Access to information		Gender	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Afghanistan	160	162	↓	59,85	0,10	62,98	39,22	3,585	7,3860	2,55	15	6,55	9,4881	84,14	10,60	0,65a	0,653		
Albania	64	50	↑	18,17	13,53	91,39	97,69	1,849	0,4237	5,98	38	2,28	0,0000	100,00	66,36	0,73	0,238		
Algeria	95	100	↓	34,50	7,11	93,47	87,49	2,182	0,0098	3,56	33	1,37	0,3889	99,44	42,95	0,63	0,442		
Angola	149	158	↓	28,41	5,00	41,01	39,43	2,048	0,0279	3,62	19	9,65	11,1058	40,52	13,00	0,63	0,5a		
Argentina	26	39	↓	11,68	7,41	99,63	94,84	1,947	0,0003	6,96	39	6,53	1,6406	100,00	70,97	0,73	0,358		
Armenia	76	77	↓	32,86	23,11	98,92	91,58	2,287	0,3685	4,11	35	2,45	2,6191	100,00	64,35	0,68	0,262		
Australia	13	17	↓	7,30	29,71	99,97	100,00	1,435	0,0001	9,09	77	0,98	0,5731	100,00	86,54	0,73	0,109		
Austria	11	15	↓	13,10	28,40	100,00	99,97	1,274	0,0001	8,42	75	0,51	0,0060	100,00	87,94	0,72	0,071		
Azerbaijan	85	85	-	18,51	5,52	84,38	89,35	2,454	0,1104	2,65	31	2,45	0,2291	100,00	79,00	0,68	0,318		
Bahamas	66	67	↓	18,99	8,56	97,79	92,01	2,1a	0,0956	6,26a	65	29,81	1,9511	100,00	80,00	0,74	0,34		
Bahrain	71	80	↓	69,01	1,69	100,00	100,00	2,437	0,0336	2,71	36	0,54	0,0005	100,00	95,88	0,63	0,222		
Bangladesh	129	132	↓	58,62	4,89	97,33	64,92	2,084	0,0102	5,43	28	2,51	17,6461	75,92	18,25	0,72	0,542		
Barbados	47	44	↑	22,35	0,01	98,13	96,46	2,1a	0,0602	6,26a	68	10,91	0,0000	100,00	79,55	0,75	0,284		
Belarus	43	36	↑	19,35	9,35	98,01	94,25	2,112	0,0385	3,13	44	3,58	1,5092	100,00	74,44	0,75	0,13		
Belgium	10	13	↓	12,98	24,65	100,00	-	1,56	0,0005	7,78	75	1,95	0,0000	100,00	87,68	0,74	0,048		
Belize	85	92	↓	20,89	20,59	97,13	87,16	2,1a	0,0173	6,26a	39,81a	34,4	8,1016	92,21	44,58	0,66	0,386		
Benin	137	143	↓	30,40	23,47	67,02	13,93	1,973	0,0052	5,61	39	6,01	0,8413	41,40	11,99	0,65	0,611		
Bhutan	105	98	↑	35,45	48,01	97,56	62,87	1,545	0,9846	5,08	67	2,75	0,0000	100,00	41,77	0,64	0,476		
Bolivia	80	79	↑	23,33	30,87	92,88	52,61	2,092	0,0048	5,49	33	12,4	17,5375	93,04	39,70	0,75	0,45		
Bosnia Herzegovina	99	91	↑	29,74	1,40	97,66	94,78	2,065	0,5045	4,87	38	1,5	28,8264	100,00	69,49	0,71	0,166		
Botswana	113	109	↑	20,88	29,14	79,17	59,96	1,659	0,0124	7,81	61	10,53	0,5099	60,69	39,36	0,72	0,434		
Brazil	54	73	↓	11,82	28,58	97,50	86,15	2,16	0,0004	6,86	37	26,74	15,5999	100,00	60,87	0,68	0,407		
Brunei	85	92	↓	5,78	8,99	99,51	96,33	2a	0,0002	5,24a	62	0,49	0,0000	100,00	90,00	0,69	0,236		
Bulgaria	26	24	↑	20,80	28,30	99,26	85,98	1,635	0,0102	7,03	43	1,8	0,6689	100,00	63,41	0,76	0,217		
Burkina Faso	152	154	↓	36,33	14,92	53,86	22,53	2,029	0,0141	4,75	42	0,71	21,3940	19,16	13,96	0,63	0,61		
Burundi	125	138	↓	35,64	7,59	55,93	50,46	2,488	4,0438	2,33	22	4,03	0,3027	7,59	5,17	0,74	0,471		
Cambodia	116	111	↑	24,93	20,65	74,97	48,83	2,101	0,0764	3,63	21	1,84	28,9657	49,77	34,00	0,68	0,473		
Cameron	127	140	↓	65,36	10,38	65,28	38,83	2,484	0,0459	3,61	25	5,93	1,5016	60,07	23,20	0,71	0,569		
Canada	29	8	↑	6,72	6,48	98,90	98,50	1,372	0,0002	9,15	82	1,68	0,7557	100,00	91,16	0,77	0,092		
Cape Verde	85	101	↓	31,65	0,02	86,46	65,21	2,2773a	0,0020	7,88	55	8,84	0,4576	92,61	57,16	0,70	0,6118a		
Central African Republic	167	171	↓	51,20	18,06	54,14	25,09	3,236	11,7089	1,52	23	13,09	1,1721	13,99	4,00	0,64a	0,673		
Chad	166	170	↓	50,76	20,35	42,54	9,55	2,498	0,1097	1,5	20	9,02	27,5355	8,83	5,00	0,58	0,708		
Chile	33	35	↓	23,10	27,04	100,00	99,89	1,649	0,0027	7,84	67	3,59	8,1133	100,00	82,33	0,72	0,319		
China	58	53	↑	50,95	14,59	95,82	75,04	2,243	0,0150	3,1	41	0,74	16,8965	100,00	54,30	0,67	0,152		
Colombia	92	74	↑	17,17	15,69	96,52	84,44	2,729	0,3905	6,67	37	26,5	0,7517	99,00	62,26	0,73	0,383		
Comoros		139		18,62	0,13	83,70	34,17	2,2a	0,0732	3,71	27	7,6	10,4025	77,84	7,94	0,71a	0,5a		
Costa Rica	39	33	↑	16,72	3,04	99,70	97,15	1,767	0,0041	7,88	59	11,77	4,8379	100,00	71,58	0,75	0,3		
Croatia	46	43	↑	17,61	23,58	99,59	97,47	1,639	0,6029	6,63	49	0,87	0,3846	100,00	67,10	0,71	0,124		
Cuba	29	22	↑	21,59	7,18	95,18	90,82	2,037	0,0465	3,31	47	4,72	91,8789	100,00	42,98	0,75	0,301		
Cyprus	36	34	↑	17,12	1,69	100,00	99,37	1,913	0,0002	7,59	57	1,29	0,0000	100,00	80,74	0,68	0,085		
Czech Republic	36	19	↑	15,59	22,16	99,88	99,14	1,381	0,0121	7,62	57	0,75	12,2742	100,00	78,72	0,69	0,124		
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	101	96	↓	30,97	1,26	99,62	99,89	2,95	0,0046	1,08	17	4,41	89,6077	39,24	0,00	0,69a	0,33a		
Dem. Rep. of Congo	146	168	↓	37,40	13,76	41,84	19,71	3,251	0,7632	1,61	21	13,36	0,3871	17,15	6,21	0,58	0,652		
Denmark	2	4	↓	10,34	17,93	100,00	99,60	1,353	0,0000	9,22	88	0,99	0,0000	100,00	97,10	0,78	0,04		
Djibuti	143	134	↑	40,97	1,23	76,92	51,38	2,269	0,1842	2,76	31	6,77	2,6124	51,78	55,68	0,61a	0,37a		
Dominican Republic	101	76	↑	13,31	19,22	94,48	82,70	2,073	0,0040	6,66	29	17,39	27,3188	100,00	63,87	0,70	0,451		
Ecuador	51	68	↓	15,54	14,96	92,61	86,14	1,987	0,0076	6,02	32	8,23	8,8087	99,94	57,27	0,73	0,385		
Egypt	119	119	-	79,65	11,55	98,36	93,17	2,632	0,0227	3,36	32	3,23	0,0344	100,00	44,95	0,61	0,449		
El Salvador	93	108	↓	23,78	2,15	93,01	91,13	2,275	0,4058	6,43	33	108,64	18,5494	98,62	29,00	0,69	0,392		
Equatorial Guinea	150	163	↓	49,12	1,77	49,59	74,54	1,946	0,0108	1,81	17	3,21	0,0000	67,89	23,78	0,64a	0,6118a		
Eritrea	158	160	↓	41,10	2,96	19,29	11,26	2,522	8,2146	2,37	20	7,46	0,0000	46,68	1,18	0,71a	0,5a		
Estonia	17	30	↓	7,00	19,51	99,61	99,61	1,732	0,0217	7,79	71	3,2	0,0000	100,00	88,10	0,73	0,122		
Ethiopia	151	149	↑	33,97	18,47	39,12	7,08	2,524	0,0833	3,42	35	7,6	11,3908	42,90	15,37	0,66	0,502		
Fiji	105	97	↑	10,49	0,99	93,71	95,68	2a	0,0814	5,85	41,37a	2,97	80,6683	98,65	46,51	0,67	0,352		
Finland	4	6	↓	6,52	14,16	100,00	99,45	1,506	0,0001	9,03	85	1,6	0,0000	100,00	87,47	0,82	0,058		
France	12	12	-	12,37	33,21	100,00	98,65	1,909	0,0001	7,8	70	1,58	0,0348	100,00	80,50	0,78	0,083		
Gabon	138	142	↓	37,80	25,13	87,54	40,93	2,099	0,0112	3,61	32	9	3,8439	91,40	48,05	0,64a	0,534		
Gambia	142	152	↓	32,32	1,37	80,06	41,69	1,989	0,6940	4,06	30	9,07	23,5365	47,76	18,50	0,64	0,623		
Georgia	75	82	↓	24,01	6,44	93,26	84,88	2,13	0,1756	5,93	56	2,68	4,2041	100,00	60,49	0,68	0,35		
Germany	8	14	↓	11,94	38,79	100,00	99,22	1,531	0,0001	8,61	81	0,85	0,0087	100,00	84,40	0,78	0,072		
Ghana	117	112	↑	31,07	7,79	77,80	14,28	1,772	0,0589	6,69	40	1,7	3,7914	79,30	34,67	0,69	0,538		

