Monitoring the progress of those children furthest behind

• Pledge to Leave No One Behind commitment at the heart of the SDGs to ‘reach those furthest behind first’
• Monitoring and delivering this Pledge is a matter of both equity and the fulfilment of fundamental children’s rights
• Inequality is a major barrier to progress, with the world’s poorest households lagging considerably behind global average rates of change

• GRID shows inequalities (wealth, gender, location, regions etc.) in selected children’s wellbeing indicators:
  • **Health & Nutrition**: Under-five mortality (3.2.1) / Infant mortality / Stunting (2.2.1)
  • **Education**: School completion (primary/secondary)
  • **Child protection**: Child marriage (5.3.1) / Birth registration (16.9.1)
• Dataset includes more than 400 household surveys for ca. 100 mostly low- and middle-income countries
• Online tools: [https://campaigns.savethechildren.net/grid](https://campaigns.savethechildren.net/grid)
What out Child Inequality Tracker can do
Cross-country comparison

Select Indicator: Under-five mortality
Select Region: (All)
Select countries: (Multiple values)
Select Group: (All)
Select to sort by: Absolute Inequality

Under-five mortality

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Country:
- Cameroon
- Nigeria
- Mali
- Guinea
- Angola
- Togo
- Benin
- Niger
- Burundi
- Pakistan

Legend:
- National Average
- Poorest
- Second
- Middle
- Urban
- Richest
- Fourth
- Male
- Female

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
What out Child Inequality Tracker can do

Intersecting inequalities
What our Child Inequality Tracker can do

Mapping exclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select breakthrough</th>
<th>Select country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Select indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>(All)</td>
<td>Primary school completion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children excluded from learning in Tanzania**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty/from poorest 20% of households</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with disabilities</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children from pastoralist communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with albinism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphaned children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drivers of Exclusion:
- Income poverty
- Weak institutions
- Social norms and attitudes
- Parenting practice and children’s rights

Map showing completion of primary school (% of young people age 15-24 years) with a range of 53 to 95.
What our Child Inequality Tracker can do

Trends and projections

Select Country: India
Select Indicator: Under-five mortality
Select Subgroup: (Multiple values)
Trends & Projections: (All)
Years: 2000 to 2030

Under-five mortality in India
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Poorest
Richest
National Average

SDG Target: 25

Save the Children's calculations based on DHS and MICS household survey data. See more details when hovering over the information button.
What out Child Inequality Tracker can do

Trends and projections

Important to track not just average progress, but also the pace at which disparities between socioeconomic groups are narrowing.

Stunting in Nigeria
THANK YOU

campaigns.savethechildren.net/grid