

Leaving no one behind - A human rights based approach to data

“The Agenda’s promise to leave no-one behind means dismantling the structural injustice that holds back women, minorities, indigenous people, and so many millions of others... The solutions for these people, embodied in the 2030 Agenda, lie in rights-based approaches.”

United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon



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**“leave no one
behind,...**

***reach the furthest
behind first,...***

**eliminate
discrimination,...**

**reduce
inequality,...**

(A/RES/70/1)



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- 2030 Agenda (incl. SDGs) to be implemented in line with the rights and obligations of States under international law (A/RES/70/1)
- State obligations to monitor discrimination and provide disaggregated information (grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law)
- All States have ratified treaties that provide for these rights and duties: participation, expression, association, information



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Conclusion:

- Producing and using disaggregated data is a policy issue as well as a technical exercise
- Imperative to approach data and human rights together
- **Human Rights-Based Approach to Data:** builds on HRBA to development and programming
- developed with human rights and statistics experts



Towards a HRBA to Data - to leave no one behind in 2030 Agenda/SDG implementation



Participation

- Free, active and meaningful
- Entire process and all stakeholders (eg include national human rights institutions, women's machineries, civil society)
- Ensure protection for groups who may feel uncomfortable or threatened
- Strengthen capacity for data providers (rights holders - data literacy, empower to use data) and of duty bearers (sensitized data collectors, persons with particular backgrounds etc.)
- Equal participation of women and men



Data disaggregation

- Move from traditional approach (national averages) to most disadvantaged, marginalized
- Publish data by grounds of discrimination recognized in international law that all States have recognized – sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, religion, civil status, income, sexual orientation/gender identity
- Publish so that it is possible to detect multiple disparities and discrimination
- Legally 'invisible' groups: protection required and need to be consulted



Self-identification

- Respect right to self-identify
- Do no harm: necessity of inclusion of personal identify to be established
- No data collection should reinforce existing discrimination, create additional distinctions, divisions etc. (eg. separate IDs, markers etc.)
- All persons conducting surveys should receive HR and GE training
- Use groups, individuals, communities with whom respondents identify, whom they trust



Transparency

- UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics statistics play role in democratic society, population entitled to public information

Legal and policy frameworks should be available

Metadata and paradata should be available

Disseminate data as quickly as possible



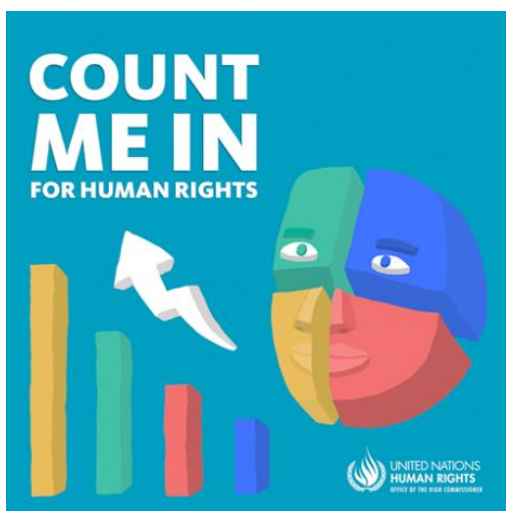
Privacy

- Personal data to be handled with utmost care, confidentiality
- ICCPR: no interference with privacy in an unlawful, arbitrary manner
- No identification of sensitive personal data in published information
- Mitigation strategy has to be in place in case of leaks



Accountability

- State institutions, NSOs are human rights duty bearers
- Independent statistics are fundamental tools in democratic society
- Ensure quality, reliability
- Ensure complaints system in case of incorrect misleading analysis
- Data to be made available to academics, research and communities
- Adequate budgets are required for accountability, NSOs



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hrindicators@ohchr.org

