

**Operationalizing the Leave  
No One Behind Principle  
using multi-level  
disaggregation analysis to  
monitor the SDGs from a  
gender perspective**

**SARA DUERTO VALERO**

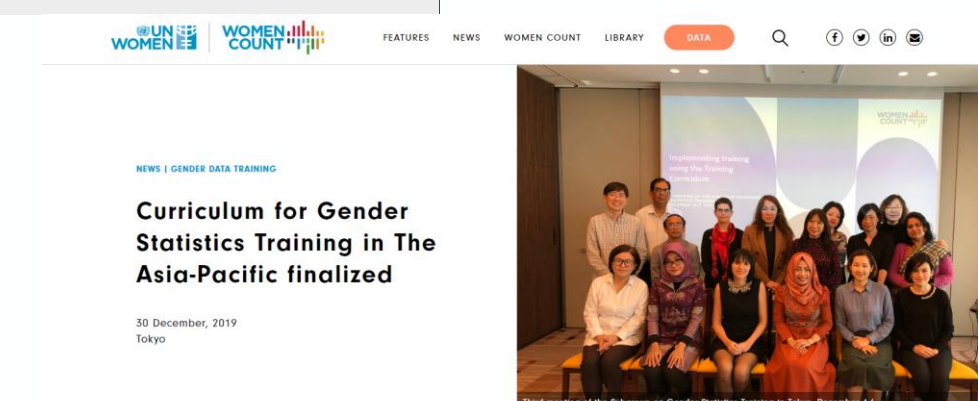
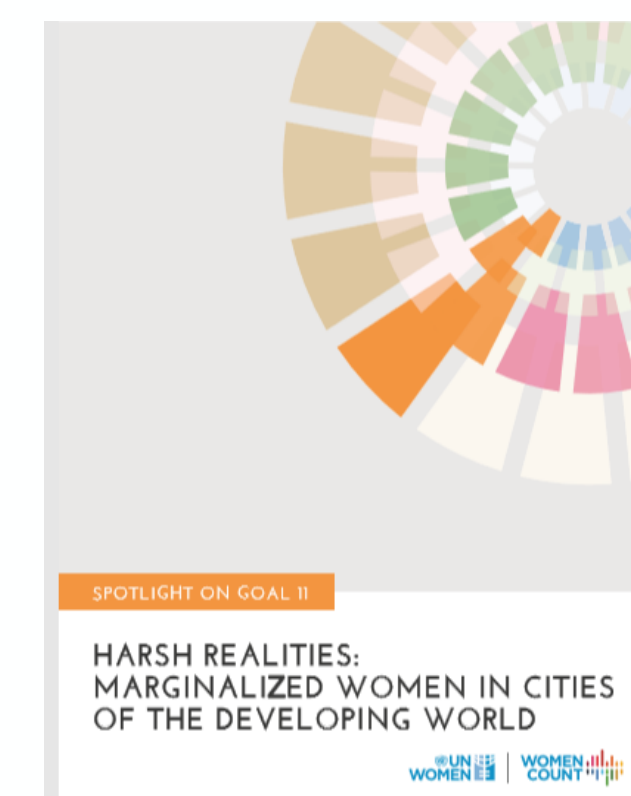
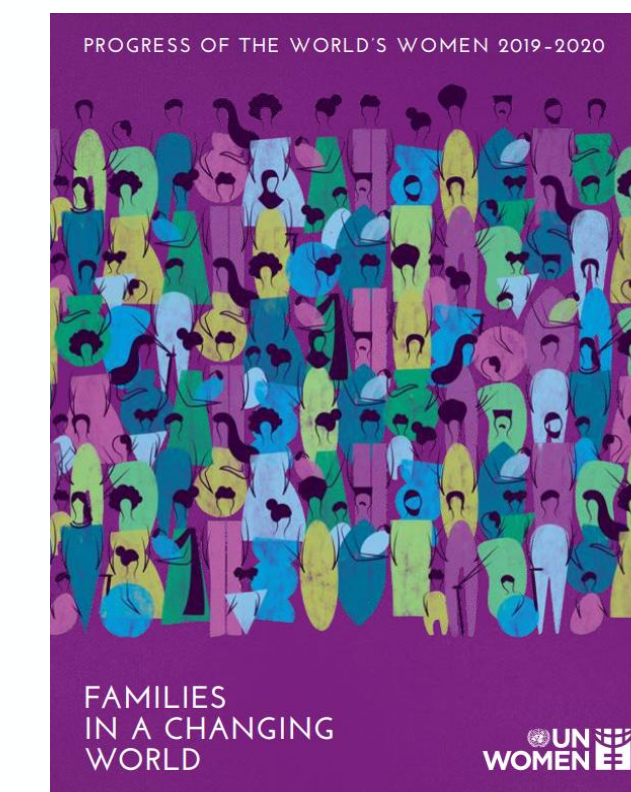
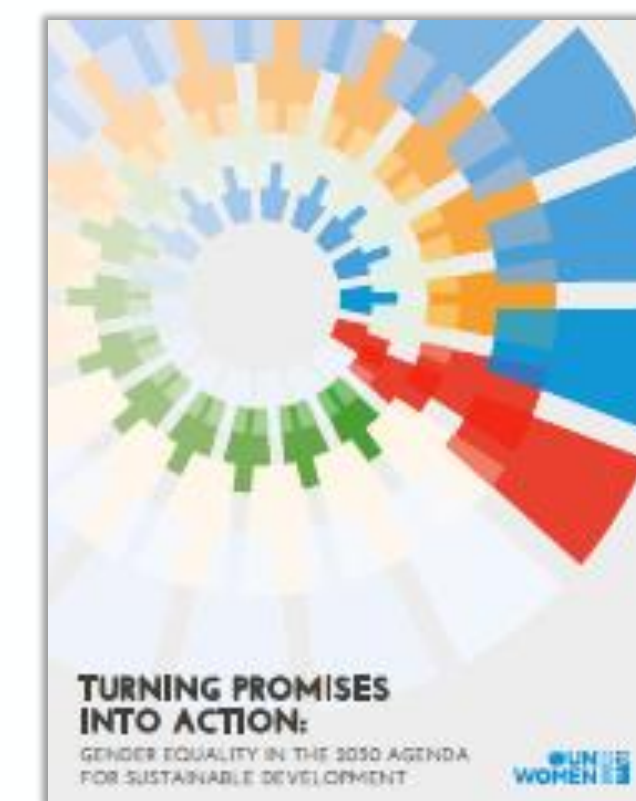
Regional Statistics Specialist, Women Count

