

VNRs that Leave No One Behind

Mainstreaming LNOB Evidence to the VNR of Samoa

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Apia



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

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What is ESCAP LNOB Analysis?

- An **empirical analysis of inequality and gaps** in access to **key services and opportunities** with an exclusive emphasis on **SDG indicators**.
- An efficient **disaggregation tool** that captures **intersectionalities** among individual/household **circumstances** that leave people behind.
- Driven by data that are **nationally representative** and ideally conducive to **subnational disaggregation**.
- Based on a **machine learning algorithm** within Classification and Regression Tree Analysis (CART) and Dissimilarity Index.



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Why is LNOB analysis important?



Find which SDGs have the most "Left Behind"

SDGs are not equal in terms of the size and composition of groups left behind in their achievement.

Uncover who are the "Left Behind" in specific SDGs

Unique combinations of individual and household circumstances identify who are left behind and where.

Monitor gaps and inequality in SDG achievements?

The groups that are furthest left behind change over time across SDGs both for the good and the bad.



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ESCAP LNOB Platform

- Highlights inequalities in SDG indicators at national and subnational levels countries in Asia and the Pacific in 2010-2022 period.
- Identifies groups that are furthest behind in 19 SDG indicators by an efficient disaggregation methodology that captures intersectionality of contingent circumstances.
- Helps policymakers understand whom to prioritize for interventions to reduce inequality of opportunity.
- Monitors gaps and inequality in SDG achievements and supports Voluntary National Reviews.



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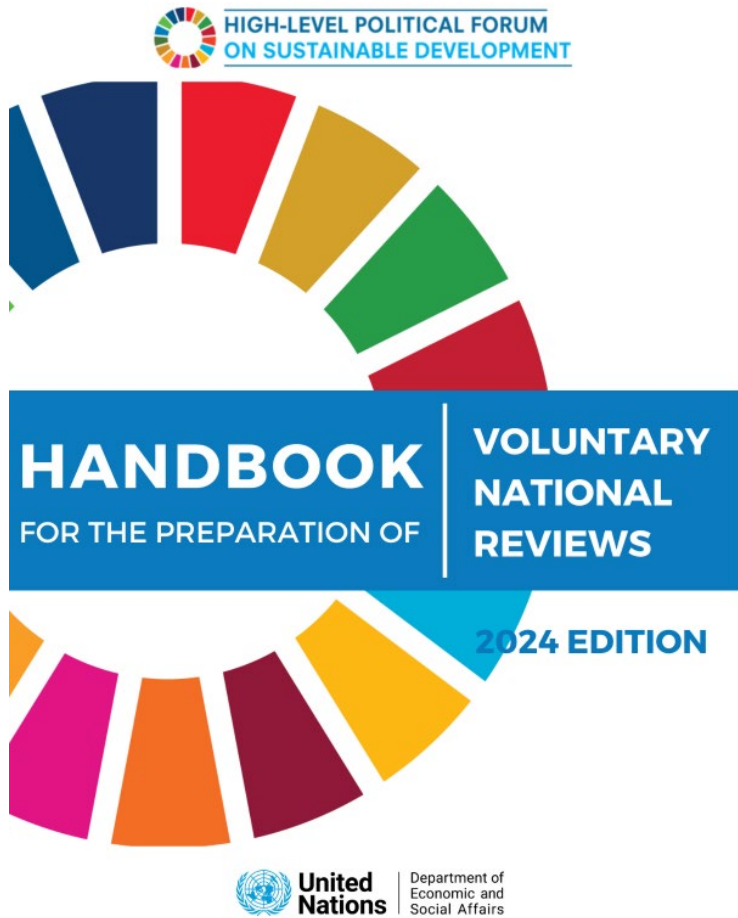
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Role of LNOB in VNRs



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Leaving no one behind

Countries could set out actions they have taken to mainstream the principle of leaving no one behind in the implementation of the SDGs. This could include actions to prioritise outcomes for vulnerable groups, as well as looking beyond population averages to identify who they are, where they are located and what their specific needs may be. Countries are encouraged to go beyond social policies and include macroeconomic policies and technology that impact the situation of those who are furthest behind. Particular attention should be placed on efforts to empower women and girls. Starting points for addressing the area of ‘leaving no one behind’ could include actions to end extreme poverty, policies aimed at reducing inequalities and policies aimed at overcoming discriminatory barriers, including those arising from geography, as well as efforts to ensure inclusive and effective participation in implementation. The impact of multiple and overlapping inequalities—for example the challenges of women with disabilities living in rural areas—could also be considered.

Some questions that could be considered include the following:

- How are vulnerable groups and those furthest behind being identified?
- Who is being left behind and what are the underlying reasons for their vulnerability?
- What disaggregated sources of data are available and what are the data gaps?
- What actions are being taken to determine the needs of the vulnerable and furthest behind?
- What is being done to support the empowerment of vulnerable groups?

