Measuring gender equality, LNOB and intersecting inequalities:

Common understanding & emerging practices from the Human Rights-Based Approach to Data

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COUNTED & VISIBLE:
Global conference on the measurement of gender equality, leave no one behind and intersection inequalities
26 – 27 February 2020, New York
### 2030 Agenda rooted in human rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Preamble</strong></th>
<th>The SDGs seek “seek to realize the human rights of all”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Para 8</strong></td>
<td>We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Para 10</strong></td>
<td>The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties.....</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Para 19</strong></td>
<td>We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Para 18</strong></td>
<td>we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 “inters” in human rights normative framework relevant to measurement

- Intersectionality of prohibited grounds of discrimination
- Interdependence of rights
- Interrelation of obligations
Human Rights-Based Approach to Data (HRBAD): From a common understanding to practices

- Why HRBAD? Data collection and disaggregation is not a norm or value neutral exercise and bears opportunities as well as risks for human rights, gender equality and intersectionality issues.

- 6 key principles that align international human rights and statistical standards:
  - Participation
  - Disaggregation
  - Self-identification
  - Privacy
  - Transparency
  - Accountability

www.ohchr.org/HRBAD
Data Disaggregation

- International HR normative framework contains legal obligations to data disaggregation, as appropriate, by prohibited grounds of discrimination
- Multiple inequality/discrimination
- Average, deprivation and inequality perspectives as recommended in
Grounds of discrimination & disaggregation

SDG Target 17.18

- Income
- Gender/sex
- Age
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Migratory status
- Disability
- Geographic location
- And other relevant characteristics...

- Indigenous peoples
- People of African Descent
- Religion
- Minorities
- Youth/older persons
- Undocumented migrants
- Refugees, IDPs
- LGBTI
- Persons living with HIV/AIDS
- Homeless persons
- Stateless population
- Street children
- People living in slums
- Nomadic populations
- Prisoners
- sex workers
- ...

UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
Participation

“Nothing about us without us”

- Participation of relevant population groups in entire data life cycle
- Data collectors should proactively consider participation options and groups to be represented
- Clearly stated purposes of data collection/disaggregation
- Do no harm
Self-identification

“Freedom to disclose, or withhold, information about personal characteristics”

- Freedom to self-identify, in particular when touching personal identity (religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity and ethnicity)
- Gender and culturally sensitive data collection approaches
- Data collection activities should not have a negative impact (“do no harm”)
HRBAD operationalisation: cooperation agreements between National Statistical Office and Human Rights Institution (OHCHR standard Model MoU)

With financial support from the European Union
“A new census in Kenya is counting people never counted before” (Max Bearak and Rael Ombuor, August 29, 2019, the Washington Post)

Kenyan census worker Janet Ngusilo, center, who belongs to the indigenous Ogiek tribe, walks with her supervisor, right, and local leader Elizabeth Ngusilo in a remote area of Mau Forest. (Luis Tato for The Washington Post/FTWP)
SDG indicator 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 and intersectionality measurement

“Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground(s) of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law”:

- Tier II indicator (IAEG-SDG, Lebanon, 2019)
- Household surveys
- 12 grounds of discrimination (including “other grounds”)
- Survey module and data disaggregation provided by OHCHR and accessible at: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/SDGindicators.aspx
- Contextualization process drawing on HRBAD
SDG indicator 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 and intersectionality measurement

Women were more likely than men to have experienced discrimination.

Women with disabilities were 2 times more likely to have experienced discrimination.

Women with disabilities experienced more discrimination based on ethnicity and sex than disability.

!! Preliminary data (to be updated)!!
Thank you!