**ANTRA BHATT**

Statistics Specialist, Research and Data

- **Wider definition of sustainable development:** *‘a decent standard of living for everyone today without compromising the needs of future generations’*
- **Universal:** applicable to and owned by all countries – high, low and middle-income
- **Transformative:** a paradigm shift from traditional model of development - an agenda for *“people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership”*
- **Comprehensive:** focus on formal and substantive equality; reflects structural concerns (inequality, sustainability, peace); covers a wide range of social, economic and environmental objectives and issues related to all human rights, including economic, civil, cultural, political, social rights and right to development
- **Inclusive:** ‘leave no-one behind’ – *“a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination”* between and within countries, including gender equality, by reaffirming the responsibilities of all States to *“respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.”*

- **UN Women’s flagship publications:**
  - ✓ Progress of the World’s Women Report
  - ✓ Turning Promises into Action
- **Snapshot Products in collaboration with UN Agencies**
  - ✓ Gender Snapshot 2019
  - ✓ Spotlight Papers: Goal 1 (with World Bank), Goal 11, Goal 8 (with ILO)
  - ✓ UN Women’s Resource Guide on LNOB analysis from a gender perspective (*forthcoming*)
- **Products from UN Women FPI: Women Count**
  - ✓ Curriculum for Gender Statistics Training in the Asia Pacific with modules on gender based LNOB analysis
  - ✓ UN Women – UNSD Global Tools on using household surveys



At the third meeting of the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training in Tokyo, from December 4 to 5, the subgroup members finalized the training materials that will form the Asia-Pacific curriculum, and discussed next steps for implementation of statistical training across the region. The members of the subgroup will meet one last time in February 2020 to pilot-test the materials and receive a Training of Trainers prior to the full-fledged roll-out of the trainings across the region.