Country examples

Ireland took an open draft approach to their second VNR and allowed non-governmental participants to review and contribute to the VNR report. Key national stakeholder groups representing a variety of sectors were invited to contribute a chapter for inclusion in the VNR

LNOB in the VNR of Fiji (2023)



Voluntary National Review

Strengthening Resilience to Meet the Challenges of Climate Change and Other Global Issues

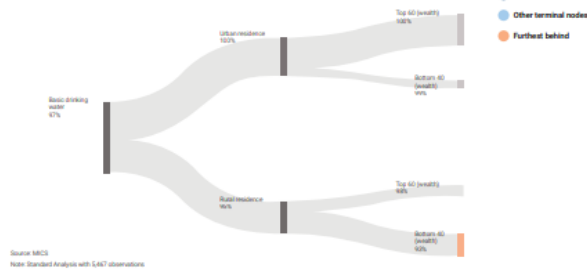
JULY 2023



Equal Rights to Economic Resources

Examining basic access to water and sanitation, which serve as indicators of equitable access to economic resources, the analysis of leaving no one behind, utilizing MICS data, reveals certain patterns. Access to basic drinking water is primarily determined by the place of residence, with urban dwellers enjoying nearly 100% access, while rural dwellers have a 95% access rate. Subsequently, household wealth plays a role, as the bottom 40% of the wealth distribution residing in rural areas have a 93% probability of accessing basic drinking water, compared to 100% for the top 60% of the wealth distribution residing in urban areas.

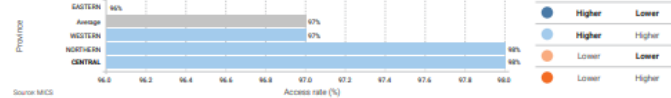
Basic drinking water, LNOB Tree
Fiji, 2021



The Eastern division exhibits slightly lower access to basic drinking water compared to the overall average, with a difference of just 1 percentage point. On the other hand, the Northern and Central divisions show a slight improvement of 2 percentage points, or 1% above the average.

Basic Drinking Water, Access, Access Rate

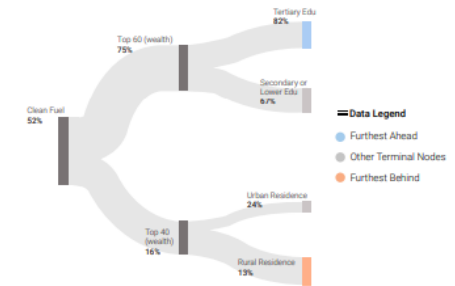
All Provinces, Fiji, 2021



The availability of basic sanitation also follows a similar pattern, influenced by both household wealth and place of residence. The top 60% of the wealth distribution has the highest access rate at 96%, while those in the bottom 40% of the wealth distribution living in urban areas face the greatest challenges, with the lowest access rate to basic sanitation.

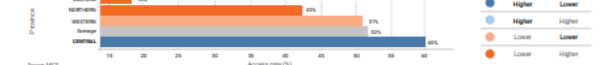
A detailed analysis conducted at the national level in Fiji reveals significant disparities in access to clean fuels, particularly among certain marginalized groups. The findings indicate that only 13% of poorer households, specifically those in the bottom 40% of the wealth distribution, residing in rural areas have access to clean fuels. In contrast, 82% of wealthier households, belonging to the top 60% of the wealth distribution and with tertiary education as the highest level of education attained, have access to clean fuels.

When examining access at the divisional level, the gap becomes even wider in the Central division. Here, 85% of wealthier, urban, and tertiary-educated households have access to clean fuels. However, upon considering additional factors such as the language spoken by the head of the household, a new group emerges as the most disadvantaged, with a low access rate of 11%. This group consists of poorer households with secondary education or lower and where the native language of the household head is iTaukei.⁵⁰



Clean Fuel, Access Rate

All Provinces, Fiji, 2021



Access to clean cooking fuel in Fiji exhibits significant regional disparities, with the Eastern division having the lowest access rate at 18%. The Northern division follows with a slightly higher access rate of 43%, while the Western division fares better with 51%. In contrast, the Central division stands out with the highest access rate of 80%. These figures highlight the pressing need for concerted efforts to improve access to clean cooking fuel, particularly in regions with lower rates.