a) figure referring to a geographical area (WeWorld estimation). The data referring to a geographical area are calculated as the average of the available data of the countries belonging to that area. Refer to page 60 for the area classification of the countries considered by the WeWorld Index

(b) the data relating to child labour are taken from the Unicef Global Database, which collects information from different sources (WHO, MICs, DHS, national surveys). The data per geographical area estimated by Unicef have been used to fill unavailable data. In the cases when a figure was not available for a given area (West Europe), some estimations have been made (per groups of countries) based on the values reported by the indicator "adult literacy rate", assuming that the more adult population is educated and literate the less children are likely to be involved in child labour.

Children and Adolescents

Health		Education		Human Capital		Economic Capital		Child Abuse	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23(b)	24
67,9	25,00	58,7a	90,34a	31,74	3,93	8,8	585,85	29,40	68,7942
8,8	6,30	79,33	96,50	97,25	2,19	15,1	4.537,86	5,10	20,6796
24	3,00	72,51	97,55	75,13e	4,43a	10,1	4.123,39	5,00	10,4216
81,1	19,00	64,49	84,01	66,03	3,47	8,5	4.170,31	23,40	154,4722
10,4	4,79a	74,87	98,99	99,13	5,57	8,2	14.401,97	4,40	63,0272
12,6	2,60	56,76a	92,03	99,74	2,76	18,3	3.936,80	8,70	23,975
3,5	0,20	88,64	96,66	99d	5,32	5,5	53.799,94	0,5b	13,2818
3,6	0,6a	87,35	97,09a	99d	5,45	5,4	47.290,91	0,5b	7,208
23	4,90	31,57	93,75	99,79	2,90	5	4.131,62	6,50	52,612
7,2	4,79a	24,58	88,20	91,21a	5,08a	12,3	30.762,01	10,53	27,9514
7,3	11,58a	53,40	97,41	94,56	2,67	1,2	23.655,04	4,60	13,493
32,4	32,60	22,83	90,50	72,89	1,54	4,4	1.516,51	4,30	84,4078
12,4	3,50	78,02	89,18	99,60	4,66	9,5	16.788,68	1,90	39,1876
3,7	3,24a	95,26	95,70	99,61e	4,82	0,5	5.726,03	1,40	17,9796
3,8	0,6a	98,06	98,29	99d	6,55	6,5	43.323,81	0,5b	5,1082
14,2	4,60	44,95	96,11	82,78	7,09	9,3	4.905,51	3,20	64,7226
98,3	18,00	12,59	97,03	32,95	3,99	2,4	829,80	52,50	88,1498
30,8	12,80	58,7a	79,87	57,03	7,05	2,4	3.110,23	2,90	22,0802
34,9	3,60	74,37	91,89	92,46	7,29	3,2	3.393,96	26,40	69,0318
5,7	1,50	56,76a	92,85a	96,99	4,26a	26,1	5.180,64	5,30	10,4266
37,6	11,20	18,30	89,05	87,70	4,33a	17,6	7.595,60	9,00	31,7182
14,8	2,20	85,79	95,47	92,05	6,24	12	9.821,41	6,60	62,6774
10,5	9,60	62,19	93,80	96,09	4,43	7,1	28.290,59	10*	10,9406
7,5	1,60	78,54	91,20	98,35	4,06	4,9	8.031,60	5,42*	40,2932
81,2	19,20	3,56	76,42	34,60	4,17	6,2	670,71	39,20	106,5448
61,2	29,10	8,59	96,63	61,57	4,34	1,5	320,09	26,30	27,4016
29,2	23,90	20,10	90,56	80,53	1,91	0,2	1.384,42	19,30	49,9048
84	14,80	27,67	95,20	71,29	3,08	4,2	1.446,70	47,00	108,8318
5,1	0,6a	72,08	99,96	99d	5,27	5,9	45.032,12	0,5b	9,7884
17,4	18,04a	62,12	86,20	86,79	5,22	10,4	3.209,69	6,40	74,7374
121,5	23,50	5,59	68,08	36,75	1,23	5,8	418,41	28,50	105,7876
123,2	28,80	1,31	79,08	22,31	2,85	5,9	669,89	5,60	164,516
7,4	0,50	78,43	92,91	96,87	5,35	7	15.346,45	6,10	46,581
9,3	3,40	54,06a	96,5a	95,12	4,64a	4,7	8.826,99	10*	6,5024
14,7	3,40	80,97	91,27	94,65	4,40	9	6.301,59	7,8	49,497
69	16,90	17,87	79,84	49,20	4,34	4,3	797,29	22	67,17
9	1,10	77,31	96,61	97,41	7,43	8	11.630,67	4,1	54,58
4,6	3,24a	61,53	87,46	99,13	4,56	9,1	13.294,51	5,42*	9,3744
5,4	4,79a	99,64	96,93	99,75	12,84	2,6	7.602,26	10,52	45,0278
2,7	0,6a	70,00	97,37	98,68	6,38	10,4	25.233,57	1b	4,6978
3,3	0,6a	83,06	97,09a	99d	5,79	2,1	20.368,14	0,5b	10,2054
19	15,20	82,09	96,5a	100e	4,64a	4,8	10823,21a	10*	0,2864
91,1	23,40	3,96	76,6275a	77,04	1,47	3,7	457,85	38,4	125,2448
4,3	0,6a	92,93	98,69	99d	7,63	5,4	56.307,51	0,5b	4,1856
61,7	29,80	5,19	59,07	83,82a	4,49	5,8	1.927,59	7,70	19,4152
29,9	4,00	43,07	86,10	93,78	5,08a	5,5	7.052,26	12,80	96,1016
14,5	6,40	67,08	91,35	94,35	5,00	4	6.198,95	4,90	74,5986
22,1	7,00	25,56	97,02	80,80	4,43a	11,8	2.412,73	7,00	50,9624
14,5	6,60	54,80	80,56	88,14	3,87	4,6	3.889,31	8,90	70,2702
89,6	5,60	31,36	43,34	95,20	3,69a	7,6	9.850,01	27,80	157,8528
43,1	38,80	13,83	37,35	64,66e	4,33a	6,3	2300,92a	25,53	53,4908
2,7	0,6a	87,85	93,48	99,89	5,22	5,6	19.704,66	0,5b	13,3262
58,5	23,60	28,62	85,44	39e	4,74	5,3	767,56	27,40	64,8554
25,3	15,03a	54,06a	97,24	89a	3,88	6,2	5.589,39	10*	43,7334
2,3	0,6a	83,22	99,06	100d	7,09	8,3	45.703,33	0b	6,8998
4,2	0,6a	99,56	98,56	99d	5,46	8,8	38.476,66	0,5b	8,8022
48,3	6,50	37,11	76,63a	82,28	2,67	19,5	7.220,69	13,40	98,484
63,6	16,40	34,33	77,60	41,95	3,09	9,5	483,02	19,20	81,943
10,8	1,10	56,76a	97,93	99,59	3,83	11,6	4.078,25	4,20	47,052
3,7	1,10	85,08a	98,83	99d	4,81	3,7	44.469,91	0,5b	6,8406
49,3	11,00	73,15	84,59	71,50	4,51	2,4	1.641,49	21,80	67,644