# Turning promises into action

Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

GE relevant to  
all 17 goals

Inequalities  
hampering the  
achievement of  
all SDGs

Identify who  
lags behind in  
order to design  
inclusive policies

# Who is being left behind?

Looking beyond the averages

**SAME GROUPS  
CONSISTENTLY LAG  
BEHIND**

Women

Poorest

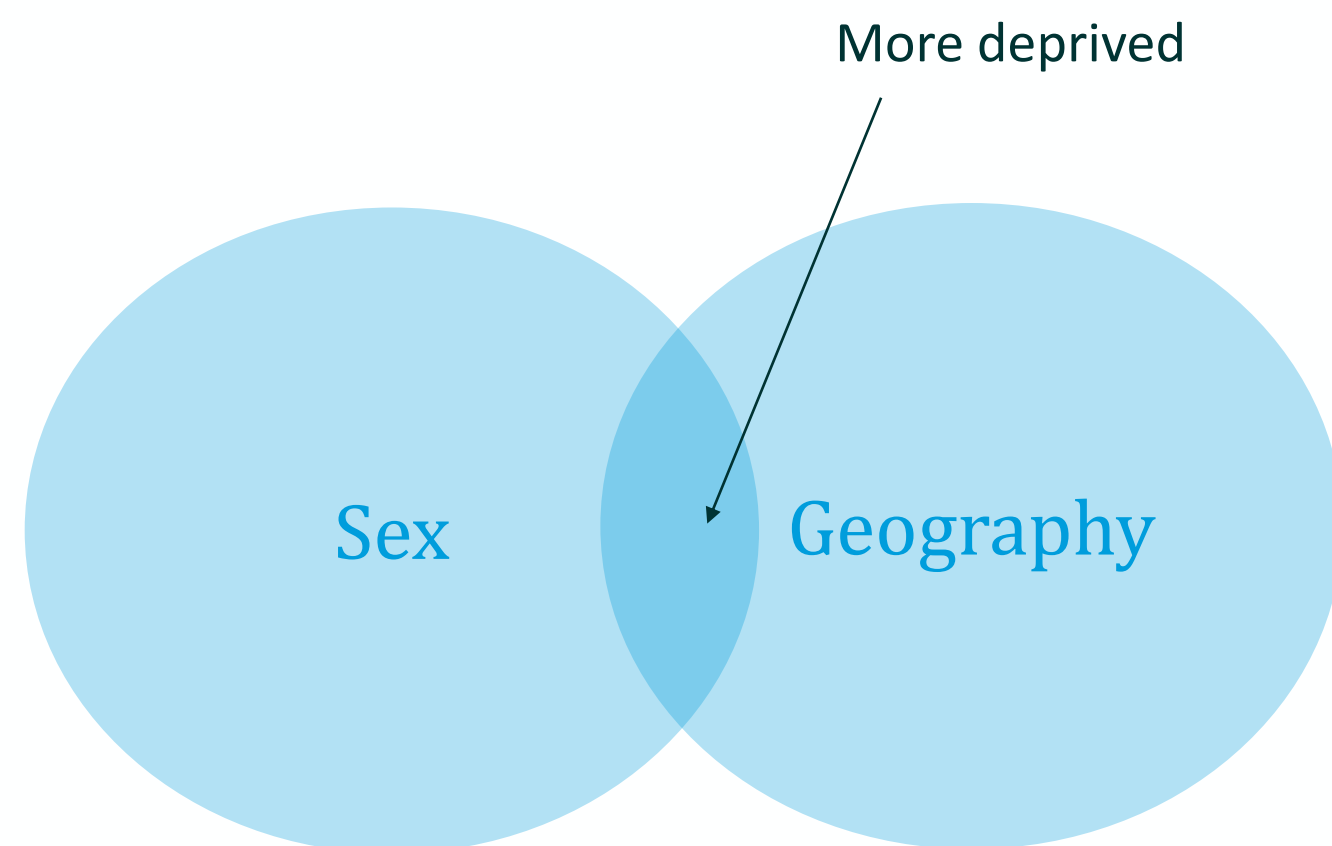
Rural

Certain ethnicities

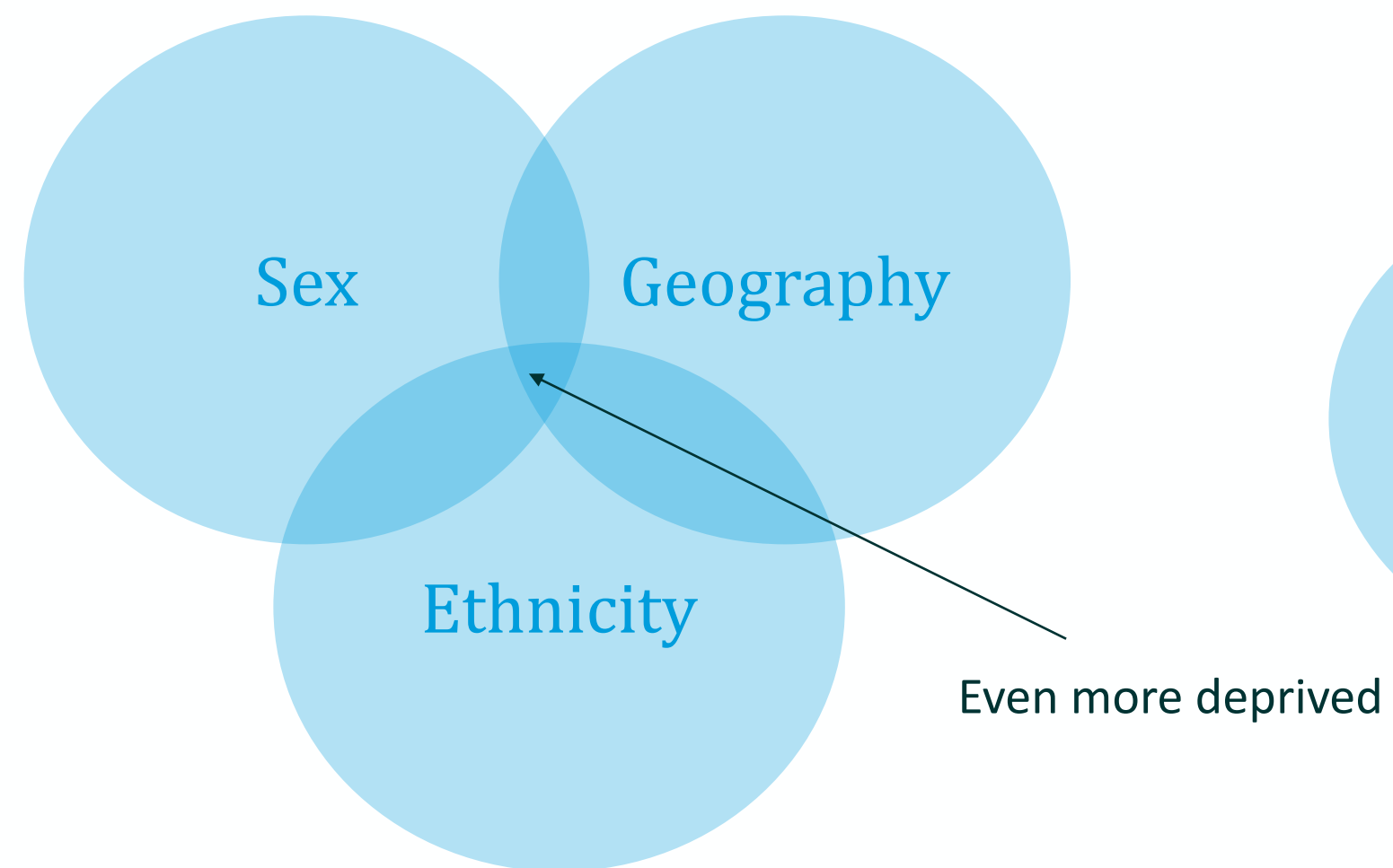
## LNOB Analysis : who is lagging behind

- LNOB Analysis focuses on disaggregating data
- Data disaggregation by sex and beyond
- Deprivation is more extreme as more forms of discrimination overlap

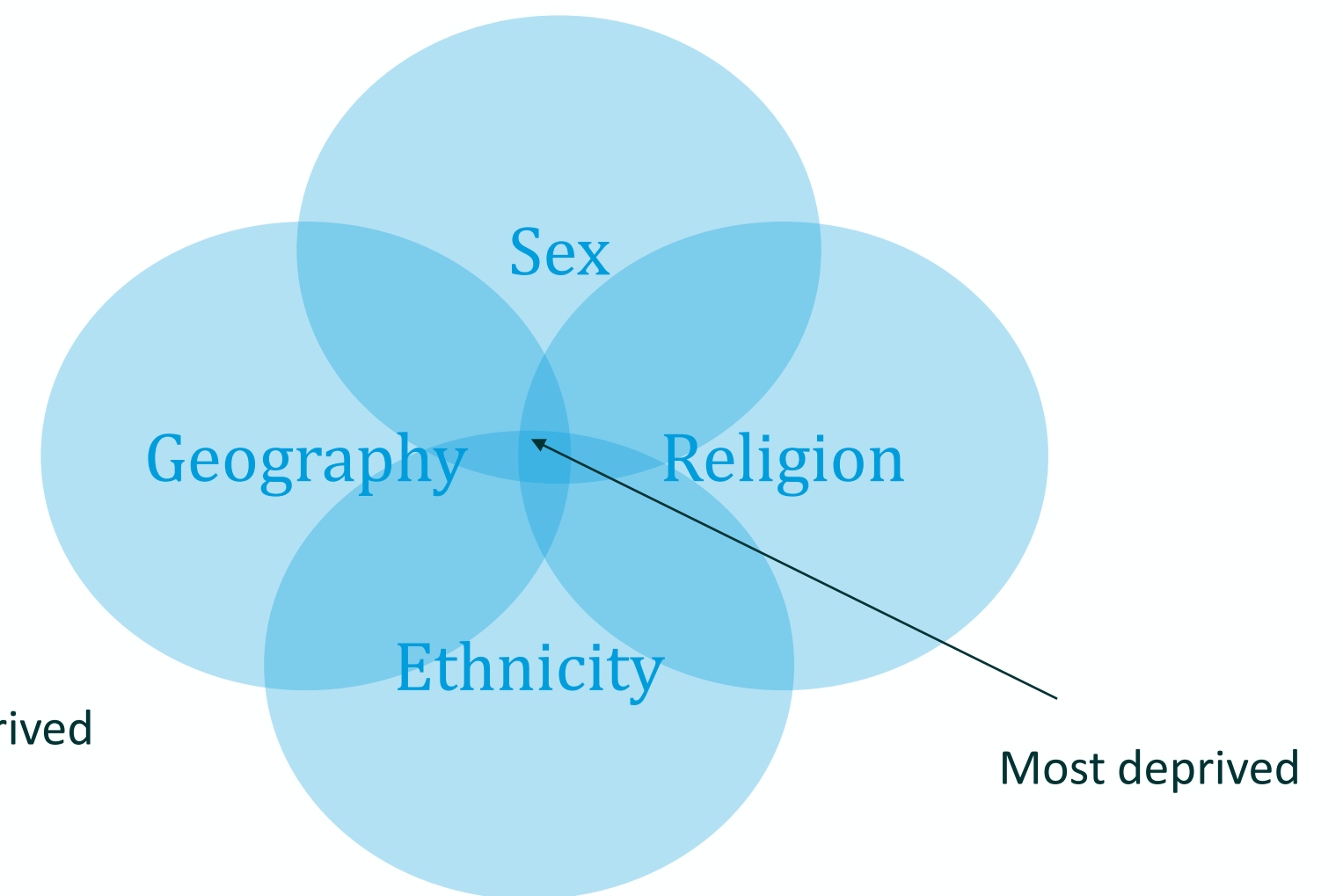
*Two overlapping forms of discrimination*



