Pacific 2024 Voluntary National Reviews Clinic

An Associated Event of the Seventh Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

Mainstreaming LNOB evidence to VNRs

23 November 2023
Hybrid, Suva

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
Reducing multiple dimensions of inequality

ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

What is ESCAP LNOB analysis?

ESCAP LNOB Analysis

- An empirical analysis of inequality and gaps in access to key services and opportunities
- An efficient disaggregation tool that captures intersectionalities among individual/household circumstances
- Driven by data that are nationally representative and ideally conducive to subnational disaggregation
- Based on Classification and Regression Tree Analysis (CART) and Dissimilarity Index

Basic Assumptions

- Access to key **services and opportunities** should be universal.
- **Individual or household circumstances** should **NOT** impact access.

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.

Who can use the LNOB analysis?

Governments

Design and implement truly inclusive development policies that leave no one behind.

Civil Society

Advocate and influence policy design and implementation with evidence.

Academia

Conduct more research inspired by latest LNOB results.

Development Partners

Support policymakers with inclusive projects that contribute to sustainable development.

ESCAP LNOB Platform

- **Highlights inequalities** in SDG indicators at **national** and **subnational** levels for **30 countries** in Asia and the Pacific in **2010-2022** period based on **DHS** and **MICS** data.

- **Identifies** groups that are **furthest behind** in **16 SDGs** on **basic services, child health, women's health, education, VAW and financial inclusion** based on demographic, socio-economic and cultural 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**.

https://lnob.unescap.org/

Current Data Sources

DHS and MICS Surveys

Sources used	What they are	Why were they selected	Availability
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) **Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)**	**Nationally representative household surveys** that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition.	**Comparability** across countries **Accessibility** of the data The **rich set of questions** on health, demographic and basic socioeconomic data that refer both to the household and to individuals	**30** Asian and Pacific Countries

Indicators

Full list of Indicators

Basic Resources

- Basic drinking water
- Basic sanitation
- Clean fuel
- Electricity
- Internet usage
- Mobile phone (household)
- Mobile phone (individual)

Child and Family Health

- Ability to protect from COVID -19
- Family planning (demand met with modern methods)
- Skilled birth attendance
- Overweight
- Stunting
- Wasting
- **Birth Registration (Soon)**

Finance

- Bank account (household)
- Bank account (individual)
- Financial Inclusion

Education

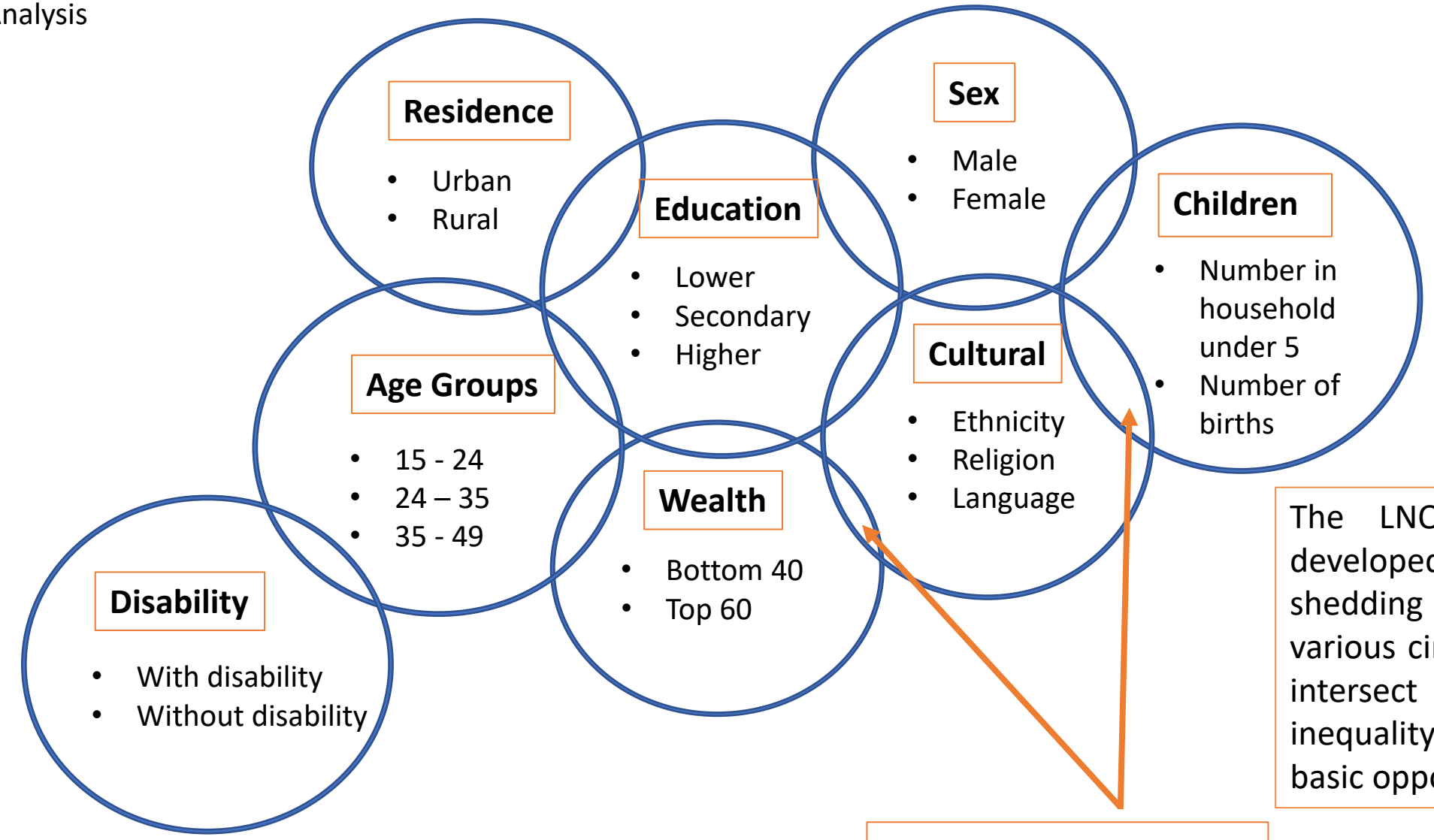
- Early childhood education
- Secondary education (completed, 20-35 yrs)
- Secondary education (completed, 35+)
- Tertiary education (attended, 25– 35 yrs)
- Tertiary education (attended, 35+)
- **ICT Skills (Coming Soon)**
- **Literacy (Coming Soon)**

Violence against women

- Any type of violence against women
- Psychological violence against women
- Violence against women justified
- Physical violence against women
- Sexual or physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women

Classification And Regression Trees (CART)