Women

Health		Education		Economic Opportunities		Political Participation		Gender Violence	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33(c)	34(c)
396,00	64,50	8,41	18,31	12,40	0,46a	27,70	16,70	41,73	3,35
29,00	78,59	96,14	64,16	14,80	0,630	27,90	40,00	31,00	10,76
140,00	77,38	62,93e	64,14	17,90	0,183	25,80	13,30	35,38	4,53
477,00	64,92	53,41	46,77	9,10	0,579	30,50	22,20	78,00	21,05
52,00	80,26	99,14	65,35	9,10	0,500	38,90	17,40	23,68	5,86
25,00	78,13	99,88	57,64	18,70	0,545	18,10	11,10	10,00	6,45
6,00	84,79	99d	57,86	5,60	0,624	28,70	24,10	25,00	16,46
4,00	84,19	99d	54,93	4,90	0,533	34,40	23,10	13,00	11,50
25,00	75,75	99,72	57,85	5,40	0,478	16,80	0,00	14,00	6,45
80,00	78,60	90,23a	58,85a	13,60	0,673	12,80	23,50	27,09	10,32
15,00	79,64	92,84	63,60	4,00	0,311	7,50	4,50	35,38	4,53
176,00	74,42	70,09	28,31	6,90	0,489	20,30	6,30	53,00	3,35
27,00	77,99	99,60	68,40	10,00	0,682	20,00	11,80	27,09	10,32
4,00	79,18	99,85e	57,77	0,50	0,620	34,50	3,60	25,00	6,97
7,00	83,48	99d	59,64	6,40	0,660	38,00	23,10	24,00	11,50
28,00	73,37	82,78	64,27	14,40	0,658	9,40	0,00	27,09	10,32
405,00	62,42	22,09	59,58	2,60	0,946	7,20	14,30	41,75	9,15
148,00	70,77	48,02	34,19	3,30	0,568	8,50	10,00	41,73	3,35
206,00	74,02	88,58	58,85a	4,10	0,630	53,10	27,30	64,00	15,33
11,00	79,76	94,91	58,98	30,20	0,518	21,40	22,20	27,85	10,76
129,00	68,41	88,70	58,76	21,20	0,867	9,50	15,80	29,67	17,41
44,00	78,88	92,34	61,03	13,90	0,570	10,70	4,00	31,00	7,68
23,00	77,55	96,58	63,61	8,20	0,609	9,10	0,00	28,45	12,20
11,00	78,44	98,53e	61,21	4,80	0,659	23,80	52,90	23,00	10,76
371,00	60,89	26,22	33,48	9,00	0,657	11,00	13,00	15,00	9,15
712,00	61,77	54,66	28,38	1,10	1,000	36,40	22,70	38,83	11,46
161,00	71,22	75,03	42,77	0,20	0,730	20,00	9,10	14,00	5,28
596,00	59,44	63,05	51,65a	5,10	1,000	31,10	17,10	51,00	9,15
7,00	84,67	99d	57,56	5,40	0,675	27,00	51,70	6,00	13,01
42,00	74,96	82,04	62,84	11,20	0,494	23,60	25,00	41,75	9,15
54,36	23,18	13,17	6,50	0,64a	8,60	17,40	65,64	21,05	
856,00	55,40	13,96	51,65a	7,00	0,613	15,30	14,30	9,15	9,15
22,00	82,39	96,74	56,70	7,60	0,529	22,60	34,80	36,00	5,86
27,00	77,88	95,61	52,38	4,40	0,621	24,90	10,00	15,00	5,87
64,00	78,77	94,89	55,89	11,70	0,680	18,10	35,30	39,00	11,88
65,47	42,64	53,06a	4,70	0,68a	6,10	0,00	38,83	11,46	
25,00	82,20	97,91	62,12	10,20	0,589	45,60	30,40	36,00	11,88
8,00	81,53	99,59	59,84	9,70	0,727	18,50	20,00	13,00	10,76
39,00	81,31	99,80	56,76	2,80	0,6a	53,20	25,90	27,09	10,32
7,00	83,12	99,56	64,50	10,80	0,665	17,90	9,10	15,00	11,50
82,06	99d	61,46	2,60	0,606	22,00	17,60	21,00	10,76	
75,45	100e	59,68	4,00	0,65a	16,30	10,8a	38,00	5,87	
62,02	66,50	35,14	4,30	0,64a	8,90	11,60	64,00	21,05	
6,00	83,16	99d	56,43	5,50	0,726	37,40	42,90	32,00	11,50
65,52	80,67a	65,80	6,70	0,28a	26,20	5,60	38,83	11,46	
76,66	93,76	57,66	8,00	0,549	26,80	20,80	17,00	10,32	
64,00	78,93	93,31	53,63	5,20	0,626	38,00	27,50	46,00	15,33
33,00	72,98	74,99	55,51	24,30	0,285	14,90	11,80	34,00	4,53
54,00	78,06	86,33	58,85a	3,80	0,631	31,00	21,40	26,00	11,88
61,68	92,40	36,97	7,80	0,64a	20,00	9,70	57,00	21,05	
67,12	44,58e	64,01	6,80	0,68a	22,00	16,70	38,83	11,46	
82,06	99,90	33,52	5,10	0,584	26,70	28,60	20,00	6,97	
67,32	19,06e	53,06a	7,70	0,602	38,80	10,00	71,00	11,46	
30,00	73,10	87,11a	59,34	8,60	0,489	16,00	15,40	35,27	14,86
3,00	84,19	100d	56,11	8,					