*Three overlapping forms of discrimination*

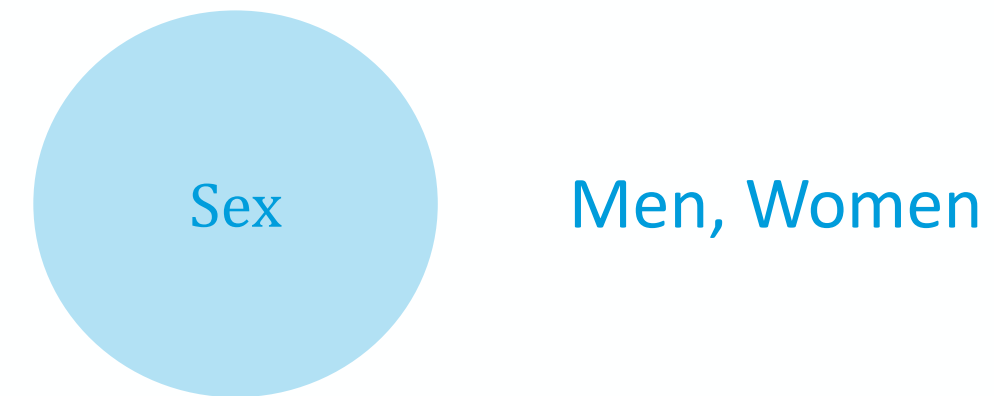


*Four overlapping forms of discrimination*

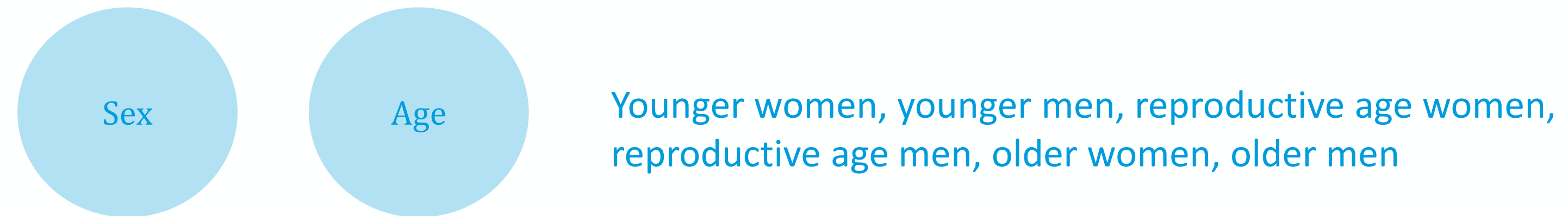


# LNOB Analysis: Example of overlapping forms of deprivation for Poverty Rates

1<sup>st</sup> Level Analysis  
*(only one variable)*



2<sup>nd</sup> Level Analysis  
*(two variables)*

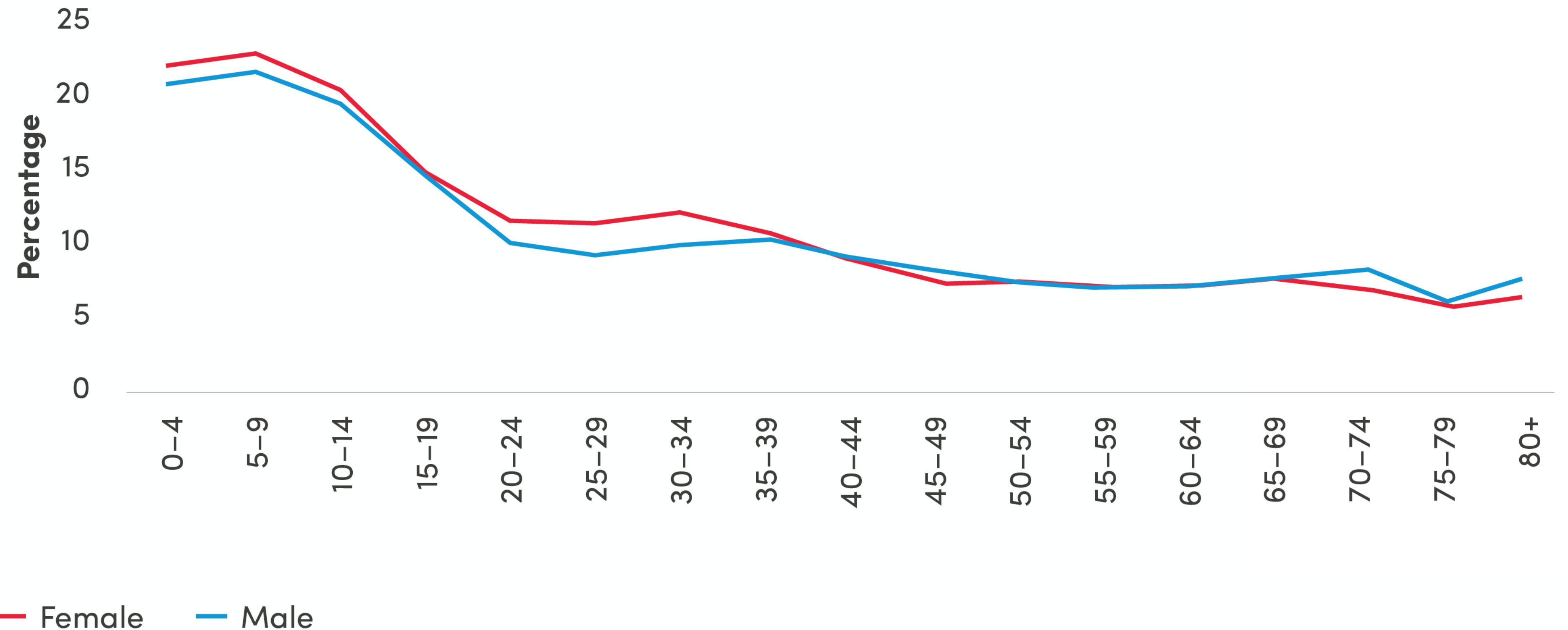


# 1 NO POVERTY



Globally, there are 122 women aged 25-34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group.

## PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY, BY SEX AND AGE, 2009-2013



Source: World Bank calculations using Global Micro Database 2017, see UN Women and World Bank forthcoming.  
Note: Data refer to the most recent available during the period specified for 89 developing countries.

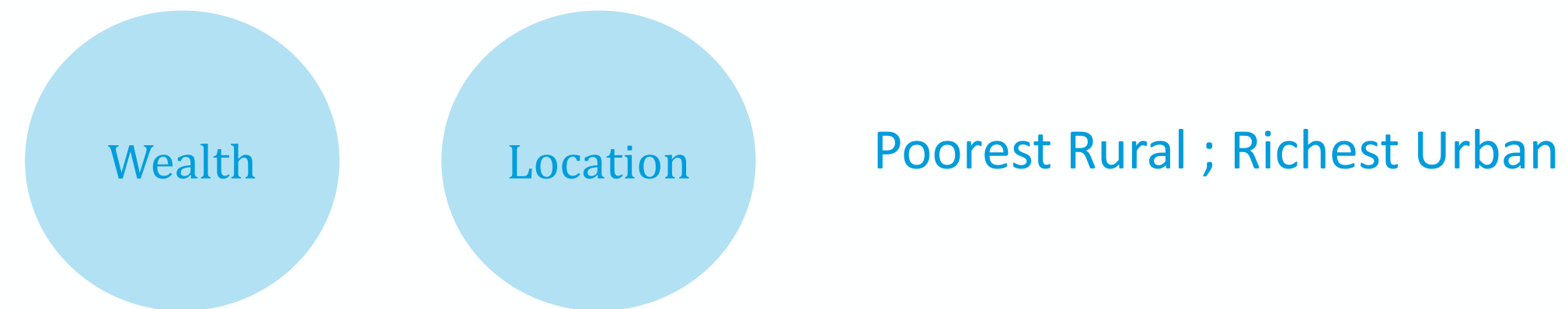


# LNOB Analysis: Ex. of overlapping forms of discrimination for education among women in Mongolia

1<sup>st</sup> Level Analysis  
*(only one variable)*



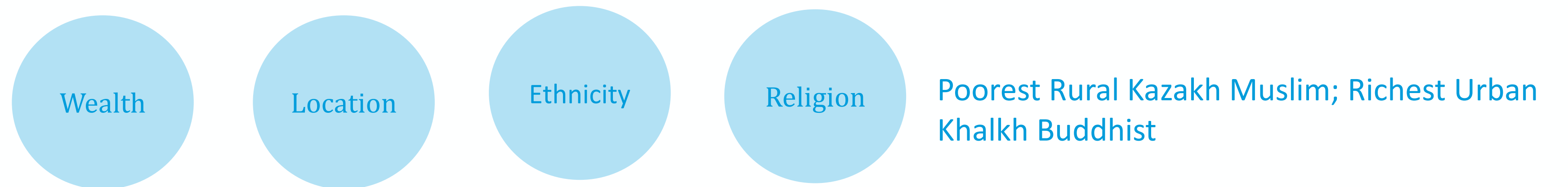
2<sup>nd</sup> Level Analysis  
*(two variables)*