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LNOB Evidence for VNR

Samoa



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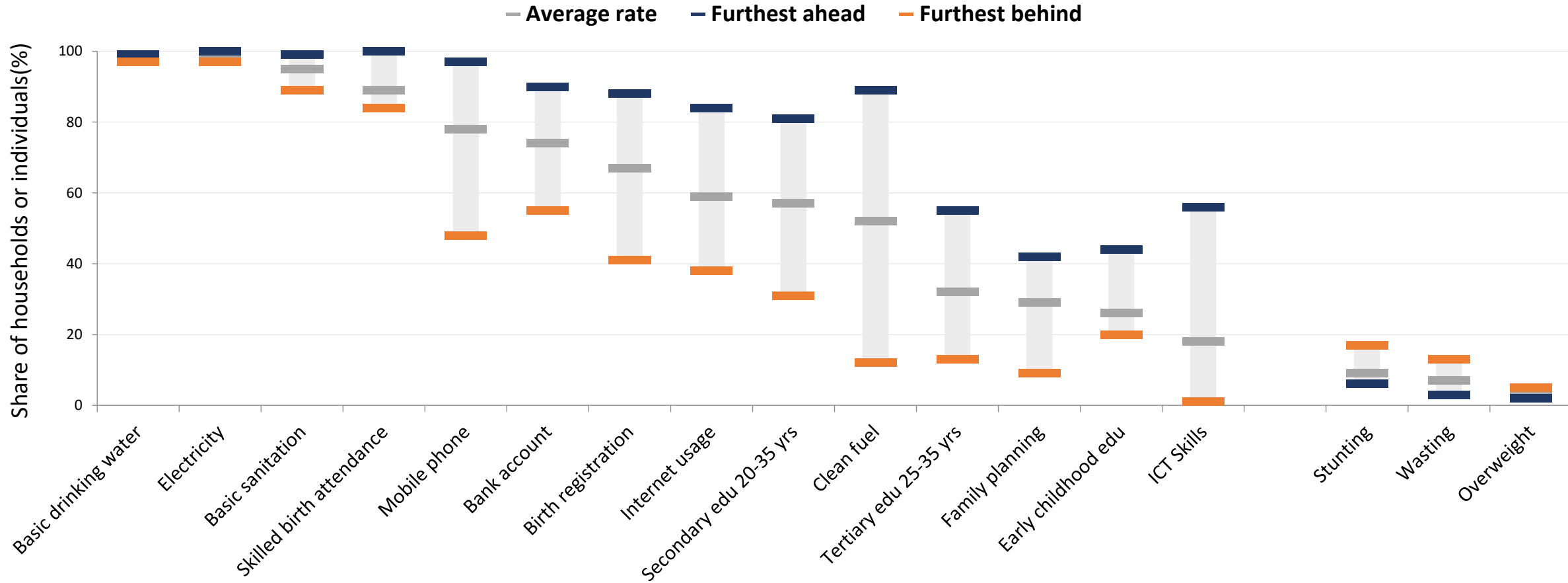


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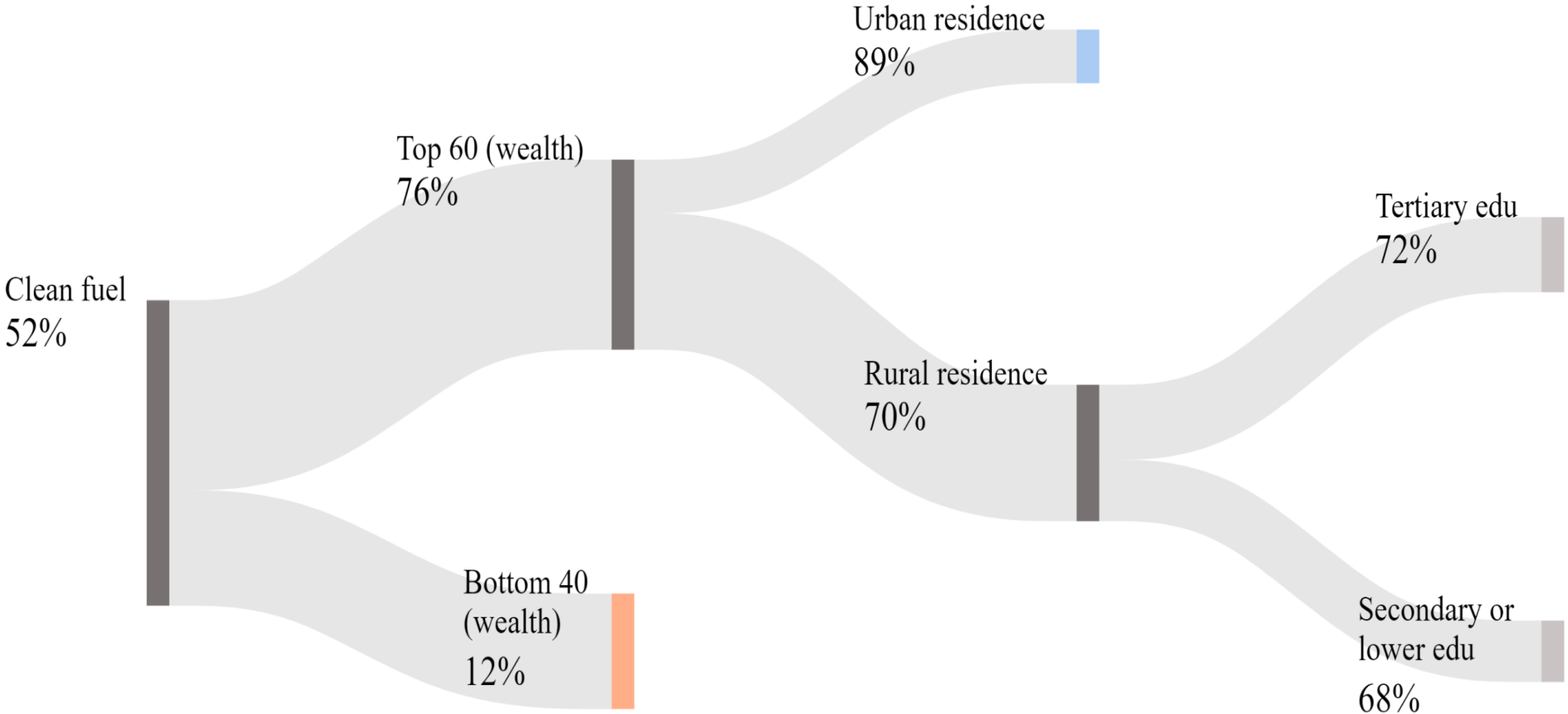
An Overview of Gaps in SDGs

