

MEASURING INCLUSIVE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGs

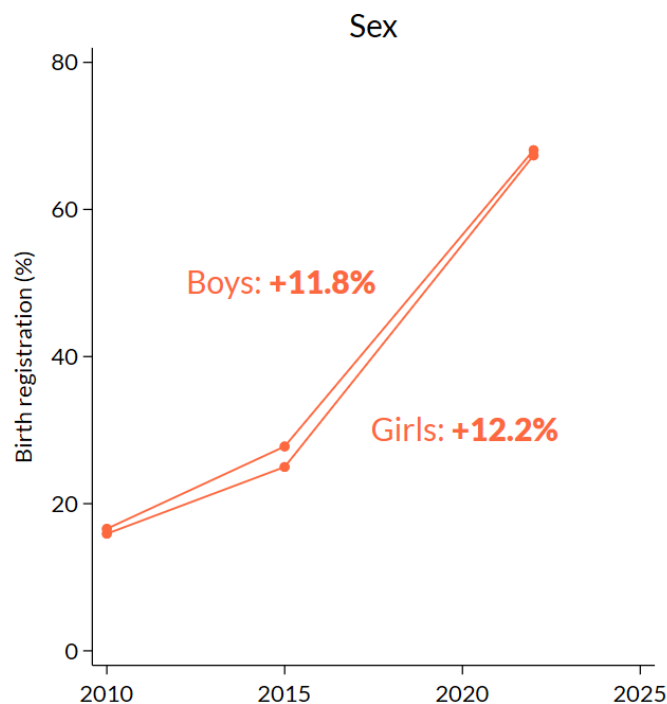
Oliver Fiala, Save the Children UK
o.fiala@savethechildren.org.uk

- National averages hide significant and consistent inequalities
- Pledge that “no one will be left behind [...] and we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first”
 - this requires that progress for population groups furthest from the target increase faster than groups already closer to the targets to close inequality ‘gaps’
- Estimating inclusive progress, encompassing national level progress & convergence between different socio-economic groups