3<sup>rd</sup> Level Analysis  
*(three variables)*

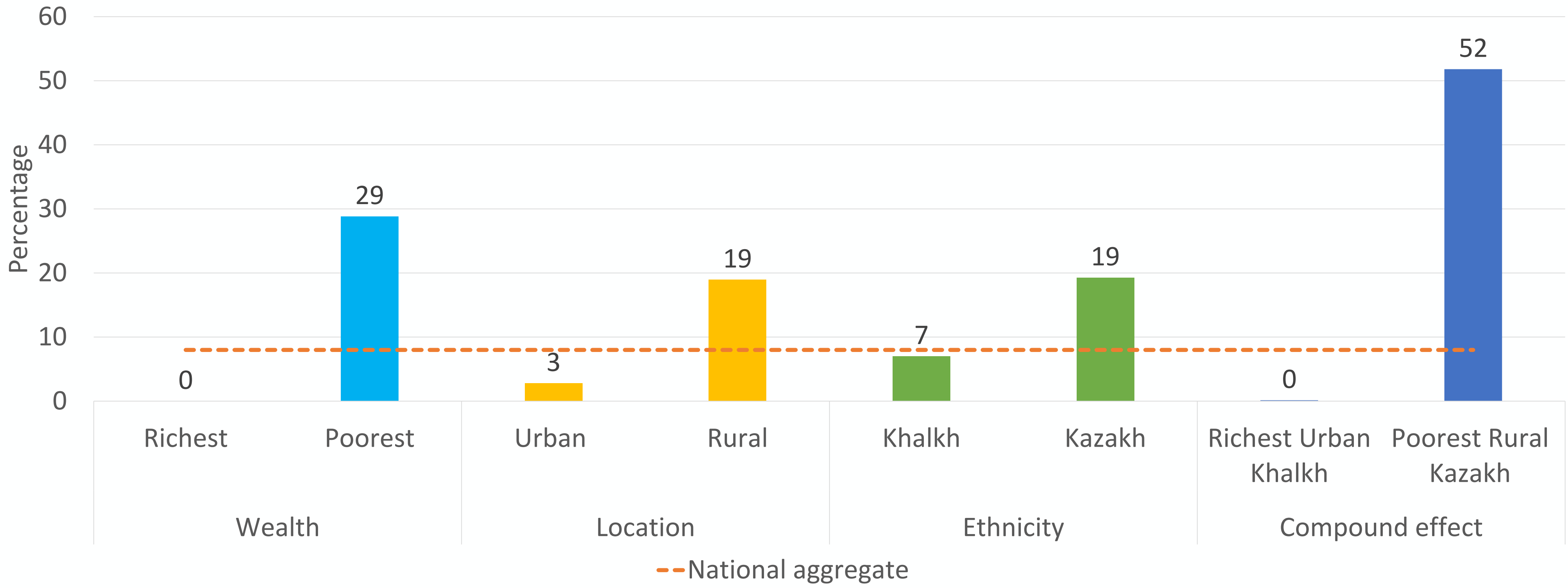


4<sup>th</sup> Level Analysis  
*(four variables)*

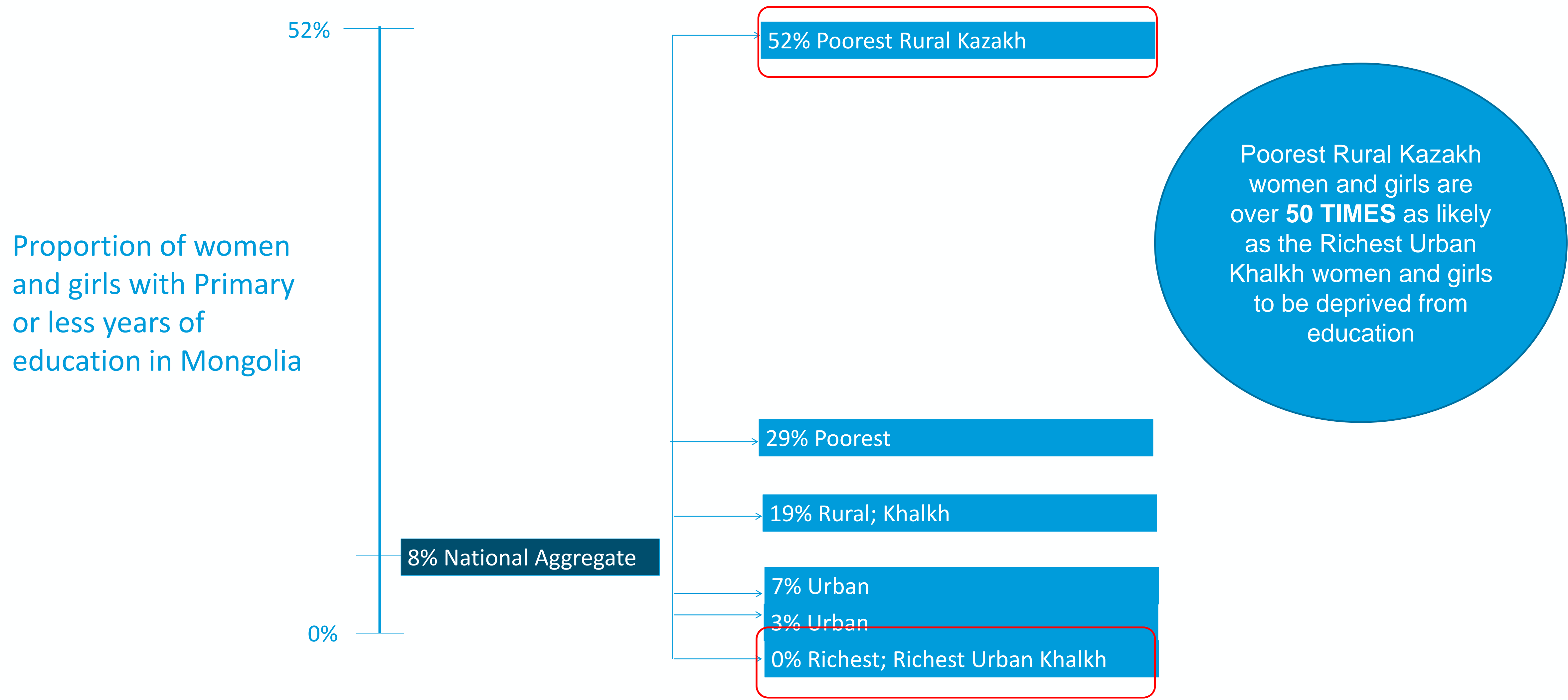


# LNOB Analysis

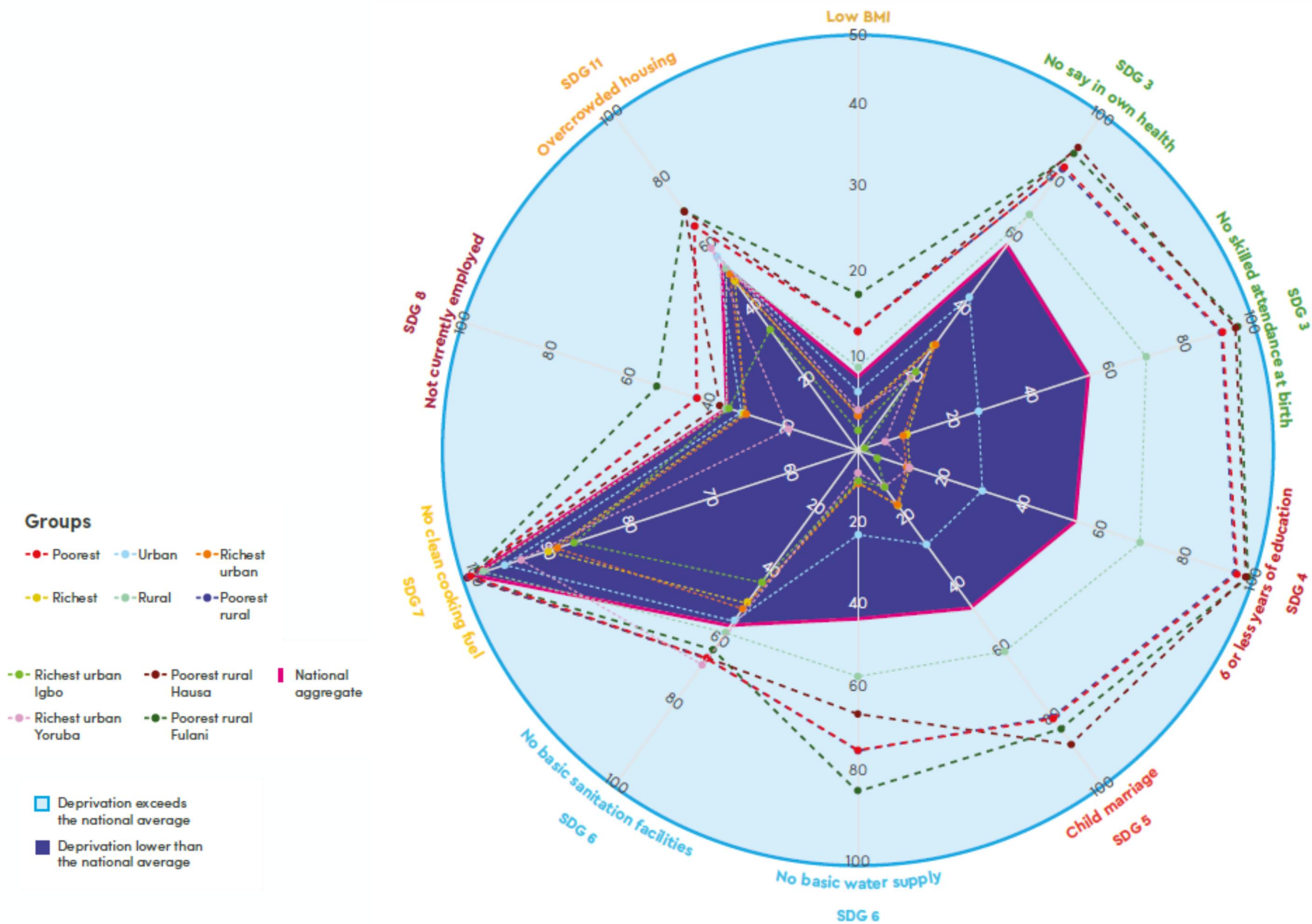
Proportion of women ages 15-49 with Primary or less years of education, by wealth, location, ethnicity and a combination of those, Mongolia, MICS 2013-14



