

Annual statistical review with a focus on LNOB

UNECE Webinar

13 October 2020

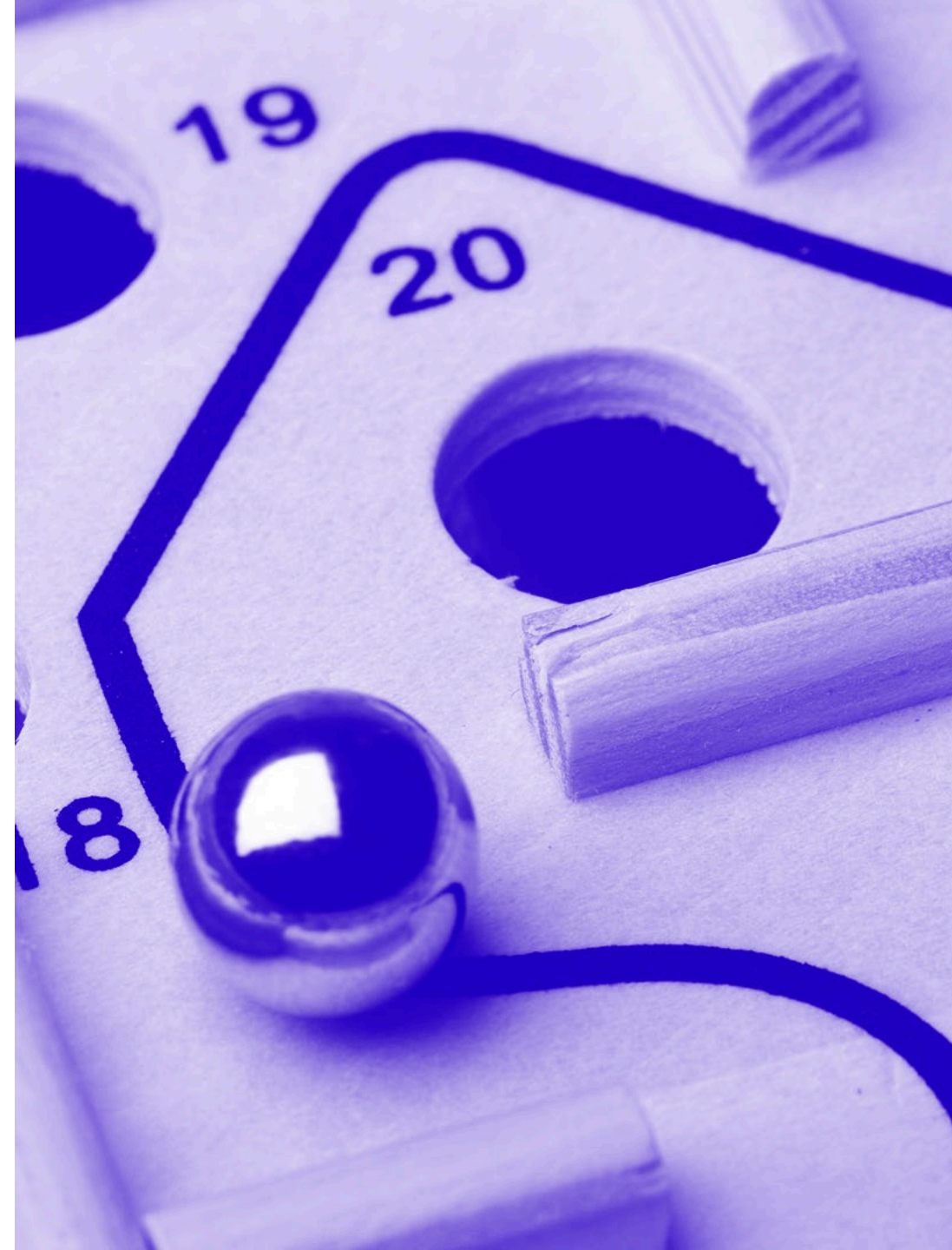
Sara Frankl, Statistics Sweden



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

Aim is twofold

- Present a comprehensive overview of the situation for those who are furthest left behind in Swedish society
- Identify sources, break downs and specific indicators that can then be incorporated in the regular statistical reviews in the future



Pragmatic approach

- Use what we have
- Use what we know
- Leave things for later



**LEAVE NO ONE
BEHIND**

Use what we have

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

IX. LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

A. Introduction

250. The declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁸ 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 measure this.

252. This chapter explores the different aspects 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.

I. Target population groups

253. When we talk about *leaving no one behind*, which groups of people do we mean? The 2015 SDG Resolution⁵⁹ defined the following groups:

- a. Children and youth;
- b. Persons with disabilities;
- c. People living with HIV;
- d. Older persons;
- e. Indigenous communities;
- f. Refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants;
- g. People living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

254. In addition to the groups defined in the 2015 Resolution, the following groups may be considered:

- h. The poor and people living in deprived regions (the Agenda talks about “the poor and vulnerable”);
- i. All people who feel marginalised by virtue of their circumstances (e.g. LGBT, religion, prisoners, etc.);

255. IAEG-SDG has presented a list identifying eight groups. In addition to those listed above, these include:

- j. women and girls,
- k. rural and urban populations.

256. 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:

- income
- gender
- age
- race, ethnicity,

⁵⁸ https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainabledevelopmentgoals/assemblydocuments/compact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf

⁵⁹ *idem*.



Use what we know

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

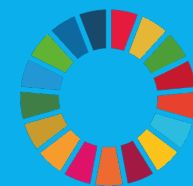


Thank you for listening!

sara.frankl@scb.se

<https://scb.se/om-scb/scbs-verksamhet/agenda-2030/statistisk-uppfoljning/>

<https://statswiki.unece.org/display/SFSDG/Statistics+for+SDGs+Home>



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development