WeWorld Index Data

	2019 Ranking			Context															
	2015 Ranking			Environment				Housing		Conflicts and Wars		Power and Democracy		Security and protection		Access to information		Gender	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Greece	54	48	↑	16,41	11,03	100,00	98,96	2,02	0,0010	7,29	48	0,85	0,7919	100,00	69,09	0,70	0,12		
Guatemala	111	121	↓	24,23	10,12	93,60	67,36	2,214	0,0963	5,86	28	31,21	38,1843	91,78	34,51	0,67	0,493		
Guinea	152	155	↓	22,24	24,80	67,37	21,95	2,101	0,1599	3,14	27	8,46	0,4268	33,50	9,80	0,66	0,6118a		
Guinea-Bissau	155	157	↓	26,49	11,62	69,20	21,47	2,275	0,1007	1,98	17	9,17	0,6217	14,66	3,76	0,64a	0,6118a		
Guyana	108	110	↓	21,62	5,31	95,07	86,16	2,043	0,0338	6,46	38	19,42	26,0039	84,24	35,66	0,72a	0,504		
Haiti	133	135	↓	14,72	0,35	64,17	30,54	2,064	0,2590	4,03	22	10,04	69,6986	38,69	12,23	0,72a	0,601		
Honduras	111	102	↑	21,46	10,86	92,18	79,78	2,282	0,1557	5,72	29	63,75	17,4874	87,58	30,00	0,71	0,461		
Hungary	41	41	–	16,27	22,60	99,97	97,99	1,531	0,0341	6,64	45	1,48	0,7611	100,00	76,75	0,67	0,259		
Iceland	4	2	↑	5,87	2,51	100,00	98,78	1,096	0,0009	9,58	77	0,91	0,0000	100,00	98,24	0,86	0,062		
India	130	122	↑	67,98	3,48	87,56	44,15	2,504	0,0006	7,23	40	3,21	30,2994	84,53	29,55	0,67	0,524		
Indonesia	95	94	↑	16,44	5,27	89,52	67,89	1,853	0,0047	6,39	37	0,5	1,3314	97,62	32,29	0,69	0,453		
Iran	122	115	↑	34,39	7,67	94,87	88,29	2,439	0,1462	2,45	30	4,12	0,9704	100,00	60,42	0,59	0,461		
Iraq	127	129	↓	60,08	1,53	86,10	85,66	3,425	0,9472	4,09	18	2,95a	0,1912	100,00	49,36	0,55	0,506		
Ireland	19	18	↑	8,67	4,04	98,92	92,18	1,393	0,0001	9,15	74	0,64	0,0062	100,00	84,52	0,80	0,109		
Israel	33	28	↑	19,35	8,58	100,00	100,00	2,764	0,0055	7,79	62	1,36	23,6828	100,00	81,58	0,72	0,098		
Italy	18	27	↓	15,73	13,37	100,00	99,28	1,766	0,0001	7,98	50	0,78	0,1289	100,00	61,30	0,71	0,087		
Ivory Coast	157	147	↑	23,90	14,89	73,06	29,93	2,207	0,1647	3,93	36	11,84	0,1065	64,30	43,84	0,63	0,663		
Jamaica	85	89	↓	13,65	1,41	92,92	85,37	2,068	0,0773	7,29	44	43,21	15,1332	98,20	44,37	0,72	0,412		
Japan	29	25	↑	11,84	10,03	98,95	100,00	1,391	0,0000	7,88	73	0,31	1,9511	100,00	90,87	0,66	0,103		
Jordan	95	118	↓	31,65	1,81	98,57	96,71	2,104	0,0221	3,87	48	2	0,0007	100,00	62,30	0,61	0,46		
Kazakhstan	48	61	↓	14,48	3,22	91,15	97,81	1,974	0,0134	3,06	31	4,84	0,2039	100,00	76,43	0,71	0,197		
Kenya	124	130	↓	25,78	10,51	58,46	29,84	2,315	0,0152	5,11	28	5,75	11,0606	56,00	16,60	0,70	0,549		
Kirghizistan	66	87	↓	17,35	6,70	87,27	96,59	2,181	0,0448	5,11	29	5,12	0,5303	100,00	34,50	0,69	0,392		
Kuwait	48	63	↓	58,94	11,00	100,00	100,00	1,799	0,0266	3,85	39	1,78	0,0001	100,00	98,00	0,63	0,27		
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	114	99	↑	25,50	16,68	80,45	72,59	1,821	0,1029	2,37	29	6,87	11,9328	87,10	21,87	0,75	0,461		
Latvia	21	32	↓	14,37	17,51	98,60	92,86	1,689	0,0085	7,25	58	4,11	0,0015	100,00	81,32	0,76	0,196		
Lebanon	85	103	↓	30,69	1,04	92,26	95,36	2,778	0,0875	4,72	28	3,95	16,4688	100,00	76,11	0,60	0,381		
Lesotho	138	151	↓	28,09	0,26	71,59	43,79	2,144	0,0005	6,64	42	38	43,9521	29,73	27,36	0,69	0,544		
Liberia	148	150	↓	17,04	1,21	69,90	16,89	1,931	0,1280	5,23	31	3,22	0,5518	19,80	7,32	0,68	0,656		
Libya	107	113	↓	41,74	0,29	96,75	99,70	3,262	0,1759	2,32	17	2,49	0,0847	98,54	20,27	0,61a	0,17		
Lithuania	24	31	↓	12,30	17,76	97,38	93,62	1,749	0,0026	7,41	59	5,98	0,0000	100,00	77,62	0,75	0,123		
Luxemburg	7	7	–	10,39	40,87	99,95	97,61	1,58a	0,0005	8,81	82	0,72	0,0000	100,00	97,83	0,71	0,066		
Madagascar	141	131	↑	22,48	2,35	50,62	9,69	1,766	0,0012	5,11	24	0,62	9,3748	22,90	9,80	0,69	0,5a		
Malawi	132	136	↓	21,90	22,88	67,20	43,53	1,811	0,0023	5,49	31	1,78	50,6339	11,00	11,47	0,66	0,619		
Malaysia	44	70	↓	17,32	8,99	96,43	99,57	1,619	0,0017	6,54	47	1,92	8,1564	100,00	80,14	0,68	0,287		
Maldives	69	62	↑	7,67	0,05	97,88	95,87	2,4a	0,0144	5,17a	33	0,85	49,2746	100,00	59,09	0,66	0,343		
Mali	163	167	↓	29,01	8,23	74,27	31,27	2,686	0,8107	5,64	31	10,82	0,3113	35,07	11,11	0,58	0,678		
Malta	32	46	↓	13,99	6,41	100,00	99,96	1,58a	0,0000	8,15	56	0,96	0,0000	100,00	80,07	0,69	0,216		
Mauritania	162	159	↑	41,71	1,08	69,61	44,62	2,355	0,8264	3,82	28	10,22	88,2866	41,65	18,00	0,61	0,617		
Mauritius	66	66	–	13,52	0,01	99,87	93,15	1,548	0,0105	8,22	50	2,71	2,3788	98,78	52,19	0,66	0,373		
Mexico	58	60	↓	20,88	19,06	98,31	89,22	2,583	0,0090	6,41	29	16,35	1,5804	100,00	63,85	0,72	0,343		
Micronesia				10,46	0,02	88,35	n.a.	n.a.	0,0000	n.a.	n.a.	4,67	127,9087	75,44	33,35	n.a.	n.a.		
Moldova	39	45	↓	16,49	4,15	86,69	78,40	1,939	0,0659	5,94	31	3,19	0,3720	100,00	71,00	0,73	0,226		
Mongolia	71	71	–	49,51	17,71	83,22	59,22	1,821	0,0724	6,5	36	7,23	0,0000	81,78	22,27	0,71	0,301		
Montenegro	62	52	↑	19,31	4,16	97,63	95,91	1,893	0,1139	5,69	46	2,72	0,8887	100,00	71,27	0,71	0,132		
Morocco	101	104	↓	31,10	18,45	82,97	83,47	1,979	0,0087	4,87	40	1,05	7,2602	100,00	61,76	0,61	0,482		
Mozambique	145	144	↑	18,43	13,45	47,26	23,56	2,056	0,0002	4,02	25	3,39	13,1859	24,20	17,52	0,72	0,552		
Myanmar	121	116	↑	34,61	4,62	67,54	64,70	2,302	2,1674	3,83	30	2,42	5,8521	57,01	25,07	0,69	0,456		
Namibia	109	120	↓	20,96	23,25	78,79	33,84	1,806	0,0541	6,31	51	16,93	54,3916	51,78	31,03	0,79	0,472		
Nepal	119	117	↑	99,46	23,63	87,75	46,13	2,053	0,0287	5,18	31	2,27	25,8821	90,70	19,69	0,67	0,48		
Netherlands	9	10	↓	12,12	21,21	100,00	97,73	1,574	0,0003	8,89	82	0,61	0,0007	100,00	93,20	0,75	0,044		
New Zealand	15	9	↑	5,84	30,51	100,00	100,00	1,192	0,0008	9,26	89	0,91	0,3657	100,00	88,47	0,80	0,136		
Nicaragua	73	55	↑	19,00	15,51	82,26	76,35	1,96	0,0298	4,66	26	11,49	15,4056	81,80	24,57	0,81	0,456		
Niger	164	166	↓	73,02	17,32	45,84	12,94	2,359	0,0064	3,76	33	4,47	24,0548	16,22	10,22	0,64a	0,649		
Nigeria	156	156	–	46,28	11,61	67,34	32,60	2,873	0,1252	4,44	27	9,79	3,8264	59,30	25,67	0,62	0,6118a		
North Macedonia	83	83	–	33,04	9,65	96,77	90,91	2,058	0,0799	5,57	35	1,59	7,6683	100,00	72,16	0,71	0,149		
Norway	1	1	–	7,77	5,06	100,00	98,06	1,519	0,0002	9,87	85	0,56	0,0000	100,00	96,51	0,84	0,048		
Oman	77	90	↓	36,17	1,02	90,94	99,32	1,984	0,0008	3,04	44	1,06	0,1341	100,00	76,85	0,61	0,264		
Pakistan	146	145	↑	56,18	9,79	88,55	58,25	3,079	0,0654	4,26	32	7,81	5,8474	99,15	15,51	0,55	0,541		
Palestine				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,621	2,1269	4,46	n.a.	0,6	2,0304	100,00	61,18	n.a.	n.a.		
Panama	63	65	↓	11,99	5,23	95,00	76,87	1,826	0,0010	7,08	37	11,38	2,8751	93,42	54,00	0,72	0,461		

a) figure referring to a geographical area (WeWorld estimation). The data referring to a geographical area are calculated as the average of the available data of the countries belonging to that area. Refer to page 60 for the area classification of the countries considered by the WeWorld Index

(b) the data relating to child labour are taken from the Unicef Global Database, which collects information from different sources (WHO, MICs, DHS, national surveys). The data per geographical area estimated by Unicef have been used to fill unavailable data. In the cases when a figure was not available for a given area (West Europe), some estimations have been made (per groups of countries) based on the values reported by the indicator "adult literacy rate", assuming that the more adult population is educated and literate the less children are likely to be involved in child labour.

