# Annual statistical review with a focus on LNOB

UNECE Expert Meeting on SDG statistics 30 March 2021 Sara Frankl, Statistics Sweden



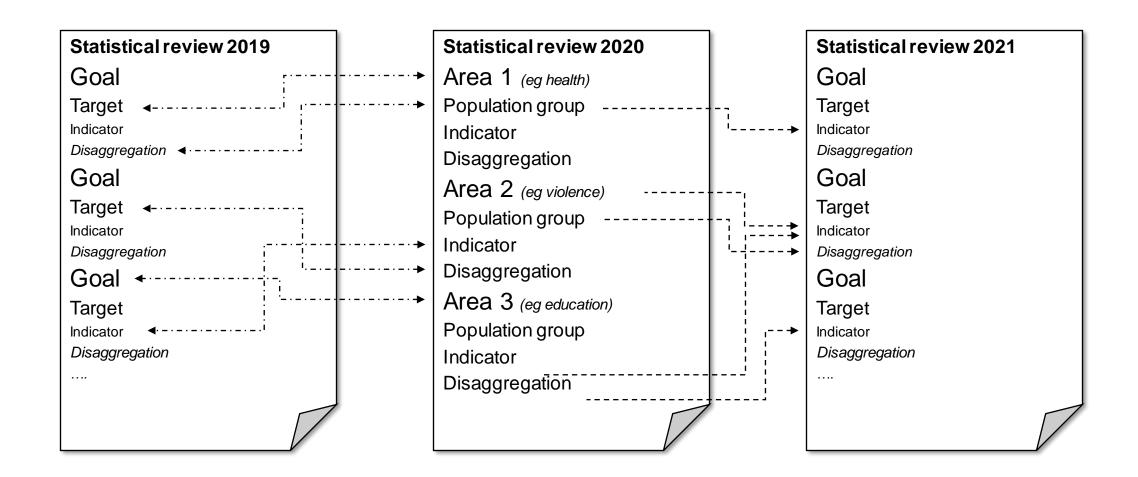


## **Background**

- NOT a study to look at impact of the covid-19 pandemic
- NOT a comprehensive study based on the indicator list
- Previous results indicated inequalities between groups
- The regular reviews had not captured LNOB principle adequately











## Use what we have

- Draft chapter on LNOB for 2nd edition of roadmap
- Adapt to national context
- Existing reports, published statistics and statistical analyses

DIMI

#### IX. LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

#### A. Introduction

- 250. The declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable DevelopmentS8 states. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society
- 251. The SDGs aim to be inclusive: they are to be realised for all people, regardless of location, age, income, gender, ethnicity, religion, ability. The complexity of practically implementing the pledge to leave no one behind (LNOB) is often insufficiently acknowledged. This is also true of compiling the corresponding statistics in order to
- 252 This chapter explores the different espects of measuring LNOB groups data sources, data disaggregation, collaboration with civil society and organisations outside NSOs. It also looks at the challenges involved in measuring the SDG indicators concerned. A number of practical examples are included in the section on best practices and case studies. The chapter ends with a number of recommendations for NSOs.

#### Target population groups

- 253 When we talk about leaving no one behind which groups of people do we mean?

  - b. Persons with disabilities c People living with HIV.
  - d. Older persons;

  - e. Indigenous communities
  - f. Refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.
- Herugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.
   People living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas.
- 254 In addition to the groups defined in the 2015 Resolution, the following groups may
- h. The poor and people living in deprived regions (the Agenda talks about "the poor
- and vulnerable 1.

  All people who feel marginalised by virtue of their circumstances (e.g. LOBT, religion, 255. IAEG-SDG has presented a list identifying eight groups. In addition to those listed
- rural and urban populations.
- 256. The target groups are related to the disaggregation categories that are required 236. The target groups are related to the disaggregation categories that are required during preparation of the SDG indicators. The most common types of disaggregation are:
- - race, ethnicity,

in other cases of the contract of the contract





# Use what we know

- Conceptual framework as a <u>tool</u>
- Known population groups at risk
- Indicators from national list
- Information from published studies and statistics



## Dimensions of Poverty

#### POVERTY TOOLBOX

Swedishdevelopmentcooperation considers poverty to be multidimensional and describes poverty in terms of lack of resources, power and voice, opportunities and choice, and human security. According to Sida, a person living in multidimensional poverty is resource poor and poor in one or several other dimensions.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) has updated its definition of poverty in line with political guidance and Agenda 2030. The overall objective of Swedish development cooperation is "to create preconditions for better tiving conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression." To benefit people living in poverty requires understanding of who is living in poverty. how poverty is experienced and what are the underlying causes that keep people in poverty.