Method of Analysis

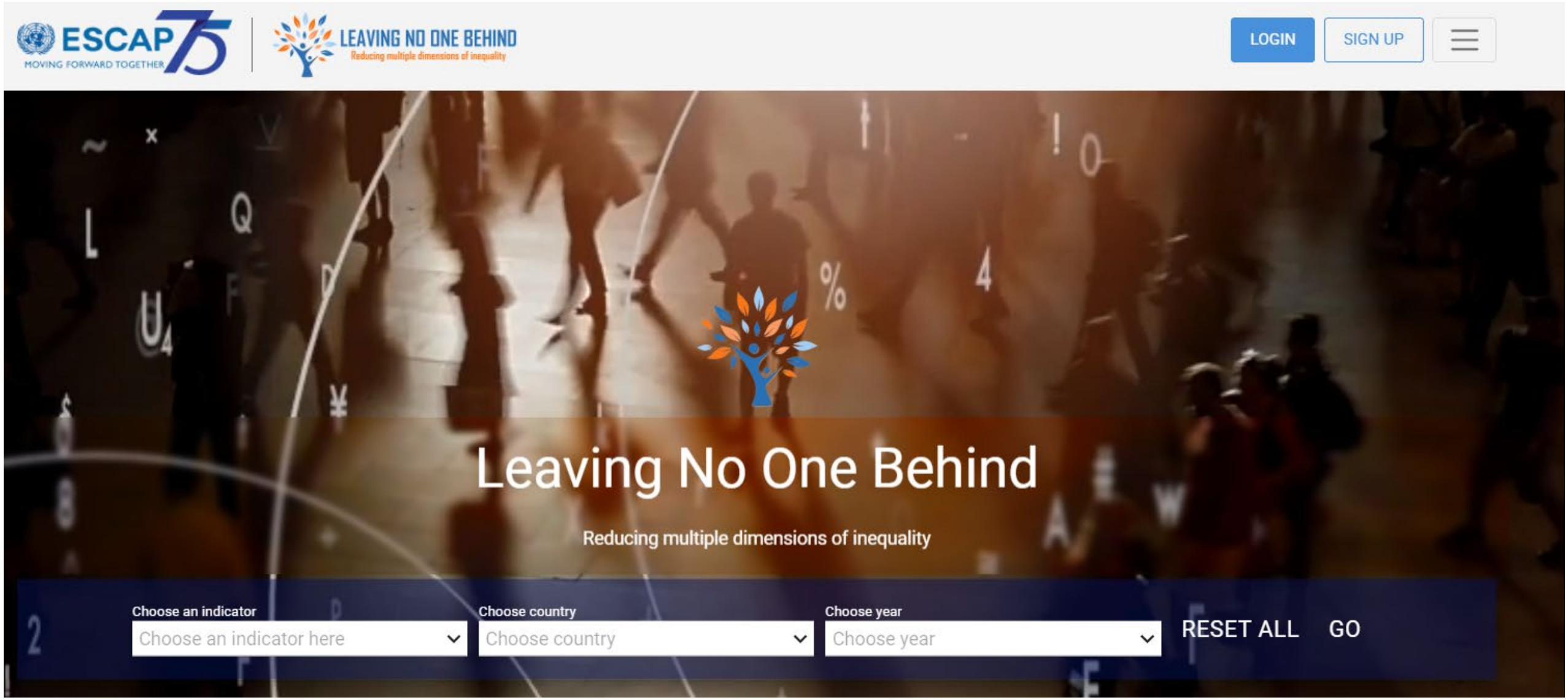


Intersectionality

The LNOB trees were developed with the aim of shedding light on how various circumstances can intersect to create inequality in access to basic opportunities.

LNOB Platform

lnob.unescap.org



The exemplary case of Samoa

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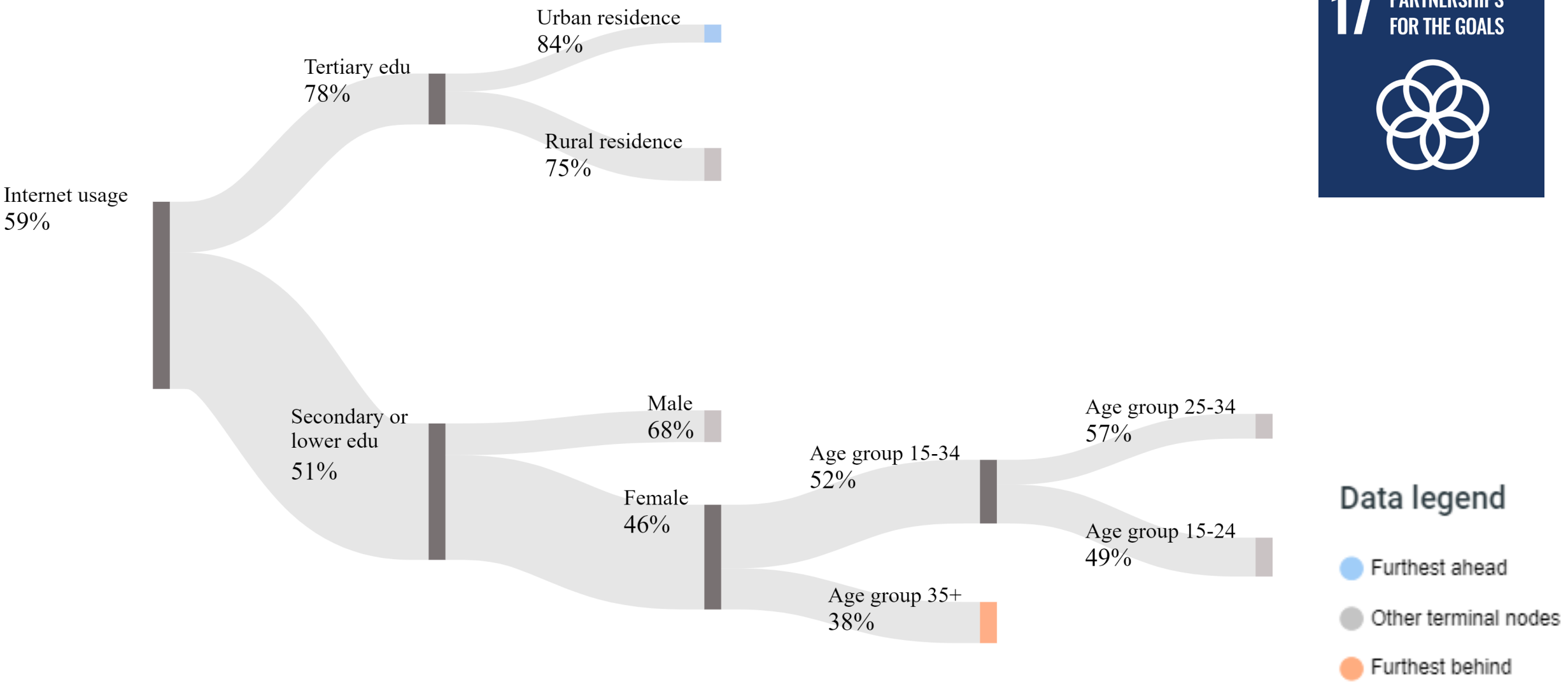
LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)



Note: ESCAP elaborations based on standard LNOB analysis with responses from 5,343 individuals above 15 years of age.