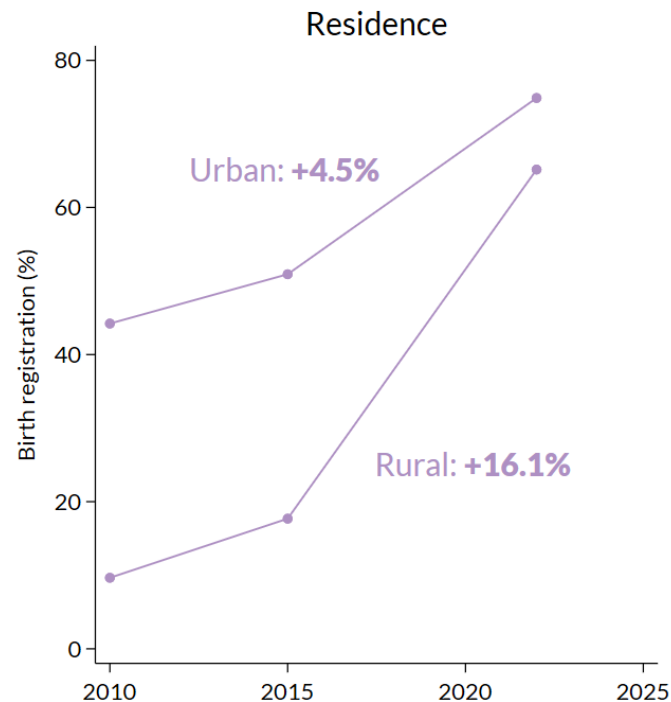
INCLUSIVE PROGRESS

Inclusive progress:
National level progress &
convergence between groups

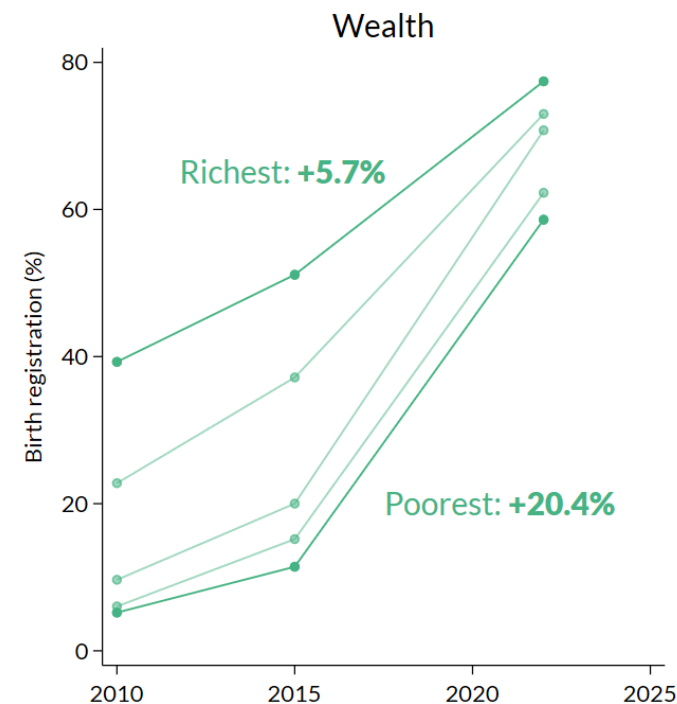
Example: Birth registration



Convergence



Convergence



Convergence

Source: DHS

INCLUSIVE PROGRESS






INCLUSIVE PROGRESS

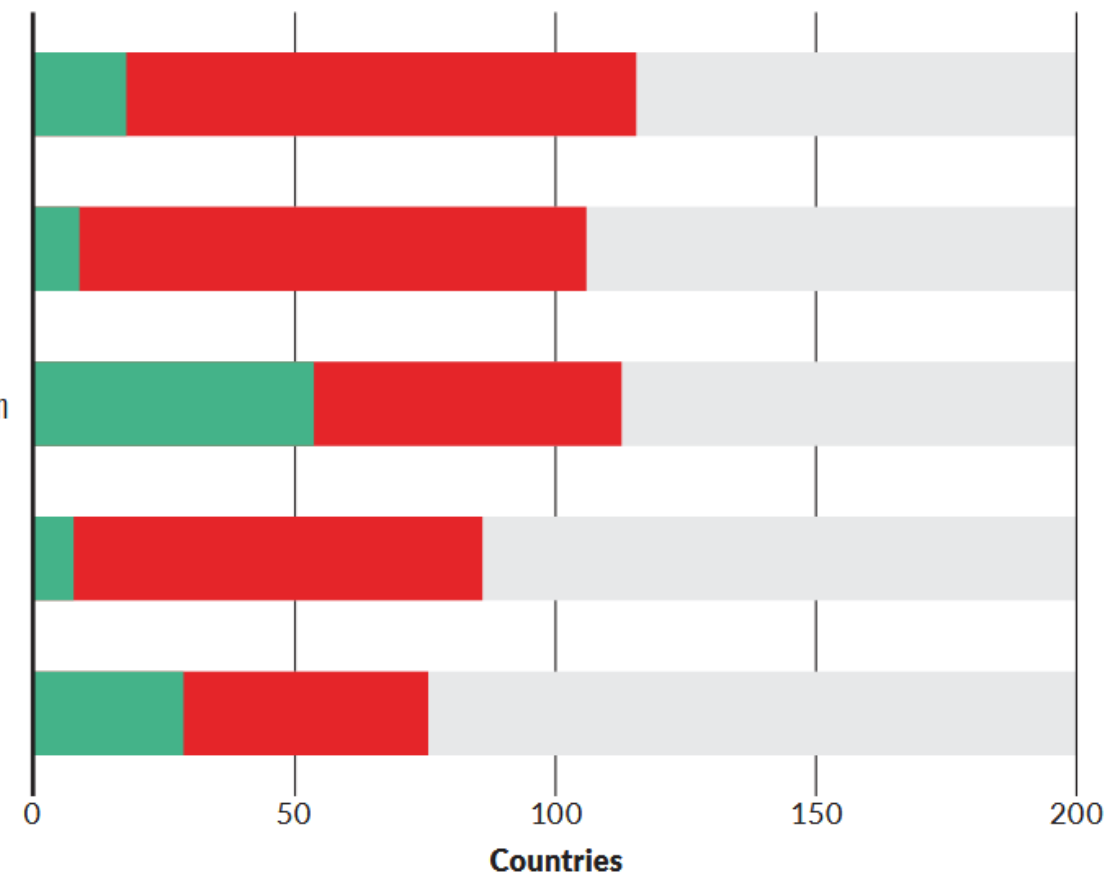
Progress in most countries has not been inclusive, with faster improvements for already better-off groups

Almost half of all countries lack publicly available and easily accessible information on different population groups.

SDG analysis & children's scorecards:
<https://tinyurl.com/racing-against-time>



-  **SDG 2: Stunting**
-  **SDG 3: Under-five mortality**
-  **SDG 4: Primary school completion**
-  **SDG 5: Child marriage**
-  **SDG 16: Birth registration**



■ Inclusive progress ■ Lack of inclusive progress ■ Insufficient data

Source: Save the Children analysis based on publicly available data from UNICEF, UNESCO and household surveys such as DHS and MICS