Children and Adolescents

Children and Adolescents										Women											
Health		Education				Human Capital		Economic Capital		Child Abuse		Health		Education		Economic Opportunities		Political Participation		Gender Violence	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23(b)	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33(c)	34(c)		
5.3	0.6a	45.27	92.91	97.13	5.48a	21.1	18.613,42	1.5b	7,4862	3,00	83,68	98,89	62,38	25,70	0,663	18,70	21,10	19,00	11,50		
27.6	12.60	43.72	84.60	81.29	2.80	2.7	4,470,99	25.80	72,4582	88,00	75,99	76,37	33,01	3,70	0,508	12,70	18,80	28,00	11,88		
85.7	18,70	10,40	76,76	32,00	2,21	4,5	825,34	28,30	137,4098	679,00	60,21	21,96	51,65a	3,40	0,704	21,90	23,30	41,75	9,15		
84.2	17,00	4,36	68,23	45,58	2,13	6,1	723,66	51,10	87,2052	549,00	61,21	30,77	74,86	6,70	0,64a	13,70	0,00	41,75	9,15		
31.3	8.50	78.96	91.50	85.64	0.01	11.9	4,725,32	18,30	86,6694	229,00	69,01	85,03	58,85a	15,50	0,6a	31,90	16,70	27,09	10,32		
71.7	11,60	66,95a	91,32a	48,68e	2,45	13,9	765,68	24,40	38,213	359,00	65,74	36,06e	64,45	15,80	0,6a	2,50	23,87a	20,00	10,32		
18.2	7.10	38.42	83.32	88.99	5.96	4.4	2,480,13	14,10	72,1834	129,00	77,49	88,93	61,34	5,10	0,527	21,10	27,30	29,51	11,88		
4.5	0.6a	80.70	91.39	99.10	4.58	3.7	14,224,85	0.5b	19,8054	17,00	79,42	99,10	64,45	4,00	0,621	12,60	0,00	21,00	10,76		
2.1	0.6a	95.12	99.45	99d	7.71	2.8	70,056,87	0.5b	7,316	3,00	83,86	99d	50,34	2,80	0,722	38,10	40,00	22,00	11,50		
39.4	35,70	58,7a	92,25	69,30	3,84	3,5	1,939,61	11,80	24,5354	174,00	70,34	54,00	58,87	4,20	0,232	11,80	18,50	37,00	3,35		
25.4	19,90	40,11	91,91	95,38	3,58	4,3	3,846,86	6,90	47,9942	126,00	71,41	93,59	41,17	4,10	0,486	19,80	25,70	27,99	5,28		
14.9	4.10	46.88	99.34	85.54	3.79	12.4	5,415,21	11,40	25,7152	25,00	76,93	80,79	51,88	20,00	0,168	5,90	9,70	35,38	4,53		
30.4	8.50	45,72a	88,6a	43,68	4,43a	8,2	5,165,71	4,70	79,799	50,00	72,25	37,96	55,24a	11,80	0,167	25,50	10,50	35,38	4,53		
3.5	0.6a	64.54	95.87	99d	3.77	6	69,330,69	0.5b	10,1352	8,00	83,38	99d	58,51	5,00	0,637	22,20	26,70	15,00	11,50		
3.6	11,58a	99,53	96,74	83,82a	5,88	3,8	40,270,25	1,5b	9,6814	5,00	84,21	96,84e	49,56	3,90	0,570	27,50	19,00	19,30	11,50		
3.4	0.6a	92.86	96.91	98.85	4.08	10.6	31,952,98	1b	6,1562	4,00	84,87	99,46	46,80	11,70	0,570	35,70	27,80	19,00	11,50		
88.8	15,70	7,39	85,96	43,91	4,36	2,6	1,662,44	26,4	133,386	645,00	55,70	36,78	51,65a	3,30	0,477	10,60	20,90	26,00	9,15		
15.2	2.50	74.76	91.32a	88.10	5.27	12.3	5,109,55	3,30	54,3564	89,00	78,46	92,70	56,03	16,00	0,608	17,50	16,70	35,00	10,32		
2.6	3.40	86.59	98.24	99d	3.47	2.5	38,428,10	0.5b	4,1582	5,00	87,15	99d	45,23	2,30	0,527	10,10	15,80	15,00	12,20		
17	3.00	32.23	89.20	97.89	3.60	14.7	4,129,75	1,70	23,285	58,00	75,98	97,37	36,36	25,10	0,163	15,40	7,10	23,00	4,53		
10	2.00	58.97	86.24	99.78	2.98	5.1	8,837,46	2,20	28,4158	12,00	75,33	99,75	51,07	6,00	0,594	27,10	5,60	22,89	6,45		
45.6	11,00	28,77	81,83	78,73	5,24	11,4	1,507,81	25,90	81,7916	510,00	68,93	74,01	58,28	15,30	0,646	21,80	22,70	41,00	11,46		
20	2.80	38.16	89.90	99,24e	7.21	7.4	1,219,82	25,80	38,812	76,00	75,16	99,71e	56,20	8,90	0,481	19,20	14,30	22,89	6,45		
8.1	3.00	53.65	87.31	96.04	4,43a	2.1	29,040,36	6,94*	9,3952	4,00	76,03	94,83	65,64	4,20	0,426	3,10	6,70	35,38	4,53		
63.4	26,50	39,90	93,34	84,66	2,94	0.7	2,457,38	10,10	63,2928	197,00	67,38	79,39	60,83	0,60	1,000	27,50	7,40	27,99	5,28		
4.2	0.6a	92.67	96.00	99.90	5.34	8.6	15,594,29	0.5b	13,8282	18,00	79,57	99,91	38,15	7,60	0,707	16,00	23,10	26,13	6,97		
7.8	11,58a	80,80	86,30	91,18e	2,48	6,7	8,523,75	1,90	12,1762	15,00	77,67	84,44e	55,24a	10,30	0,251	4,70	3,40	32,00	4,53		
85.9	10,30	23.18	80.90	76.64	6.36	28.5	1,181,81	22,90	89,7126	487,00	54,57	84,93	62,44	31,10	0,587	22,10	18,20	35,00	17,41		
74.7	15,30	56,72	36,75	42,94e	3,83	2,4	456,05	20,80	128,7644	725,00	63,90	23,67e	51,78	2,40	0,982	12,30	15,80	39,00	9,15		
12.4	5.60	45,72a	88,6a	91,39	4,43a	15,7	7,998,03	6,94*	5,7288	9,00	75,05	91,39e	57,43	25,00	0,28a	16,00	9,99a	35,38	4,53		
4.3	0.6a	87.04	98.29	99.82	4.22	6.9	16,680,68	0.5b	11,392	10,00	80,17	99,84	48,18	5,60	0,724	21,30	21,40	24,00	6,97		
2.6	0.6a	90.01	95.54	100d	3.92	5.4	104,103,04	0b	5,4384	10,00	84,62	100d	57,88	5,50	0,627	28,30	20,00	22,00	11,50		
44.2	16,58a	34,92	81,38a	71,57	2,57	1.8	449,72	22,90	11,6784	35,00	67,63	68,28	53,06a	1,90	0,663	19,20	17,90	38,83	11,46		
55.4	16,70	27,38a	81,38a	62,14	4,03	5,9	338,48	39,30	141,007	634,00	66,84	55,20	59,21	7,10	0,656	16,70	22,20	31,00	11,46		
7.9	12.40	80.60	98.60	93.12	4.83	3.4	9,944,90	10*	13,361	40,00	77,62	92,82	29,61	3,90	0,666	13,90	8,30	27,99	5,28		
7.9	17,80	89,99	99,50	98,61	4,25	5	10,535,79	12,37*	6,4954	68,00	79,87	98,69	43,73a	6,00	0,769	5,90	17,60	27,99	5,28		
106	27,90	4,70	61,21	33,07	3,80	8	824,52	55,80	171,0826	587,00	58,39	22,20	53,56	8,80	0,424	8,80	24,20	41,75	9,15		
6.4	0.6a	98.64	97.57	93.31	5.27	3.9	26,945,98	0.63a	16,8016	9,00	83,33	96,75	53,61a	4,10	0,517	11,90	6,30	19,30	11,50		
79	24,90	22,01a	75,73	45,50e	2,63	9.9	1,136,76	37,60	80,5032	602,00	65,23	30,70e	59,32	12,70	0,339	20,30	30,80	41,75	9,15		
13.1	16,58a	91,35	95,81	93,16	5,02	7.1	10,547,22	25,78*	26,9298	53,00	78,13	90,98	60,89	10,60	0,473	11,60	10,00	27,99	5,28		
13.4	3.90	70.37	95.47	94.86	5.24	3.4	8,902,83	12,40	61,4052	38,00	79,21	93,97	59,79	3,60	0,498	48,20	15,80	47,00	11,88		
32.2	15,03a	29,43	84,01	n.a.	12,46	3,29a	3,187,56	10*	14,8504	100,00	70,82	n.a.	47,61	n.a.	0,00	25,00	35,27	14,86			
15.5	2.20	85.34	86.51	99.14	6.66	4.4	2,289,88	16,30	22,6952	23,00	75,29	98,92	46,86	3,00	0,749	22,80	22,20	25,00	6,97		
17.2	1.60	83.49	97.88	98.26	4.07	6.7	3,735,16	17,30	24,2296	44,00	74,20	98,62	64,59	5,70	0,742	17,10	13,30	22,89	6,45		
3.5	1.00	60.25	95.84	98.44	4.26a	16.1	7,669,57	12,50	12,1036	7,00	79,23	99,05	67,53	17,10	0,692	23,50	20,00	27,85	10,76		
23.3	3.10	49.92	96.80	69.43	4,43a	9.3	3,007,24	8,30	31,6776	121,00	77,05	59,13	48,31	10,00	0,264	20,50	13,00	35,38	4,53		
72.4	15,60	27,38a	87,54	56,04	6,48	24.9	415,72	22,20	138,9466	489,00	62,34	43,06	56,61	26,70	0,852	39,60	23,80	32,00	11,46		
48.6	18,90	9,85	97.71	75.55	2,17	0.8	1,298,88	9,30	29,04	178,00	68,92	71,85	56,03	0,90	0,791	10,20	5,00	27,99	5,28		
44.2	13,20	31,39	97,03	88,27	3,10	23.3	5,227,18	25,78*	75,0032	265,00	66,10	89,01	53,06a	24,90	0,878	46,20	24,00	36,00	17,41		
33.7	30,10	57,99	94,70	59,63	5,10	2.7	835,08	37,40	62,0832	258,00	71,64	38,50	60,38	2,20	0,654	32,70	3,70	28,00	3,35		
3.9	0.6a	95.11	97.33	99d	5.40	3.8	48,223,16	0.5b	4,084	7,00	83,19	99d	53,61a	4,10	0,660	36,00	37,50	25,00	11,50		
5.3	0.6a	89.94	98.46	99d	6.30	5	42,940,58	0.5b	20,6034	11,00	83,95	99d	58,87	5,40	0,623	38,30	37,00	33,00	16,46		
17.2	5.70	58.32	96.95	82.47	4.35	4.5	2,221,81	14,50	86,8736	150,00	78,42	82,47e	59,55	5,30	0,816	45,70	52,90	29,00	11,88		
84.5	37,90	7,57	65,45	30,56	4,45	0.4	378,06	30,50	194,009	553,00	60,75	22,55	51,65a	0,20	0,64a	17,00	16,20	41,75	9,15		
100.2	19,40	22,01a	63,84	51,07e	3,69a	7	1,968,56	24,70	109,274	814,00	55,71	36,79e	60,82	6,30	0,651	5,60	12,00	18,00	9,15		
13.7	1.30	30.82	91.71	97.84	4.26a	22.3	5,442,61	12,50	16,5654	8,00	78,01	97,84e	57,71	21,70	0,597	38,30	16,24a	18,00	10,76		
2.6	0.6a	95.71	99.81	100d	7.55	3.9	75,504,57	0b	5,6814	5,00	84,31	100d	66,40	3,50	0,780	41,40	38,90	27,00	11,50		
11.3	9.70	43.51	94.12	96.11	6.67	3.2	15,668,37	6,94*	7,854	17,00	79,46	93,21	55,24a	12,50	0,209	1,20	6,30	35,38	4,53		
74.9	31,60	63,99	76,45	56,98	2,76	4.2	1,547,85	12,37*	37,6912	178,00	67,39	44,28	43,73a	7,30	0,185	20,60	0,00	39,00	3,35		
20.9	11,58a	48,9																			