LNOB across SDGs: An Overview

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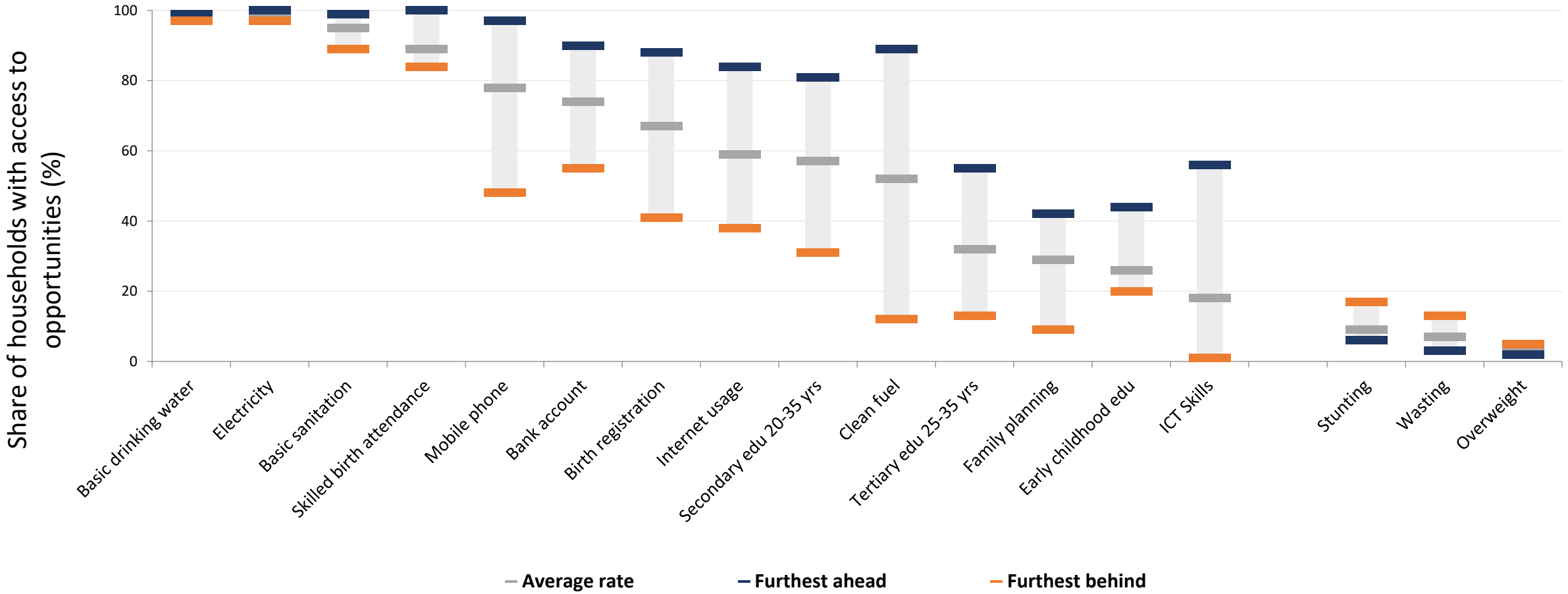
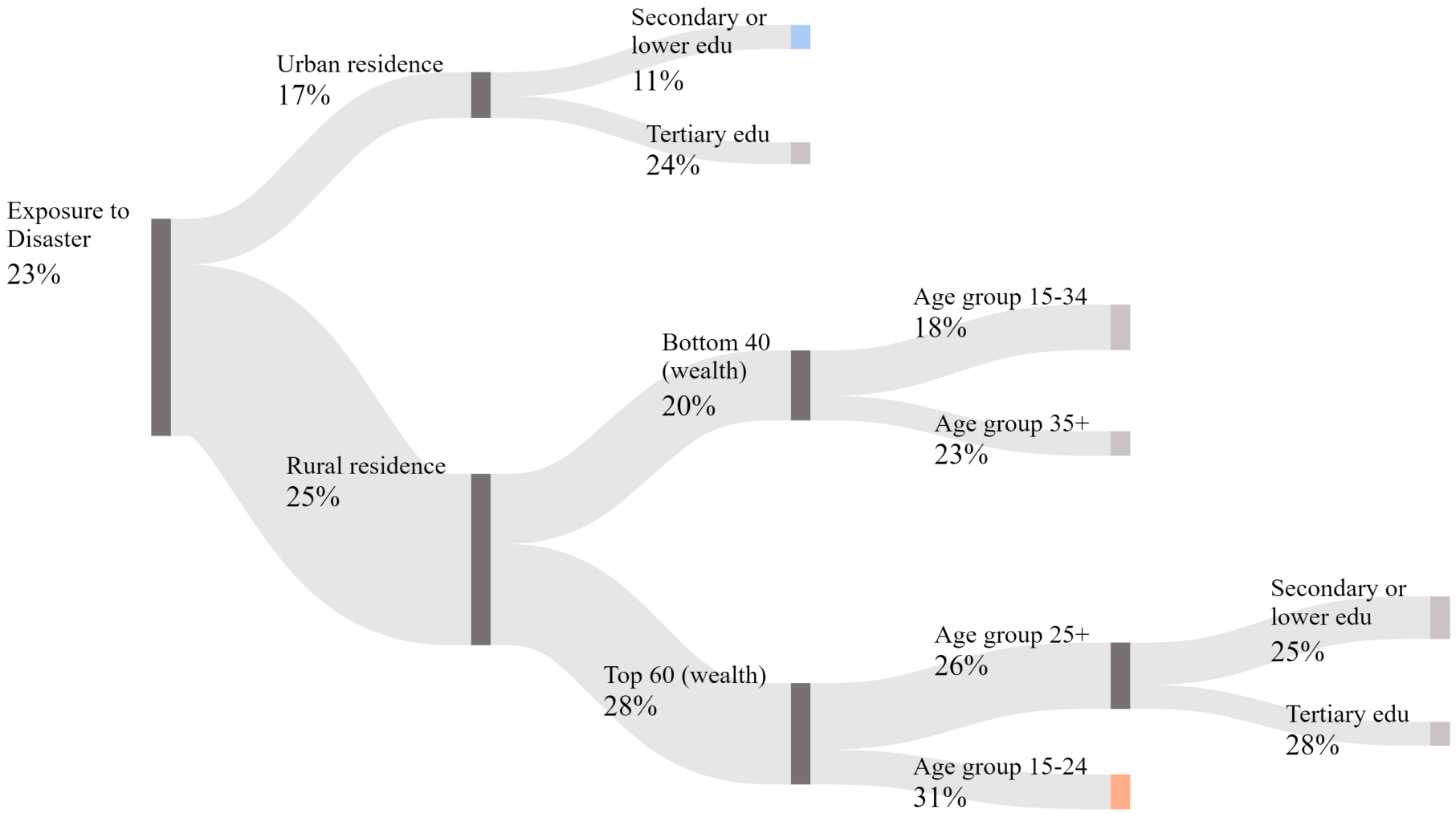
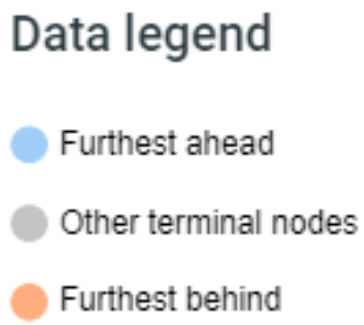
Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)



