North and Central Asia 2024 VNR Clinic

Using the VNR to Strengthen Evidence-Based Policy on Sustainable Development and Targeting Those Left Behind

Mainstreaming LNOB evidence to VNRs

3 November 2023
Almaty, Kazakhstan

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
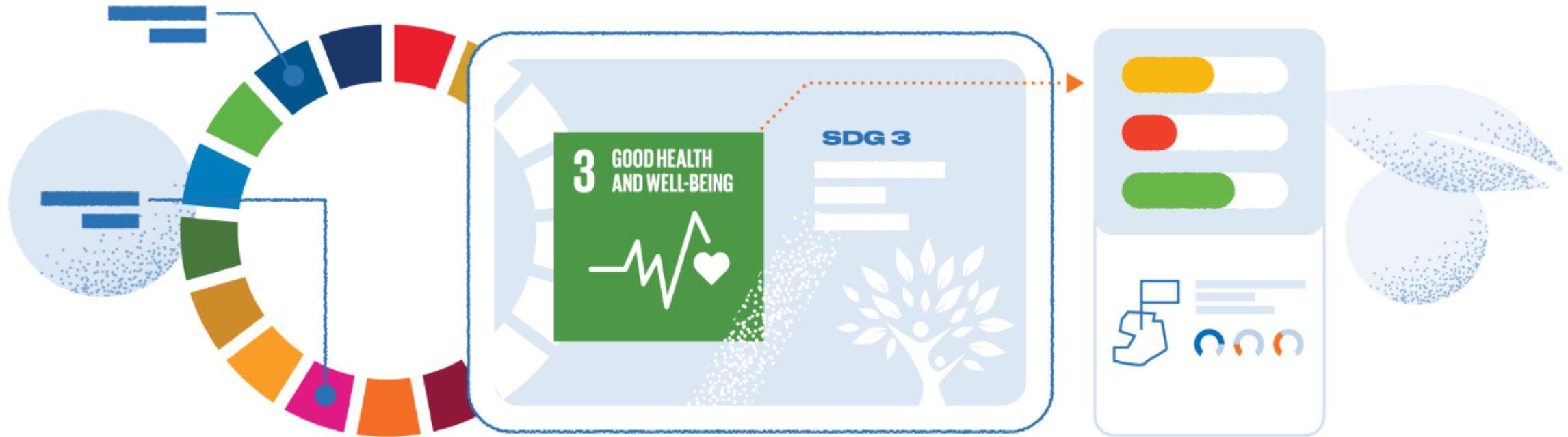
Basic Assumptions

- 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.

- **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)
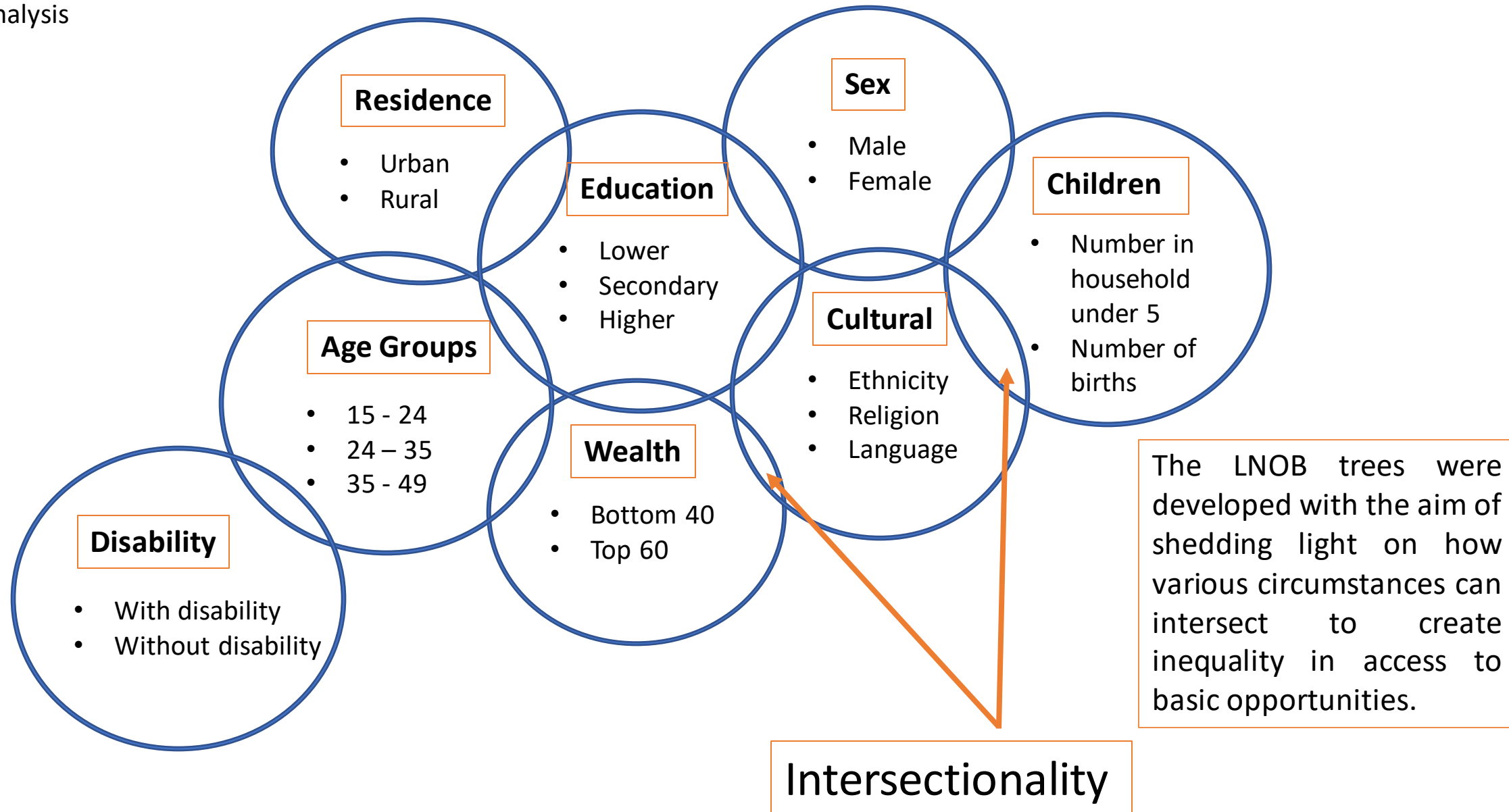- Financial Inclusion