WeWorld Index Data

	2019 Ranking			Context															
	2015 Ranking			Environment				Housing		Conflicts and Wars		Power and Democracy		Security and protection		Access to information		Gender	
	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Papua New Guinea	130	141	↓	11,47	0,66	36,60	18,60	2,109	0,0049	6,03	29	10,42	40,8423	22,93	9,60	0,69a	0,741		
Paraguay	93	81	↑	11,69	14,31	98,89	91,22	1,997	0,0011	6,31	29	9,29	30,4036	98,40	61,08	0,67	0,467		
Peru	64	56	↑	29,04	13,14	89,87	76,82	1,986	0,0081	6,49	37	7,16	9,8259	94,85	48,73	0,72	0,368		
Philippines	90	54	↑	18,71	3,14	90,50	74,98	2,512	0,0004	6,71	34	9,84	65,8420	90,98	55,50	0,80	0,427		
Poland	22	21	↑	21,53	38,06	97,89	98,13	1,727	0,0030	6,67	60	0,74	0,0197	100,00	75,99	0,73	0,132		
Portugal	24	20	↑	8,11	16,89	99,90	99,44	1,318	0,0002	7,84	63	0,97	0,0876	100,00	73,79	0,73	0,088		
Qatar	45	59	↓	91,66	4,72	100,00	100,00	1,869	0,0014	3,19	63	8,1	0,0016	100,00	94,29	0,63	0,206		
Republic of Congo	164	148	↑	36,36	36,84	68,34	15,01	2,343	0,2527	3,25	21	10,08	0,4580	56,57	8,12	0,64a	0,578		
Republic of Korea	42	40	↑	24,68	3,99	99,59	77,13	1,823	0,0005	8	54	0,74	0,0847	100,00	95,10	0,66	0,063		
Romania	56	42	↑	15,35	24,31	100,00	81,81	1,596	0,0062	6,44	48	1,49	0,0856	100,00	63,75	0,71	0,311		
Russia	57	69	↓	14,73	7,62	96,38	88,79	3,16	0,0426	3,17	29	11,31	0,3114	100,00	76,01	0,70	0,257		
Rwanda	82	106	↓	40,71	9,11	56,71	62,35	2,14	2,1215	3,19	55	4,51	0,4220	29,37	20,00	0,80	0,381		
Sao Tomé and Príncipe		123		25,16	0,24	79,70	40,10	2,2773a	0,0142	3,987a	46	3,44	0,0000	65,44	28,00	0,64a	0,538		
Saudi Arabia	77	107	↓	86,73	4,53	99,99	100,00	2,417	0,0037	1,93	49	1,5	0,0135	100,00	80,08	0,59	0,234		
Senegal	125	124	↑	39,75	14,58	75,19	48,36	1,849	0,1678	6,15	45	7,3	5,4972	64,50	25,66	0,68	0,515		
Serbia	73	57	↑	24,70	6,61	91,18	94,64	1,851	0,4999	6,41	41	1,13	2,3172	100,00	70,33	0,73	0,181		
Sierra Leone	161	161	-	20,60	3,30	58,09	14,54	1,74	0,0595	4,66	30	1,92	1,0015	20,30	11,77	0,66	0,645		
Singapore	26	37	↓	18,26	2,46	100,00	100,00	1,382	0,0009	6,32	84	0,25	0,2334	100,00	84,45	0,71	0,067		
Slovakia	33	29	↑	18,04	37,63	97,93	98,93	1,568	0,0168	7,16	50	0,88	0,0000	100,00	81,63	0,69	0,18		
Slovenia	14	11	↑	16,40	55,07	99,52	99,11	1,396	0,0009	7,5	61	1,21	3,1233	100,00	78,89	0,78	0,054		
Solomon Islands				11,47	0,16	64,03	31,27	n.a.	0,0093	n.a.	39	n.d.	21,6850	47,92	11,00	n.a.	n.a.		
Somalia				27,98	n.a.	40,00	16,19	3,367	6,6908	n.a.	9	5,56	69,3422	29,89	1,88	n.a.	n.a.		
South Africa	118	114	↑	24,27	10,26	84,70	73,13	2,328	0,0008	7,24	43	34,27	5,0603	84,20	54,00	0,76	0,389		
South Sudan		169		40,85	15,50	50,41	10,35	3,508	19,4017	4,85a	12	13,7	34,7677	8,95	6,68	0,71a	0,5a		
Spain	23	23	-	9,76	14,97	99,94	99,90	1,678	0,0001	8,08	57	0,66	0,0077	100,00	84,60	0,75	0,08		
Sri Lanka	100	86	↑	15,09	3,38	92,31	94,21	1,954	0,5393	6,48	38	2,91	37,3139	95,59	32,05	0,68	0,354		
Sudan	152	164	↓	46,84	2,75	58,93	34,59	3,155	1,7135	2,15	16	6,45	13,1109	38,53	28,00	0,61a	0,564		
Suriname	79	75	↑	25,82	8,48	94,68	79,22	2,1a	0,0034	6,76	41	10,68	0,0000	87,18	45,40	0,70	0,441		
Swaziland	143	146	↓	16,16	4,23	67,63	58,03	1,98	0,0171	3,03	39	8,16	36,0153	65,79	28,57	0,69	0,569		
Sweden	3	3	-	6,14	14,97	100,00	99,30	1,502	0,0002	9,39	84	1,15	0,0000	100,00	96,41	0,82	0,044		
Switzerland	6	5	↑	10,42	9,67	100,00	99,89	1,407	0,0001	9,03	85	0,69	0,0035	100,00	93,71	0,76	0,039		
Syria	135	153	↓	37,40	0,66	96,74	92,95	3,6	34,5304	1,43	14	2,23	0,0193	100,00	31,87	0,57	0,547		
Tajikistan	104	105	↓	42,85	22,28	74,14	95,49	2,266	0,0154	1,93	21	1,44	0,6299	100,00	20,47	0,64	0,317		
Tanzania	109	128	↓	25,09	30,97	50,15	23,53	1,837	0,0012	5,47	36	7,01	0,6421	32,80	13,00	0,70	0,537		
Thailand	48	72	↓	26,58	12,51	98,23	95,01	2,259	0,0002	4,63	37	3,51	31,1857	100,00	52,89	0,70	0,393		
Timor East	114	125	↓	18,24	4,42	70,22	44,01	1,895	0,0011	7,19	38	3,69	9,4268	63,39	25,25	0,64	0,33a		
Togo	136	133	↑	31,22	21,79	62,82	13,95	2,104	0,1043	3,05	32	9,14	0,0534	46,93	12,36	0,62	0,567		
Trinidad and Tobago	51	49	↑	22,42	2,01	96,94	92,15	2,053	0,0228	7,04	41	30,88	0,0000	100,00	73,30	0,72a	0,324		
Tunisia	83	78	↑	35,74	5,21	94,23	93,13	1,998	0,0160	6,32	42	3,05	0,2783	100,00	55,50	0,65	0,298		
Turkey	98	95	↑	41,20	0,19	98,90	96,37	2,898	0,0760	4,88	40	4,3	0,0102	100,00	64,68	0,63	0,317		
Turkmenistan	80	93	↓	24,23	3,21	94,45	96,57	2,283	0,0064	1,72	19	4,2	0,0000	100,00	17,99	0,7a	0,24a		
Uganda	123	137	↓	48,73	16,06	38,92	19,15	2,168	0,0150	5,09	26	11,84	0,6557	26,70	21,88	0,72	0,523		
Ukraine	58	58	-	19,41	3,88	97,73	95,94	3,113	0,3114	5,69	30	4,36	0,2104	100,00	53,00	0,71	0,285		
United Arab Emirates	53	47	↑	37,23	15,04	99,63	99,98	1,82	0,0015	2,69	71	0,66	0,0025	100,00	94,82	0,64	0,232		
United Kingdom	16	16	-	10,64	28,83	100,00	99,11	1,876	0,0001	8,53	82	0,92	0,1376	100,00	94,78	0,77	0,116		
United States	19	26	↓	7,55	26,33	99,20	99,97	2,3	0,0001	7,98	75	4,88	26,5447	100,00	76,18	0,72	0,189		
Uruguay	38	38	-	8,68	2,30	99,25	95,67	1,761	0,0005	8,12	70	8,42	1,6404	100,00	66,40	0,72	0,27		
Uzbekistan	90	84	↑	28,85	3,38	93,74a	100,00	2,144	0,0106	1,95	22	2,99	0,0000	100,00	46,79	0,7a	0,274		
Vanuatu				11,01	0,09	90,50	53,47	n.a.	0,0007	n.a.	43	2,13	80,3351	57,82	24,00	n.a.	n.a.		
Venezuela	70	88	↓	16,83	36,90	97,42	94,93	2,642	0,0290	3,87	18	57,15	0,2100	99,60	60,00	0,71	0,454		
Vietnam	58	64	↓	30,13	2,93	91,19	78,24	1,905	0,3497	3,08	35	1,52	14,7447	100,00	46,50	0,70	0,304		
Yemen	159	165	↓	44,30	0,61	70,36	59,68	3,305	0,0834	2,07	16	6,67	0,7374	71,64	24,58	0,50	0,834		
Zambia	138	126	↑	23,81	37,87	61,23	31,11	1,822	0,0016	5,68	37	5,85	0,1545	27,22	25,51	0,71a	0,517		
Zimbabwe	133	127	↑	19,14	27,21	66,56	38,59	2,326	0,1055	3,16	22	6,74	26,7869	38,15	23,12	0,72	0,534		