Sea Level Rise – Pressure on Women

Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)

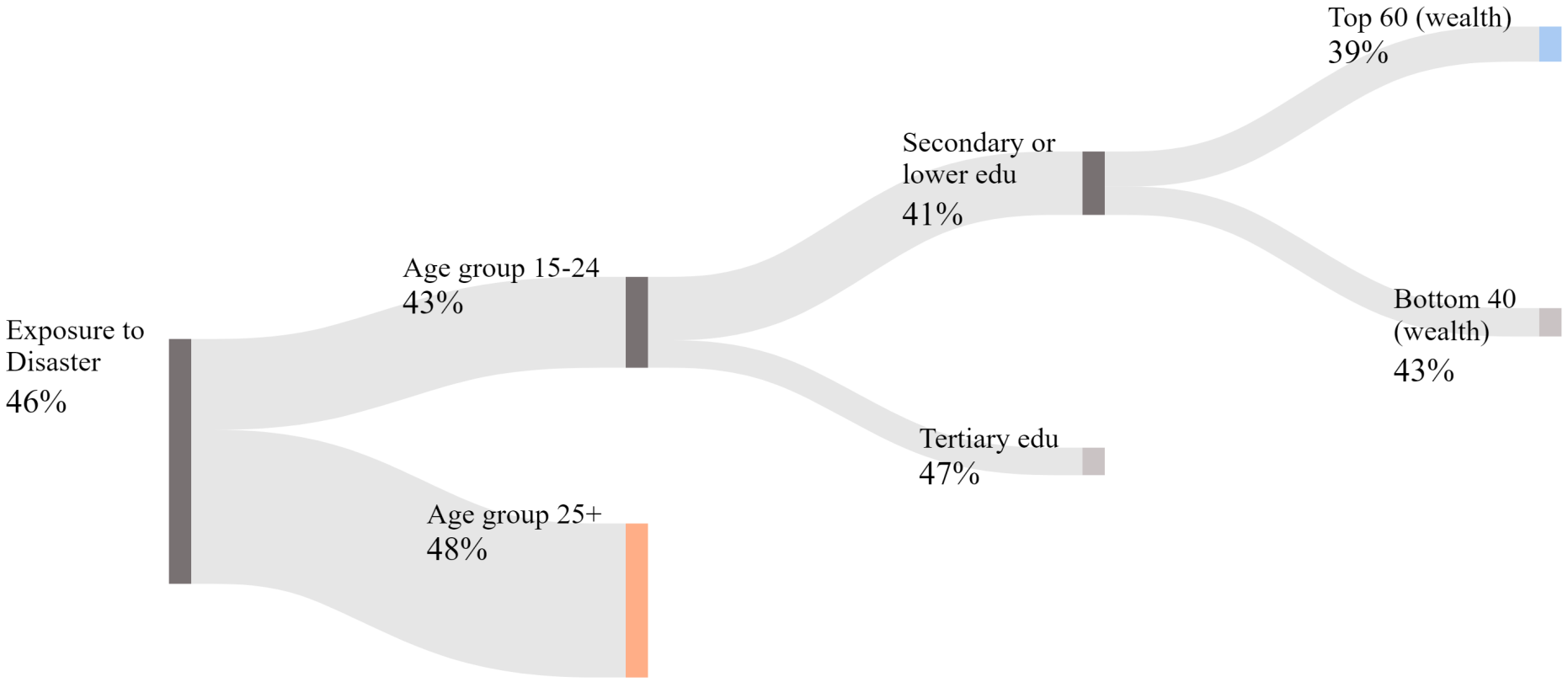


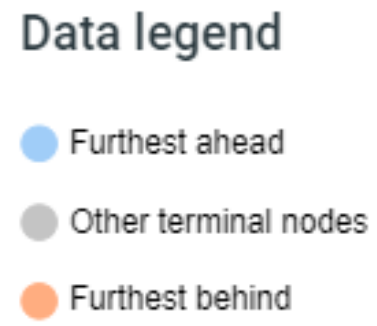


Note: ESCAP elaborations based standard LNOB analysis with responses from 3,187 women.

Change in Temperature – Pressure on Women

Samoa (MICS 2019-2020)





Note: ESCAP elaborations based standard LNOB analysis with responses from 3,187 women.

The exemplary case of Palau

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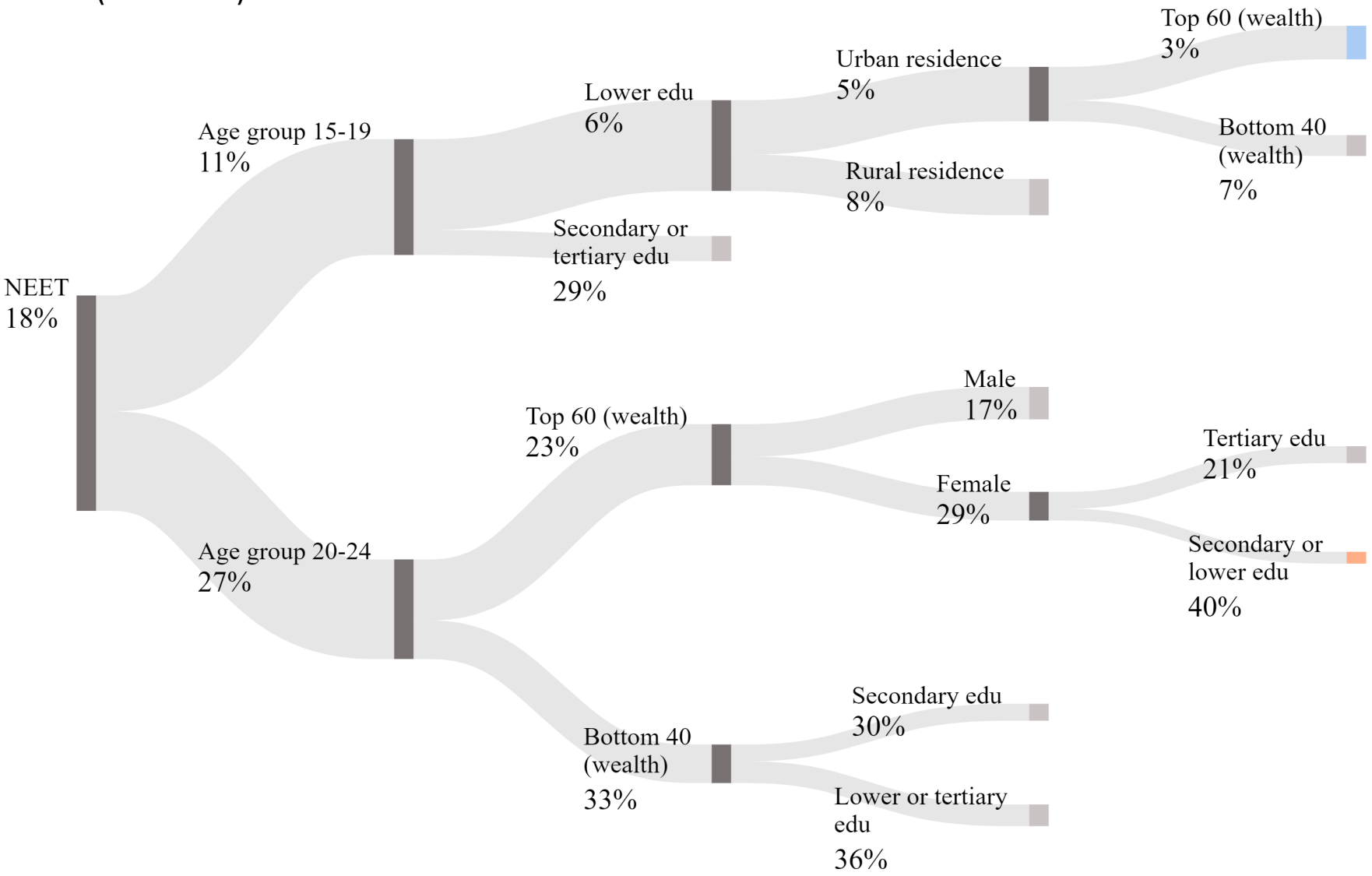
LNOB Tree for SDG 8.6.1