# LNOB Analysis: Education among women and girls in Mongolia, MICS 2013-14



# LNOB: Overlapping inequalities in Nigeria, 2012-2013

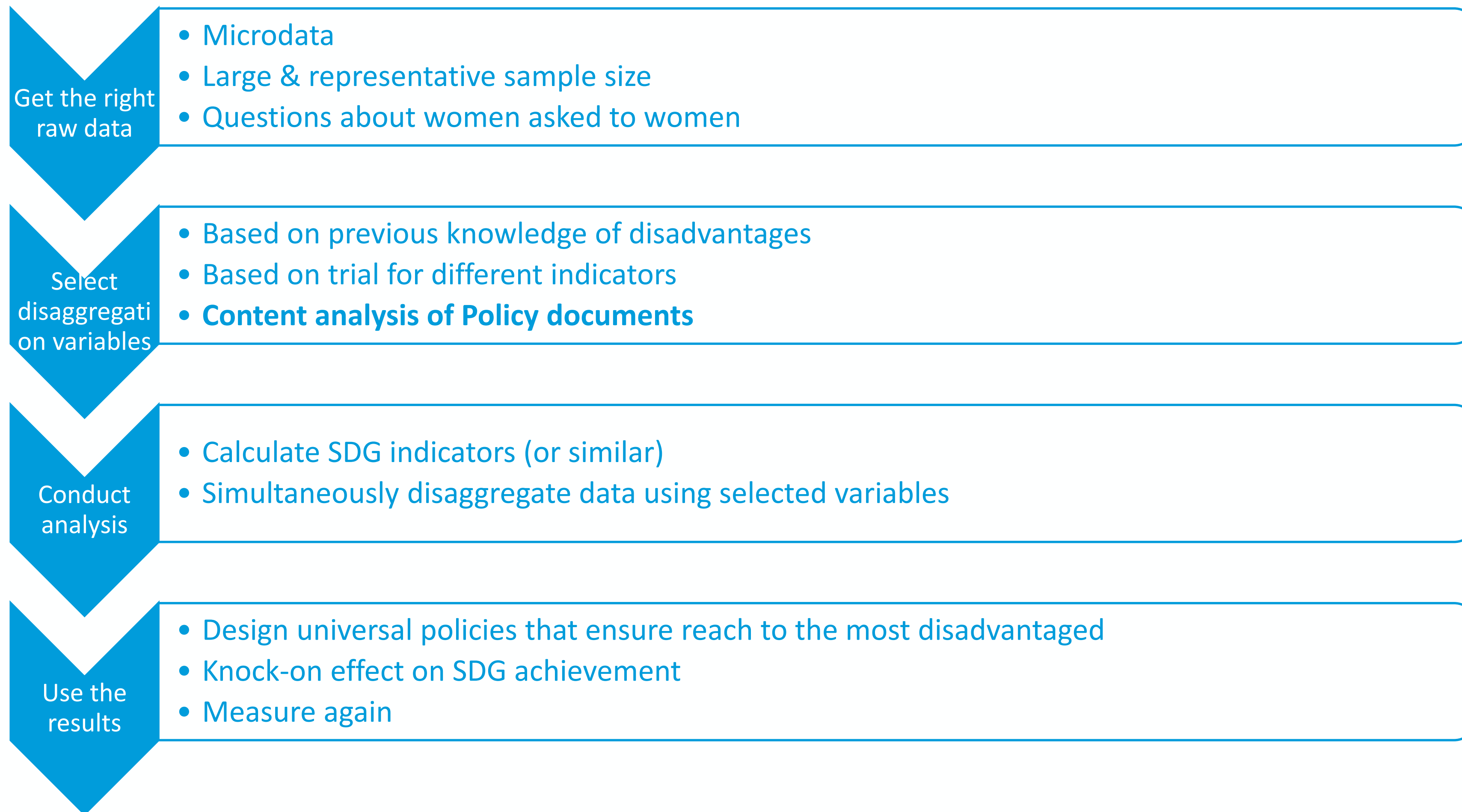


- SDG 2**  
Proportion of women aged 18-49, who are underweight (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- SDG 3**  
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 who do not have an independent/joint say in own healthcare
- SDG 3**  
Proportion of births not attended by skilled health personnel (births in last five years)
- SDG 4**  
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with six or less years of education
- SDG 5**  
Proportion of women aged 18-49 who were married before age 18
- SDG 6**  
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with no access to basic drinking water services
- SDG 6**  
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with no access to basic sanitation facilities
- SDG 7**  
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 with no access to clean cooking fuel
- SDG 8**  
Proportion of women aged 18-49 currently not employed
- SDG 11**  
Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 living in overcrowded housing