a) figure referring to a geographical area (WeWorld estimation). The data referring to a geographical area are calculated as the average of the available data of the countries belonging to that area. Refer to page 60 for the area classification of the countries considered by the WeWorld Index

(b) the data relating to child labour are taken from the Unicef Global Database, which collects information from different sources (WHO, MICs, DHS, national surveys). The data per geographical area estimated by Unicef have been used to fill unavailable data. In the cases when a figure was not available for a given area (West Europe), some estimations have been made (per groups of countries) based on the values reported by the indicator "adult literacy rate", assuming that the more adult population is educated and literate the less children are likely to be involved in child labour.

Children and Adolescents										Women									
Health		Education		Human Capital		Economic Capital		Child Abuse		Health	Education		Economic Opportunities		Political Participation		Gender Violence		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23(b)	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33(c)	34(c)
53.4	27.90	18.82	75.76	63.43	4.64a	2.7	2,555.85	10*	53,4388	215.00	68.31	63.43e	65.68	1.70	n.a.	0.00	3.10	33.00	14.86
21	2.60	40.22	77.95	94.65	4.52	4.6	4,365.53	27.60	56,6034	132.00	76.15	93.84	58.67	5.50	0.542	15.00	15.40	18.00	7.68
15	3.10	89.06	95.35	94.17	3.92	3.6	6,571.93	21.80	48,4014	68.00	78.34	91.19	66.38	3.80	0.638	27.70	36.80	36.00	15.33
28.1	19.90	75.79	94.96	96.40	4.64a	1.9	2,988.95	11.10	59,855	114.00	72.63	96.79	58.55	2.10	0.688	29.50	25.00	18.00	5.28
4.7	0.6a	67.17	94.98	99.79	4.81	4.4	13,811.66	0.5b	13,0314	3.00	81.58	99.79e	53.61a	4.40	0.648	28.00	22.70	13.00	10.76
3.7	0.6a	90.62	96.29	94.48	4.88	7.4	21,136.30	3.40	9,9086	10.00	84.52	98.35	47.95	7.70	0.723	34.80	22.20	19.00	11.50
7.6	11.58a	60.34	94.40	97.75	2.85	0.1	63,505.81	6.94*	10,1912	13.00	79.87	97.75	55.24a	0.50	0.472	9.80	6.30	35.38	4.53
47.5	12.30	12.20	85.84	79.31	4.56	11.3	1,658.04	23.3	114,0906	442.00	65.63	71.76	51.65a	12.10	0.64a	11.30	22.90	65.64	21.05
3.3	0.70	97.81	96.14	97.97	5.25	3.7	29,742.84	10*	1,6676	11.00	85.61	97.97e	49.15	3.60	0.457	17.00	9.10	28.45	12.20
7.8	3.24a	78.63	86.56	98.60	3.11	4.6	10,813.72	0.90	33,7208	31.00	78.99	98.93	51.79	3.80	0.700	20.70	24.00	24.00	10.76
7.6	3.24a	86.84	96.98	99.68	3.82	5.1	10,743.10	5.42*	22,5264	25.00	77.17	99.82	36.97	4.90	0.590	15.80	9.70	21.00	6.97
37.9	9.30	18.30	93.93	70.80	3.21	1.4	748.39	28.50	26,7824	290.00	69.90	66.14	58.41	1.50	0.677	61.30	47.40	56.00	11.46
32.4	8.80	51.45	96.08	90.14	5.08	13.5	1,912.97	26.00	96,2552	156.00	70.66	85.44	51,6493a	21.60	0.64a	18.20	18.20	41.75	9.15
7.4	11.58a	23.73	97.39	94.43	4.43a	5.4	20,760.91	6.94*	8,294	12.00	76.47	91.37	52.18	20.90	0.217	19.90	0.00	35.38	4.53
45.4	15.50	14.95	74.11	51.90	6.20	4.8	1,033.07	23.00	74,8674	315.00	68.70	39.80	62.57	5.10	0.504	41.80	20.00	41.75	9.15
5.7	1.80	60.71	95.18	98.84	3.86	13.1	5,900.04	9.50	19,3052	17.00	78.87	98.23	59.45	14.00	0.653	34.40	26.30	24.00	10.76
110.5	18.10	11.15	98.32	32.43	4.64	4.4	499.43	37.40	115,5808	1,360.00	53.77	24.86	51,6493a	3.60	0.721	12.30	13.80	41.75	9.15
2.8	15.03a	54.06a	99.46	97.05	2.90	1.8	57,714.30	10*	3,7242	10.00	85.04	95.45	53.29a	1.90	0.702	23.00	5.30	28.45	12.20
5.6	0.6a	73.81	97.09a	99.62	4.65	7.3	17,604.95	0.5b	22,1502	6.00	80.92	99.64e	61.00	7.50	0.602	20.00	14.30	23.00	10.76
2.1	0.6a	89.28	97.70	99.70	4.91	6.2	23,597.29	0.5b	4,3078	9.00	83.74	99.60	53.61a	7.10	0.794	24.40	50.00	13.00	10.76
20.6	15.50	42.96	69.53	n.a.	9.86	2.1	2,132.12	47.80	47,8252	114.00	72.67	n.a.	55.90	2.20	n.a.	4.00	4.30	35.27	14.86
127.2	23.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	499.82	49.00	102,189	732.00	57.28	n.a.	60.32	6.70	0.68a	24.40	6.70	38.83	11.46
37.1	8.70	15.60	84.32	94.37	6.13	27.4	6,160.73	25.78	44,424	138.00	67.01	93.41	48.53	29.60	0.581	42.30	47.70	13.00	17.41
96.4	27.60	5.98	32.12	26.83e	0.98	11.5	237.44	25.53	65,2468	789.00	59.62	13.83e	53.06a	12.90	0.68a	28.50	20.00	38.83	11.46
3.1	0.6a	95.00	98.46	98.25	4.28	14.6	28,156.82	1b	8,678	5.00	85.73	97.70	38.77	16.00	0.660	39.10	38.50	13.00	11.50
8.8	26.30	58.7a	99.11	91.90	2.81	4.1	4,065.22	1.00	14,8258	30.00	78.47	90.97	62.34	6.70	0.349	5.80	4.30	27.99	5.28
63.2	33.00	45.72a	59.57	53.52e	4.43a	12.7	2,898.55	24.90	67,196	311.00	66.87	40,91e	48.89	23.10	0.28a	30.50	11.40	46.00	11.46
19.6	5.80	78.11	97.70	92.87	5.08a	8.1	5,900.56	4.10	46,6832	155.00	75.05	91.00	59.08	12.50	0.453	25.50	22.20	27.09	10.32
53.9	5.80	17.96	79.62	83.10	4.33a	26.5	3,224.39	7.30	78,5332	389.00	59.95	81.72	42.52	27.10	0.545	7.20	26.30	29.67	17.41
2.8	0.6a	93.69	99.35	99d	7.55	6.3	53,442.01	0.5b	5,2738	4.00	84.11	99d	53.61a	6.10	0.785	46.10	52.20	28.00	11.50
4.2	0.6a	77.13	93.54	99d	5.10	4.8	80,189.70	0.5b	3,0918	5.00	85.19	99d	56.03	5.10	0.700	32.50	28.60	10.00	11.50
17	10.10	5.35	63.24	86.30	4.43a	14.9	14,322.37a	4.00	39,5312	68.00	68.85	86.30e	55.24a	38.10	0.28a	13.20	6.10	25.00	4.53
33.6	13.30	8.62	97.73	99.80	5.23	10.3	800.97	10.00	36,9168	32.00	72.98	99.70	67.70	11.00	0.284	19.00	5.90	21.00	6.45
54	13.70	34.63	78.86	77.89	3.48	2.3	936.33	28.80	116,5946	398.00	65.84	73.09	49.24	2.90	0.720	37.20	20.00	44.00	11.46
9.5	9.20	53.19	90.76	92.87	4.12	1.3	6,593.82	8.30	51,7934	20.00	79.26	91.19	53.29a	1.30	0.792	5.30	11.10	44.00	5.28
47.6	37.70	16.51	78.69	58.31	2.69	3.5	2,279.25	4.20	45,6234	215.00	70.41	44.36	53.31	4.60	0.325	33.80	18.80	35.00	5.28