Palau (PHC 2020)



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Notes: Standard analysis based on 1,940 individuals aged 15-24.

LNOB across SDGs: An Overview

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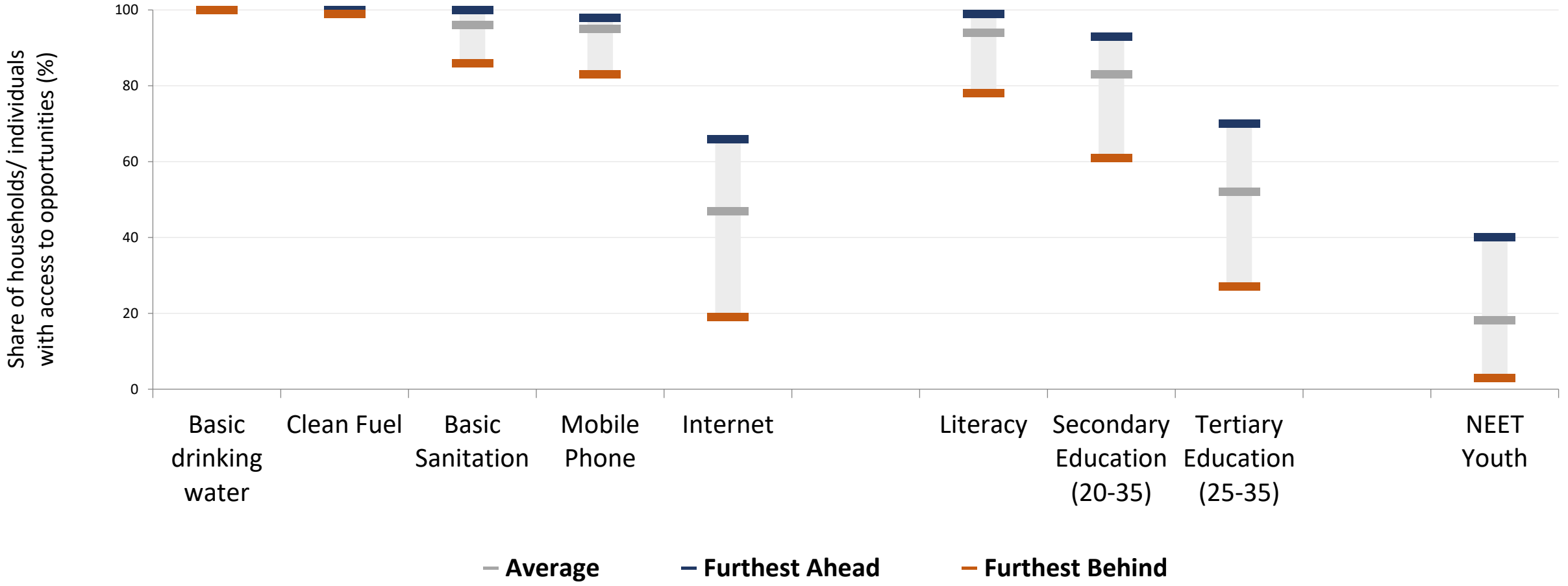
Palau (PHC 2020)



1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The exemplary case of Vanuatu

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LNOB Tree for Food Insecurity

Vanuatu (HIES 2019)