**2**

**LNOB Analysis: How do I do it?**

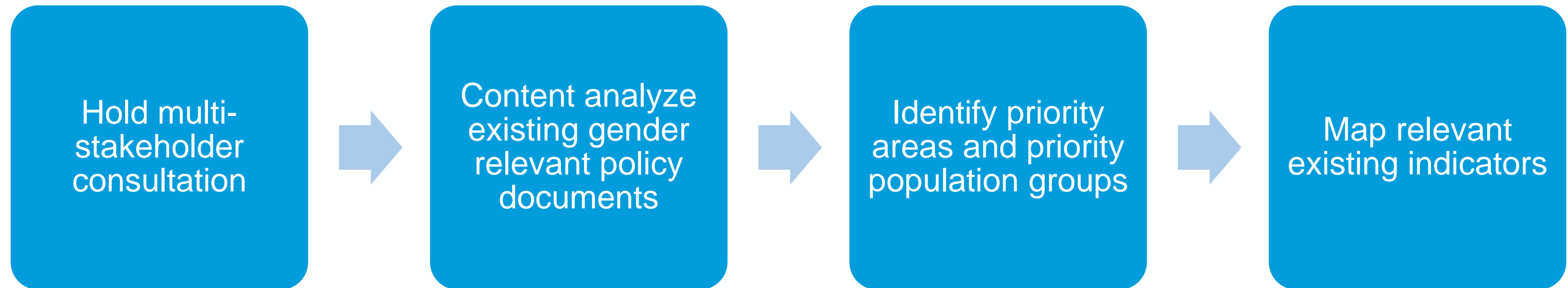
## Framework for LNOB Analysis



## 2. Select disaggregation variables and priority areas: Using EPIC or other tools

User producer dialogue to identify

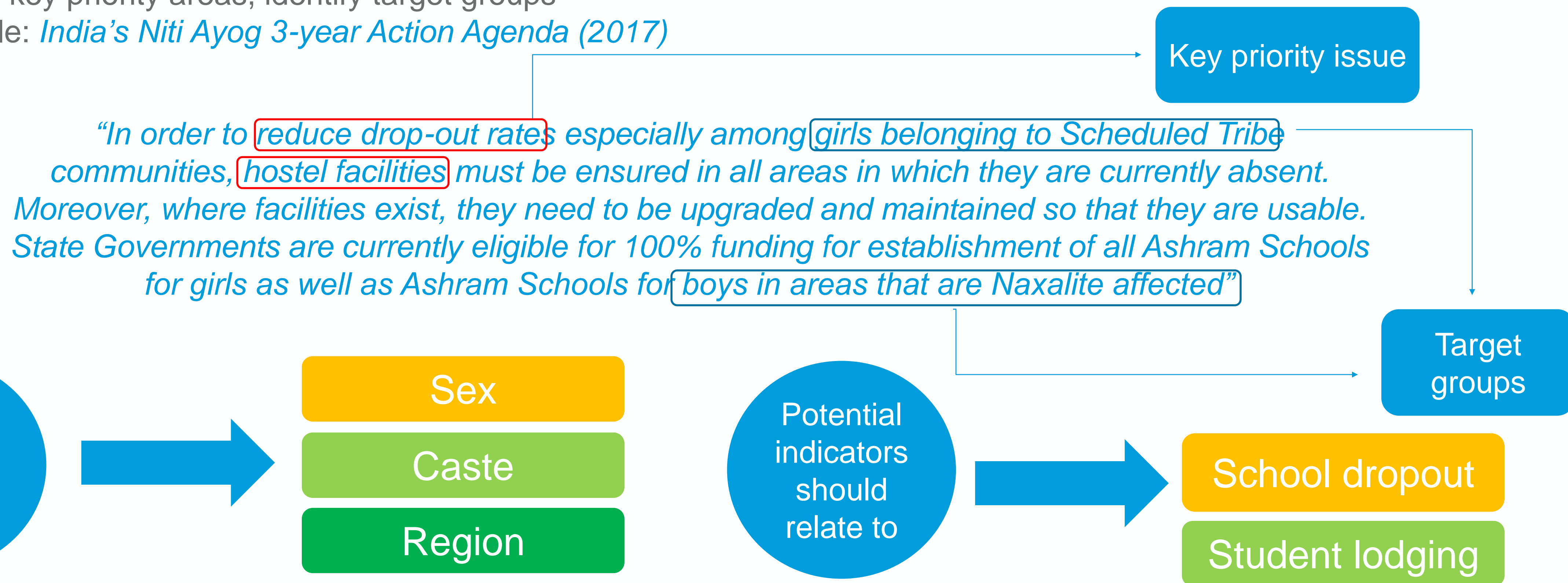
- Priority areas (indicators)
- Population groups at risk of lagging behind



- See EPIC here:  
[https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/EPIC%20Overview%20%28EPIC\\_V1.1\\_Final%29.pdf](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/EPIC%20Overview%20%28EPIC_V1.1_Final%29.pdf)

## 2. Select disaggregation variables and priority areas: Using EPIC

- Content analyze existing policy documents (e.g. national development strategies, national gender strategies, etc)
  - Policy makers need to lead the review of policy documents
  - Identify key priority areas, identify target groups
  - Example: *India's Niti Ayog 3-year Action Agenda (2017)*





### 3. Conduct analysis: To calculate the proportion of women and girls who are currently underweight

Part 1: Computing the indicator of interest

Part 2: Disaggregating the indicator by multiple socio-economic factors relevant in the national context

Part 3: Identifying groups lagging behind across multiple indicators

Part 4: Identifying the total population who lags behind consistently across multiple indicators

Test the significance of results

## Key Takeaways

- LNOB analysis should begin with examining national policies/strategies to identify:
  - Key priority thematic areas (e.g. development indicators)
  - Key priority population groups (e.g. disaggregation variables)
- Disaggregating data by sex is important to reveal the inequalities between men and women. In addition, disaggregating data by variables such as location, region and ethnicity, helps identify the most deprived population groups.
- Repeating multi-level disaggregated analysis for various indicators often reveals that the same population groups are consistently deprived across most areas (or indicators).
- Household surveys are a good source of microdata for this analysis IF they interview women in the household directly and the sample is representative of the priority population groups.
- To disaggregate data at multiple levels, it is very important to keep an eye on the sample size, weights, appropriate indicators and their operational definition

Thank You