72.9	16.20	10.55	89.96	63.75	5.06	1.9	617.18	27.90	89,6202	368.00	61.46	51.24	55.15	1.60	0.64a	17.60	20.00	41.75	9.15
26.1	4.79a	66.95a	95.24	98.97	5.08a	5.1	16,145.18	0.70	31,033	63.00	75.59	98.97e	57.22	6.40	0.6a	31.00	28.60	27.09	10.32
13	2.30	45.72a	98.57	79.04	6.60	15.3	3,490.83	2.10	7,6404	62.00	78.05	72.22	58.41	22.80	0.270	31.30	23.10	20.00	4.53
11.6	1.90	30.30	94.35	96.17	4.29	11.1	10,540.62	5.90	26,927	16.00	79.42	93.56	64.12	14.00	0.431	17.40	3.80	42.00	4.53
47.3	3.20	56.76a	92.85a	99.70	3.05	3.3	7,355.83	0.30	24,8254	42.00	71.66	99.60	35.37	3.60	0.58a	24.80	2.90	22.89	6.45
49	12.00	13.86	90.85	70.20	2.64	2.2	604.04	16.30	110,5312	343.00	64.81	61.97	53.06a	3.00	0.567	34.30	36.70	51.00	11.46
8.8	3.24a	56.76a	92.44	99.97	5.01	9	2,639.82	2.40	24,6626	24.00	77.12	99.96	54.9a	7.60	0.631	22.8a	13.00	13.00	6.97
9.1	11.58a	74.06	94.59	92.99	4.43a	1.7	40,698.85	6.94*	28,2274	6.00	78.66	92.99e	53.84	4.60	0.265	22.50	26.70	35.38	4.53
4.3	0.6a	96.18	99.73	99d	5.54	4	39,720.44	0.5b	13,5472	9.00	83.16	99d	53.61a	3.90	0.555	32.20	30.90	29.00	11.50
6.6	0.50	64.25	95.07	99d	4.99	4	59,531.66	0.5b	20,615	14.00	80.98	99d	41.54	4.00	0.648	19.60	29.16a	36.00	13.01
8.2	4.00	91.31	98.04	98.62	4.36	8.1	16,245.60	7.90	55,3776	15.00	80.80	98.96	58.85a	9.80	0.578	20.20	35.70	23.68	5.86
22.5	4.40	23.25	96.23	99.99	6.41	6.9	1,504.23	5.42*	16,7226	36.00	74.99	99.98	35.37	6.90	0.58a	16.00	16.24a	22.89	6.45
26.9	10.70	55.94	85.82	84.70	4.70	5.2	3,123.61	15.20	42,4934	78.00	74.10	83.20	n.a.	5.90	n.a.	0.00	0.00	35.27	14.86
30.9	2.90	65.40	83.99	97.13	5.08a	7.9	15,692.41	7.70	85,8336	95.00	79.02	97.21	58.85a	8.90	0.634	22.20	24.20	29.51	11.88
20.9	14.10	77.73	97.97	93.52e	5.65	2.1	2,343.12	16.40	29,0386	54.00	80.92	93.12e	53.84	2.00	0.821	26.70	4.20	34.00	5.28
55.4	39.90	1.57	83.09	69.96	4.43a	14.2	660.28	22.70	61,816	385.00	66.76	69.96e	55.24a	30.00	0.265	0.00	5.40	35.38	4.53
60	14.80	27.38a	86.29	83.01	4.33a	7.8	1,509.80	40.60	85,9728	224.00	64.37	75.71	53.06a	8.30	0.68a	18.00	33.30	50.00	11.46
50.3	11.20	25.17	84.79	88.69	7.53	5	1,079.61	25.78	105,8182	443.00	63.09	88.28	41.54	5.70	0.750	31.50	16.10	42.00	17.41

(c) when figures were not available for a given country, the data per geographical area estimated by WHO (2013), Global and regional estimates of violence against women, and OECD database (2014) have been used.

(d) WeWorld estimation.

(e) figure taken from WeWorld Index 2018.

* figure referring to a geographical area (Unicef Global Database).

n.a.: figure not available.

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*** Emanuela C. Del Re: continued from page 4**

In addition, in the southern area, we support projects for the environmentally-sustainable construction of school buildings, infrastructural interventions, supply of didactic and stationary material, teacher training, recreational and psycho-social actions.

My personal commitment - and the one of Italian Cooperation's - is to keep on supporting the hopes and life projects of the young generations who are living in emergency conditions, giving our contribution to the actions of the International Community for the promotion and the exercise of a fundamental and unalienable right of the human person: education. A boy evacuated from Mosul into a refugee camp in Iraq, some time ago told me that those days when we had offered him and other teenagers a school program had been the best days in his life. The same school days that are a normal routine for other teenagers in the world....

WeWorld-GVC Onlus is an independent Italian organization emerged from the union between GVC NGO (constituted in Bologna in 1971) and WeWorld (founded in Milan in 1999), with the aim of increasing the impact of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid projects in 29 countries, including Italy. Together WeWorld and GVC carry out in **128 projects** reaching over **2.4 million direct beneficiaries** and **12.3 million indirect beneficiaries**.

We World GVC operates in **Italy, Greece, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Libya, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Mali, Niger, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Thailand and Cambodia**.

Children, women and youth, actors of change in every community, are the protagonists of WeWorld-GVC projects and campaigns in the following fields of intervention: **human rights (gender equality, prevention and contrast of violence against women and children, migrations), humanitarian aid (prevention, aid and reconstruction), food security, water and sanitation, health, education and learning, socio-economic development, environmental protection, global citizenship education and international volunteering**.

The WeWorld-GVC President is **Marco Chiesara** and **Dina Taddia** is the Managing Director.

MISSION

We work for girls, boys, women and youth, actors of change in every community for a fairer and more inclusive world. We support people overcoming emergencies and we guarantee a life with dignity, opportunities and a better future through human and economic development programs (in the framework of the 2030 Agenda).

VISION

We strive for a better world where everyone, especially women and children, have equal opportunities and rights, access to resources, to health, to education and to dignified work. A world in which the environment is a common good to be respected and preserved; in which war, violence and exploitation are banned. A world where nobody is left behind.



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