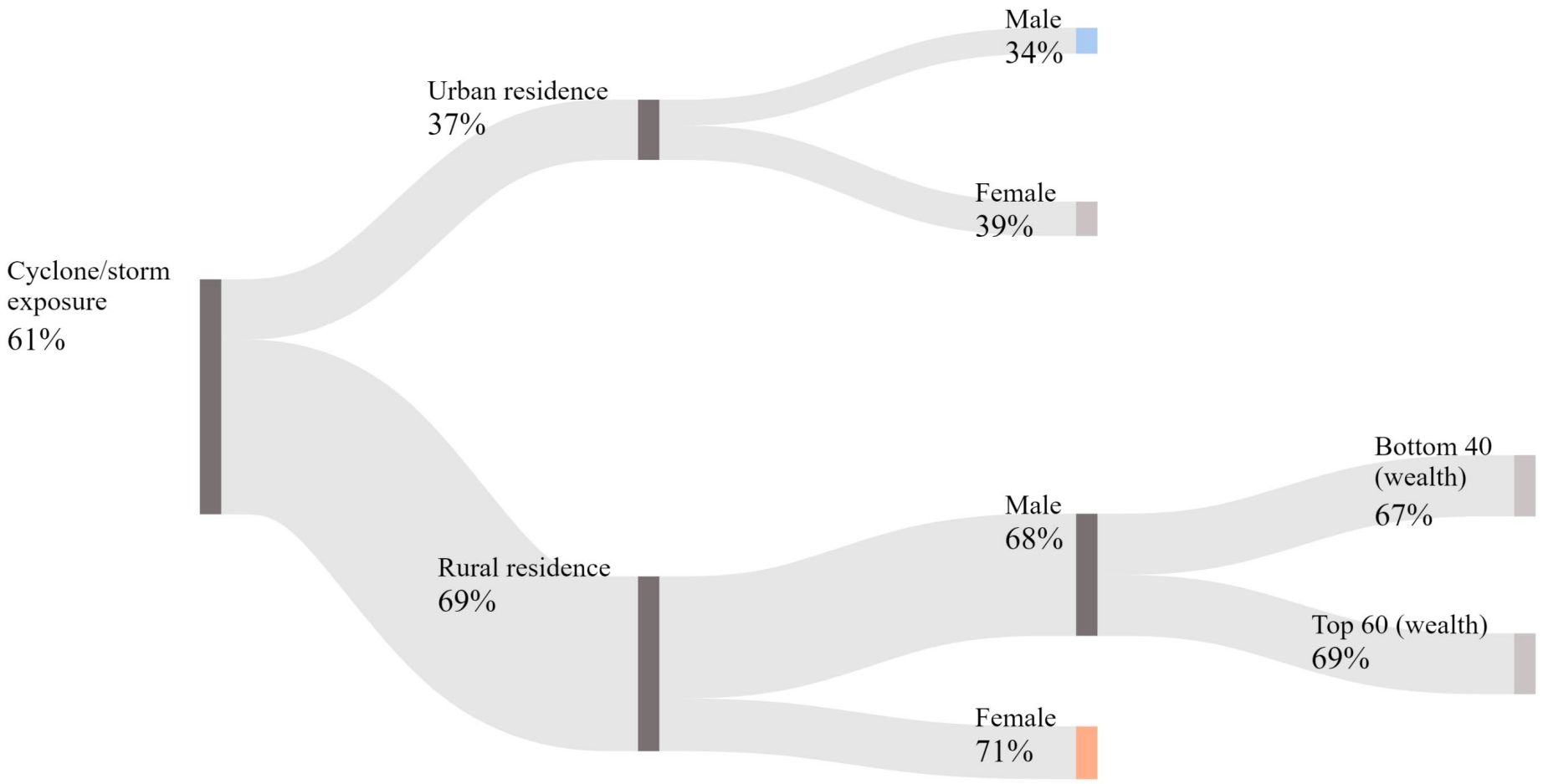
2 ZERO HUNGER

Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for Exposure to Disaster

Vanuatu (HIES 2019)

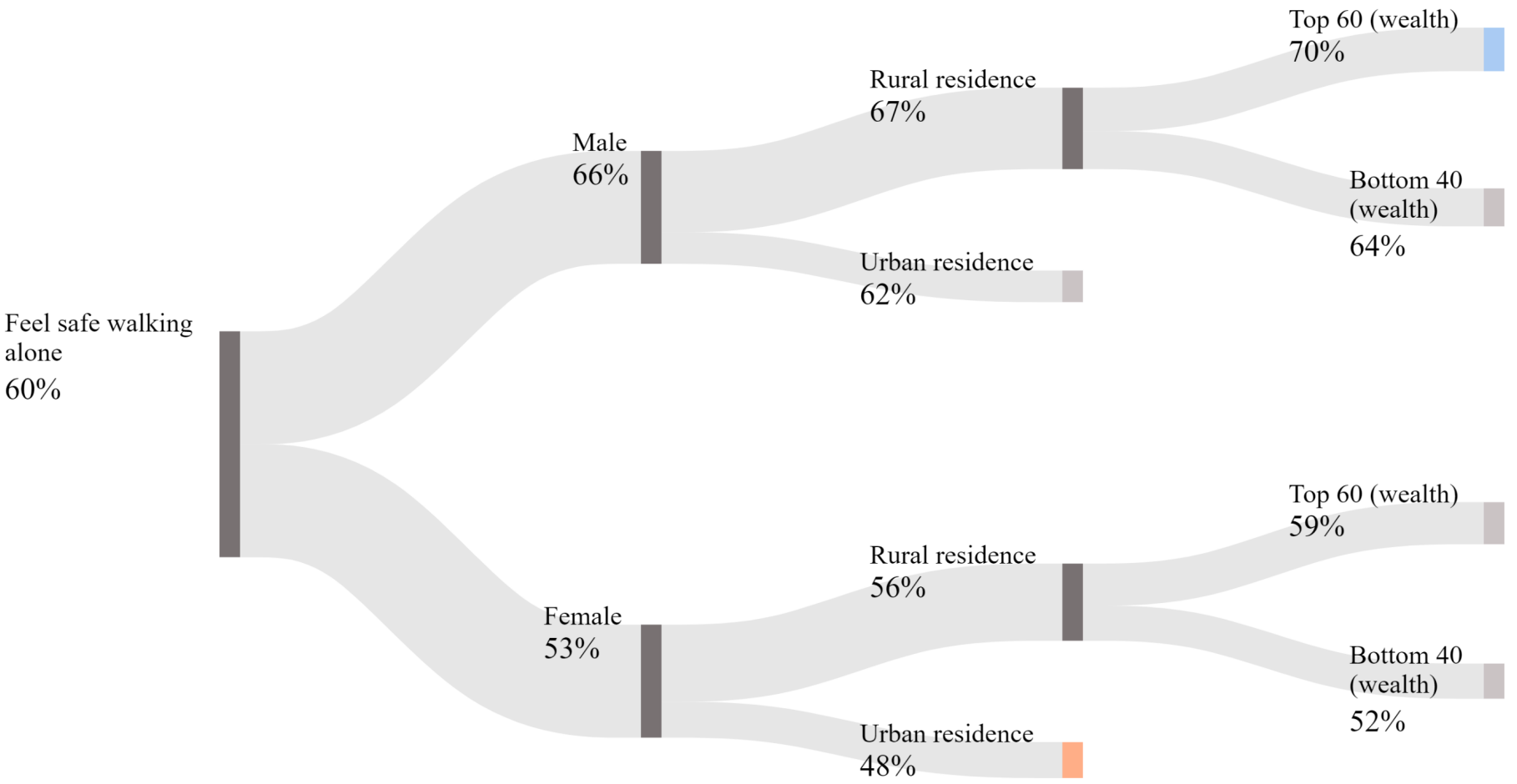


Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 16.1.4

Vanuatu (HIES 2019)