Source: Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)



Zooming into Furthest Behind

SDG 7.1.2 : Access to Clean Fuels



Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Source: Samoa MICS (2019-2020)

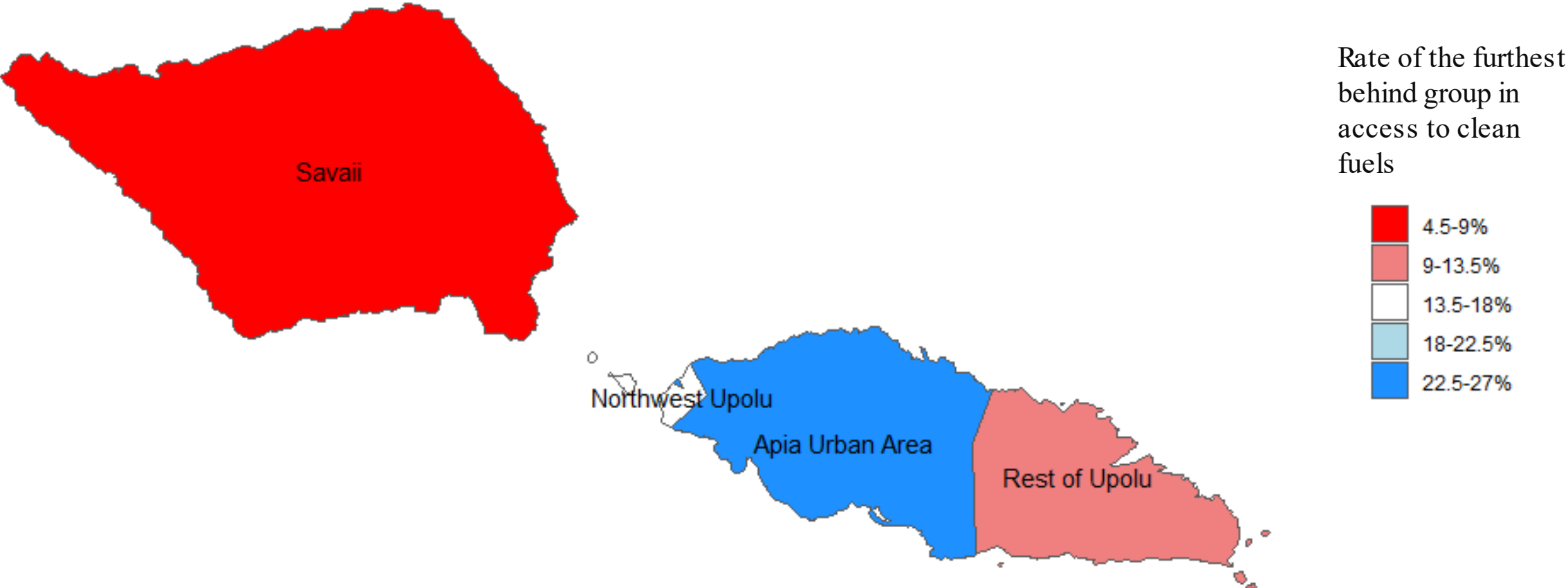


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LNOB and Regional Disparities

SDG 7.1.2 : Access to Clean Fuels



Source: Samoa MICS (2019-2020)



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