Swedish development cooperation is characterized by poor people's perspective on development and the rights-based approach that encompass all thematic areas and modes of cooperation, in addition to these two overarching perspectives, Sida applies three thematic perspectives - conflict, gender, and the environment and climate perspectives – as cross-cutting themes that form the basis for Sida's understanding of poverty.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets ambitious goals for development. The first of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets to "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" and thus acknowledges that poverty is multidimensional. The 2030 Agenda also pledges to Tleave no one behind" and that "we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first." Sida's approach to multidimensional poverty is a response to the 2030 Agenda as it applies to the Swedish development

#### WHO IS POOR AND IN WHAT WAY?

Sida's tramework for defining and analysing multidimensional poverty captured in Dimensions of Poverty (Sida 2017) (see figure) emphasizes that who is poor should be at the center of the analysis. it means that the poor women, girls, men and boys. are the starting point for our understanding of poverty in a given context. Asking who lacks resources, opportunities, or power, who is insecure, and capturing inequalities between groups opens for understanding how poverty impacts different groups in these dimensions.

#### FOUR DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

Poverty is complex. Knowledge about this complexity and how it is manifested for different groups is fundamental to defining effective policy measures and approaches to reduce poverty.

Sida's model for multidimensional poverty analysis [MDPA] identifies four dimensions of poverty:

(ii) Resources, (ii) Opportunities and choice, (iii) Power and voice, and (w) Human security.



Figure: Sida's transwork for multidimensional powerty analysis (MOPA)







# Investigated areas, chapters

- 1. Equal health
- 2. Freedom from violence
- 3. Equal education
- 4. Decent work conditions
- 5. Increased economic equality
- 6. Decrease and counteract segregation
- 7. Sustainable environment for all
- 8. Participation in decision making
- 9. Effects of covid-19-pandemic





### Circumstances/variables

- Gender
- Age
- Education background
- Income
- Employment status
- National background
- Geography

- Household type
- Functional ability
- Homeless
- National minorities
- Labour migrants
- Sexual identity
- (Undocumented immigrants)





#### Results

- The same groups reoccur in all the areas and for most of the circumstances investigated.
- Circumstances that mean a greater vulnerability intersect.
- The study of intersecting vulnerabilities makes gender inequality more visible.





## **Vulnerable groups**

- On a general level
  - Persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities
  - Children of persons in vulnerable situations
  - Foreign born persons from some parts of the world or who have not been in Sweden for very long
- Women and girls are to a greater extent exposed, especially when different kinds of exposure and vulnerability intersect





## Challenges in the statistical follow-up

- Some groups are difficult to survey
- Gaps in:
  - Statistics on persons with disability
  - Statistics on children
  - Statistics on gender based violence and sexual violence
- Very little statistics on honour related violence and oppression, on national minorities or on undocumented immigrants





# **Effects of the Covid-19 pandemic?**

- Age and underlying medical conditions.
- Some few indications that the indirect impacts of the pandemic affects groups unequally.
  - At the time of the review. NO provable effects on mental illness.
  - A couple of studies indicate effects on persons with disabilities (schooling, health care, access to medicine).
  - Cases of violence/abuse fell and then increased. Abuse where the offender was someone close to the victim increased in particular violence against women and girls.
  - Increase in reported sexual offences against children.





# A year later...

Sverige

#### Unik kartläggning: Här är de som dött i covid i Sverige

LIPPDATERAD 10:39 PUBLICERAD 06:00







# A year later...

- Age
- Income
- Country of birth
- Housing
- Education





#### **Conclusions**

- The comprehensiveness of the agenda adds overview and another layer of analyses
- Intersecting vulnerabilities become more visible
- The gaps in statistics are found for the most vulnerable groups





The 2030 Agenda, and in particular the principle of leaving no one behind, provides an **excellent framework** for analysing vulnerability <u>also</u> in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic