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

The exemplary case of Solomon Islands

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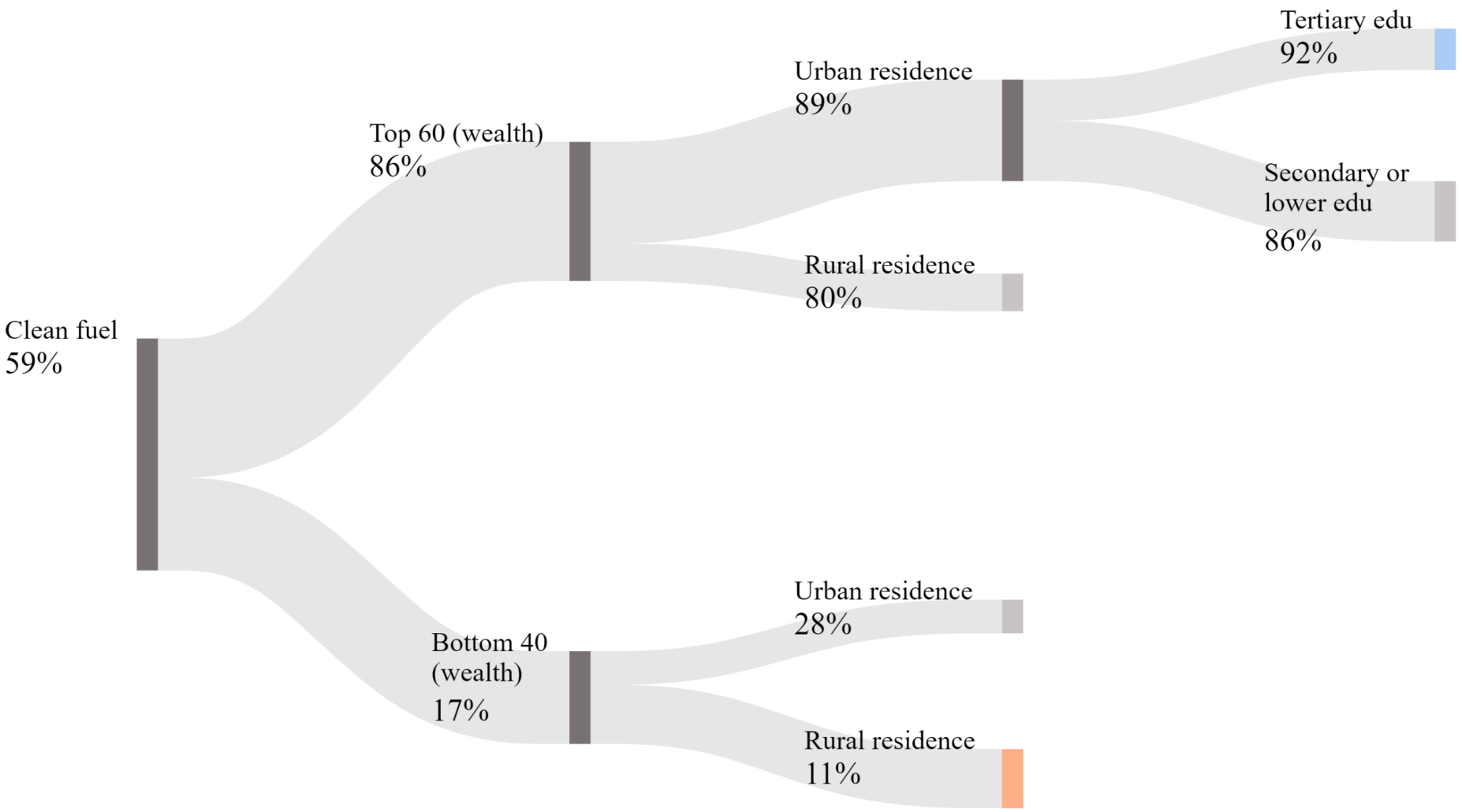
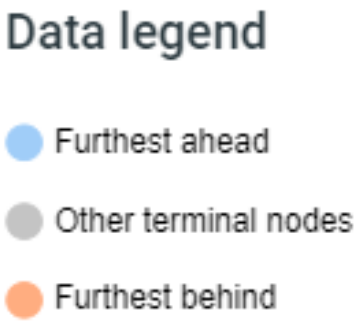
LNOB Tree for SDG 1.4.1

Solomon Islands (High Frequency Phone Survey on COVID-19 2022, Round 5)*





Zooming into SDG 1.3: Social Protection

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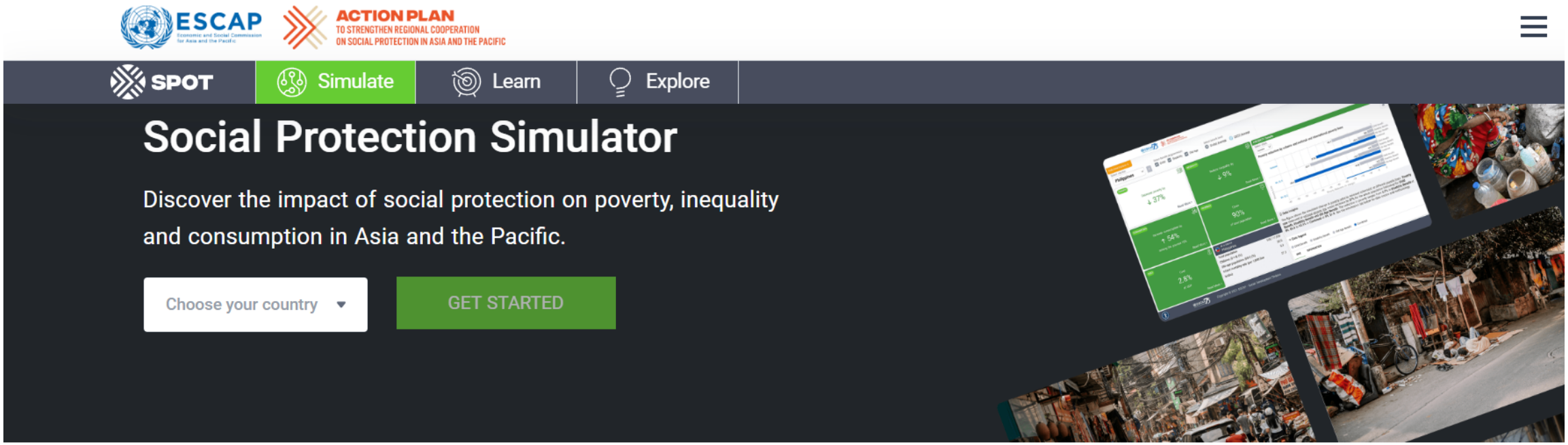
SPOT Platform

spot.unescap.org/simulate



About the Social Protection Simulator

The ESCAP Social Protection Simulator estimates the impact of introducing social protection scheme on poverty, inequality and consumption. The impact can be estimated for rural and urban households, as well as for different income groups and family configurations. It also computes the cost of simulated programmes, providing different illustrative options to expand fiscal space for social protection.

Users can design social protection schemes in a country by setting parameters related to eligibility criteria, coverage levels and benefit amounts. The Simulator allows the user to analyze one scheme at a time or to combine different schemes and build a customized social protection package.

Social Protection and SDGs in **FS Micronesia**

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1

UNIVERSAL CHILD, DISABILITY AND OLD AGE BENEFITS IN FS Micronesia…

2 WOULD LIFT

30%

OF THE POOR OUT OF POVERTY

at the international extreme poverty line

3

WHILE REDUCING INCOME INEQUALITY BY

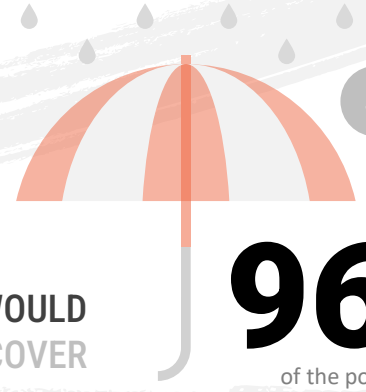
5%

4 AS WELL AS BOOSTING HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION BY

38%

among the poorest decile measured by Palma ratio

5



AND WOULD COVER

96%

of the population

6

ALL AT THE COST OF

4.2%

of GDP

Note: ESCAP simulation at the global average benefit level. Data accessed in October 2023.
Data Source: LECSVI 2018-19.

Mainstreaming Evidence in Practice

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ESCAP LNOB OFFER

- Organize **virtual introductory trainings** on **ESCAP LNOB methodology and platform** so that participants can find and interpret the results.

- Organize **in-person technical trainings** on **ESCAP LNOB algorithm** using open-source statistical software programme **R** and nationally representative household surveys**.**

- Build **local capacity** among **National Statistics Offices** so that they can independently **generate LNOB evidence** using **official data.**

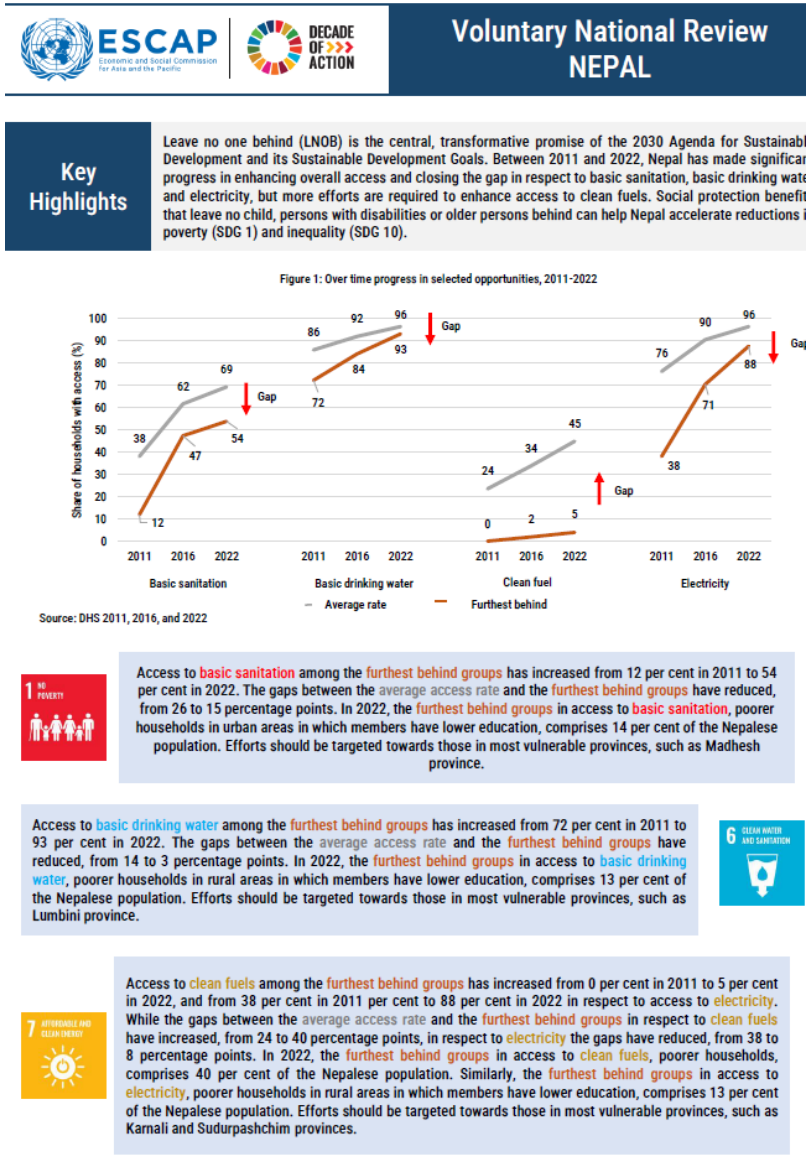
- Provide **customized technical support** to **VNR drafting teams** on SDG indicators and beyond.

- Invite **trainees** to **national, regional or global events** to share their experiences and lessons learned, including **APFSD and HLPF.**

Follow-up support upon request

Introductory & Technical LNOB Trainings at national and subregional levels

Customized Knowledge Products



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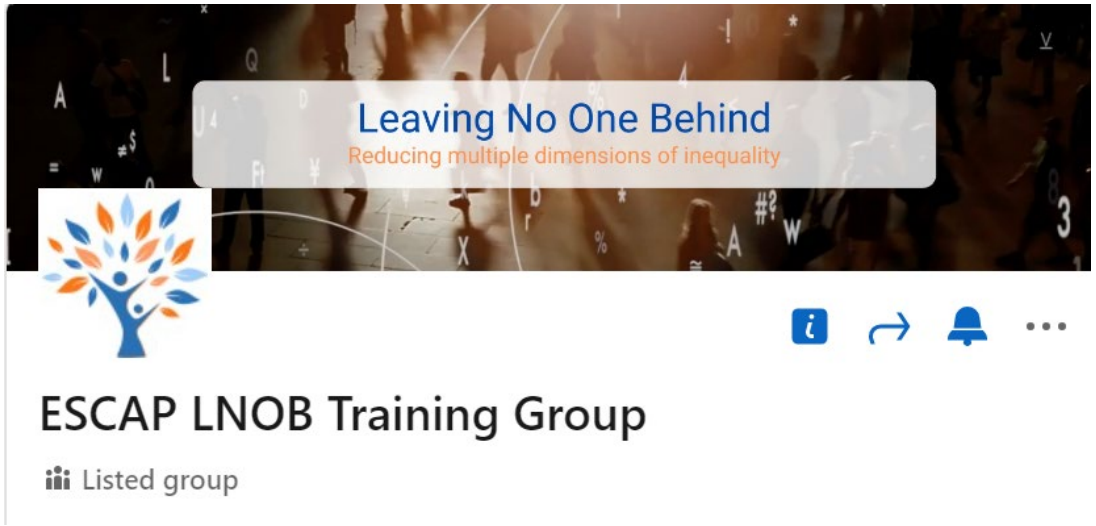

VNR – LNOB Discussion

- Would you like to **include quantitative LNOB evidence** on SDGs under review?

- Are you willing to share **anonymized micro data**?

    - **Palau** and **Vanuatu** already shared.
    - Samoa HIES (2018)
    - Micronesia HIES (2019)
    - Solomon Islands (DHS 2015)

- What **type of assistance** would be most suitable?

    - Introductory/Technical Trainings on LNOB (in-person or virtual)
    - VNR-specific LNOB evidence generating/drafting workshop at national or subregional levels