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

Residence
- Urban
- Rural

Education
- Lower
- Secondary
- Higher

Sex
- Male
- Female

Children
- Number in household under 5
- Number of births

Age Groups
- 15 - 24
- 24 – 35
- 35 - 49

Cultural
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- Language

Wealth
- Bottom 40
- Top 60

Disability
- With disability
- Without disability

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.

Intersectionality

LNOB Platform

lnob.unescap.org

The exemplary case of Armenia

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LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Armenia (HIES 2015)

Internet usage
62%

Age group 15-24
or 25-59
70%

Age group 60+
38%

Top 60 (wealth)
80%

Bottom 40
(wealth)
58%

Top 60 (wealth)
45%

Bottom 40
(wealth)
29%

Tertiary edu
90%

Secondary or
lower edu
75%

Urban residence
64%

Rural residence
50%

Urban residence
80%

Rural residence
70%

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Data legend

● Furthest ahead

● Other terminal nodes

● Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Armenia (HIES 2021)

Internet usage
85%

Age group 15-24
or 25-59
95%

Top 60 (wealth)
97%

Urban residence
98%

Rural residence
96%

Bottom 40
(wealth)
92%

Urban residence
93%

Rural residence
90%

Age group 60+
63%

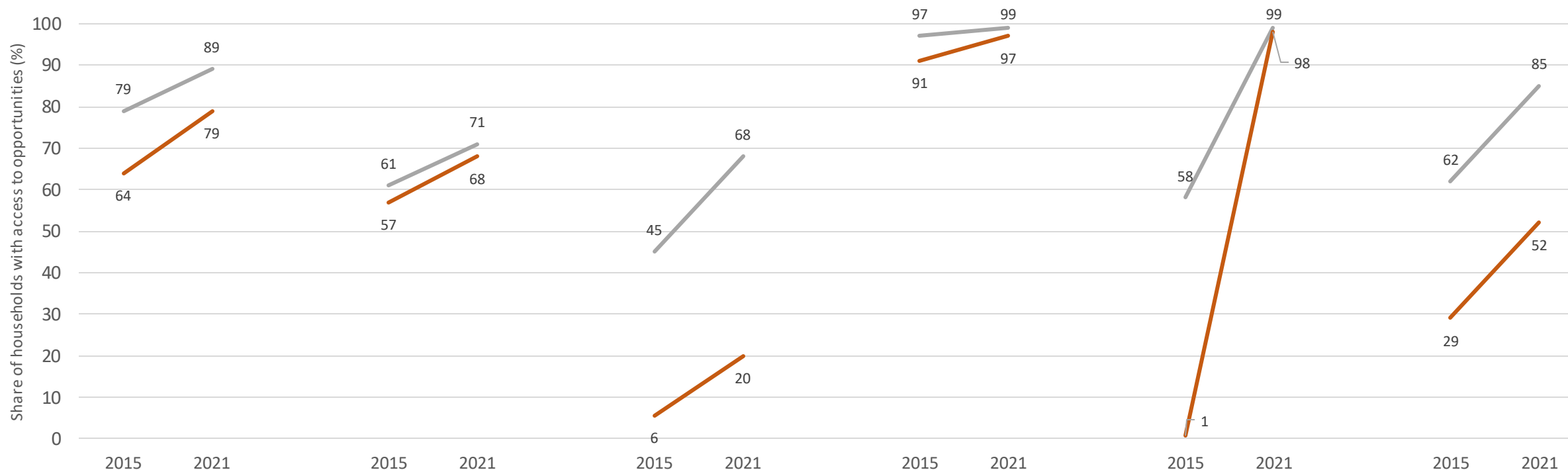Urban residence
69%

Rural residence
52%

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Data legend

● Furthest ahead

● Other terminal nodes

● Furthest behind

Progress over time

Armenia (HIES 2015 and 2021)

Share of households with access to opportunities (%)

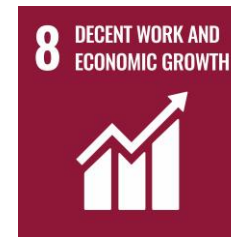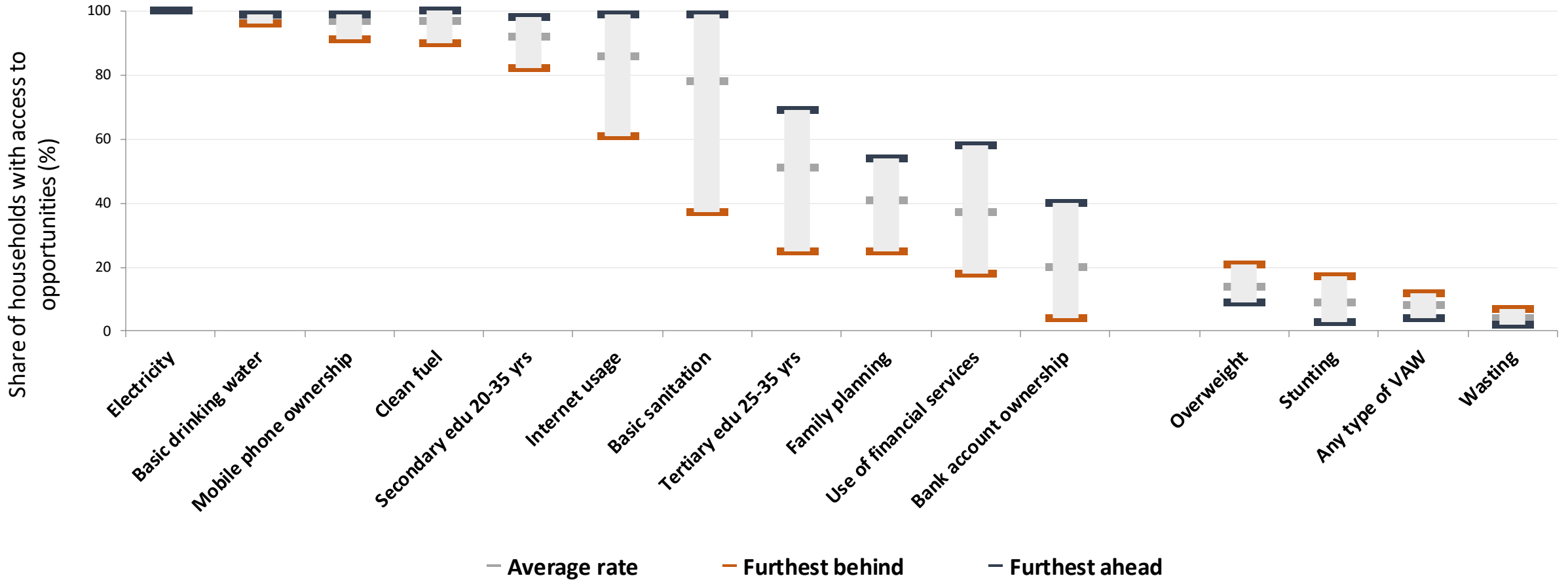| Good Housing Conditions | Satisfactory Health Services | Centralized Waste Disposal | Access to Basic Water | Clean Fuel | Internet Usage |

Average rate — Furthest behind
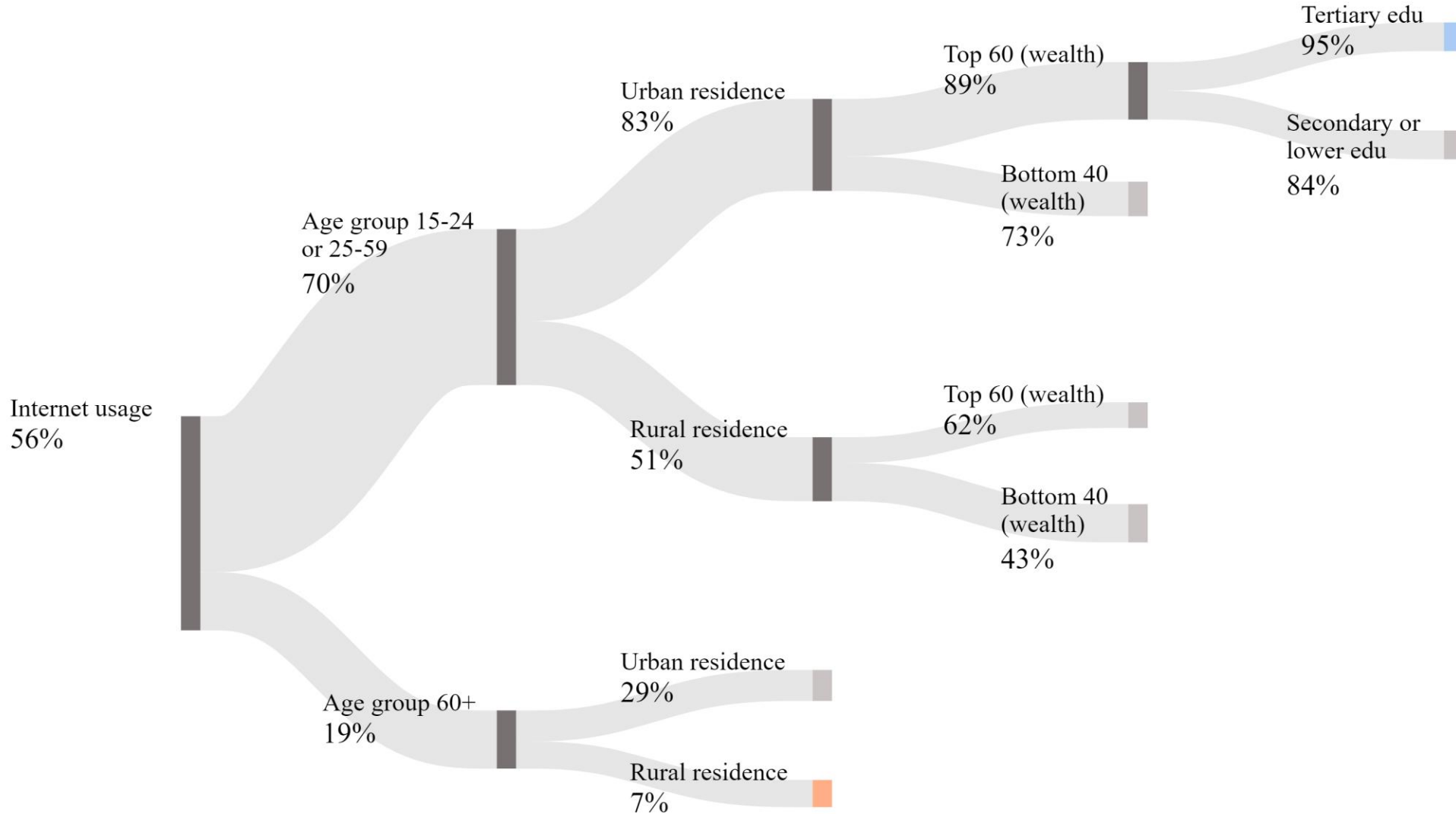
LNOB across SDGs: An Overview

Armenia (DHS 2016)

Legend: Average rate — Furthest behind — Furthest ahead

SDG Icons: 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 Georgia

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Georgia (HIES 2017)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Internet usage
56%

Age group 15-24
or 25-59
70%

Age group 60+
19%

Urban residence
83%

Rural residence
51%

Urban residence
29%

Rural residence
7%

Top 60 (wealth)
89%

Bottom 40
(wealth)
73%

Top 60 (wealth)
62%

Bottom 40
(wealth)
43%

Tertiary edu
95%

Secondary or
lower edu
84%

Data legend

• Furthest ahead

• Other terminal nodes

• Furthest behind

LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Georgia (HIES 2022)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Internet usage 76%

Age group 15-24 or 25-59 91%

Age group 60+ 44%

Urban residence 96%

Rural residence 83%

Urban residence 56%

Rural residence 27%

Top 60 (wealth) 98%

Bottom 40 (wealth) 94%

Top 60 (wealth) 89%

Bottom 40 (wealth) 80%

Top 60 (wealth) 34%

Bottom 40 (wealth) 18%
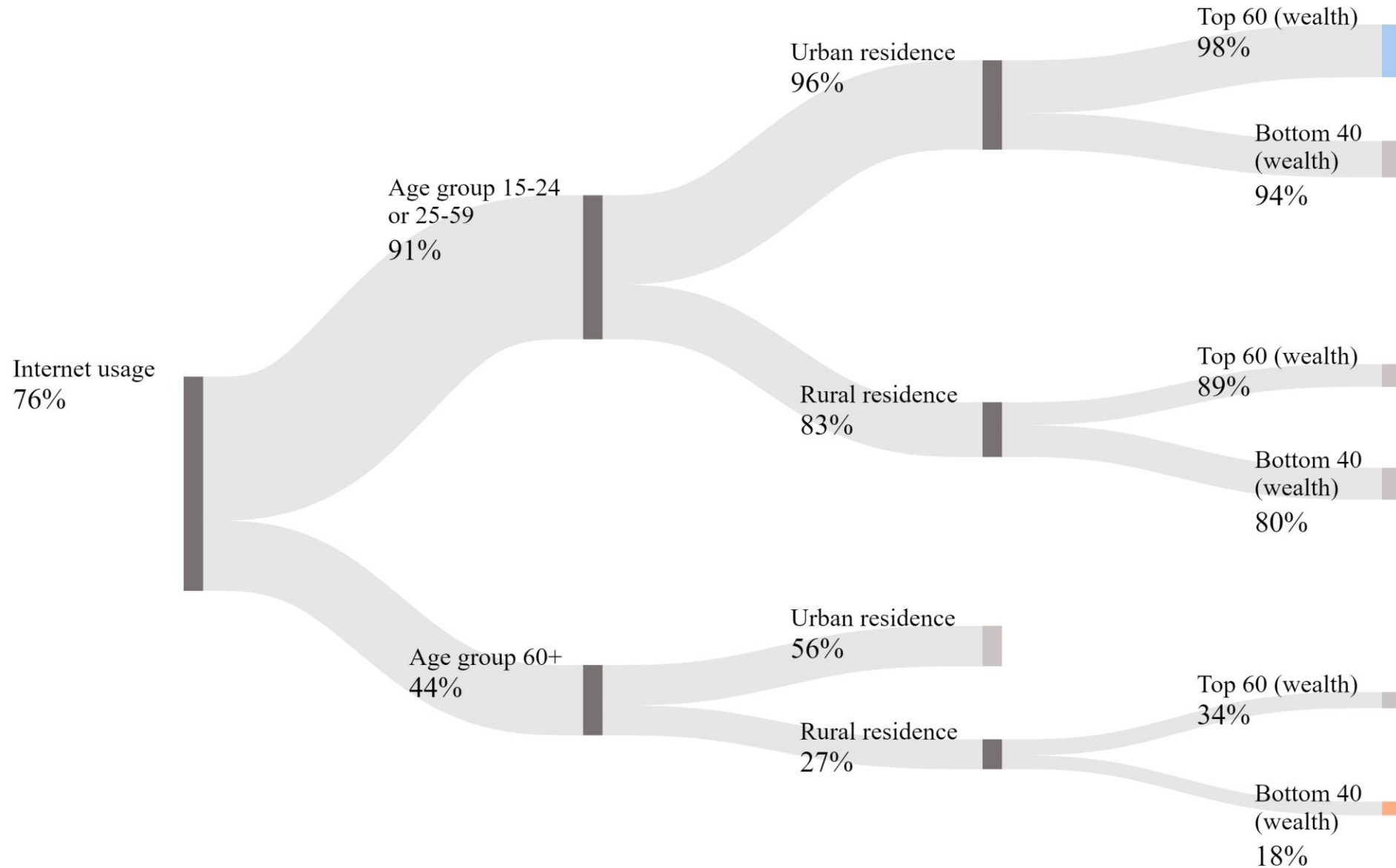
Data legend

- Furthest ahead
- Other terminal nodes
- Furthest behind

Progress over time

Georgia (HIES 2017, 2019 and 2022)

Y-axis: Share of households/individuals with access (%)
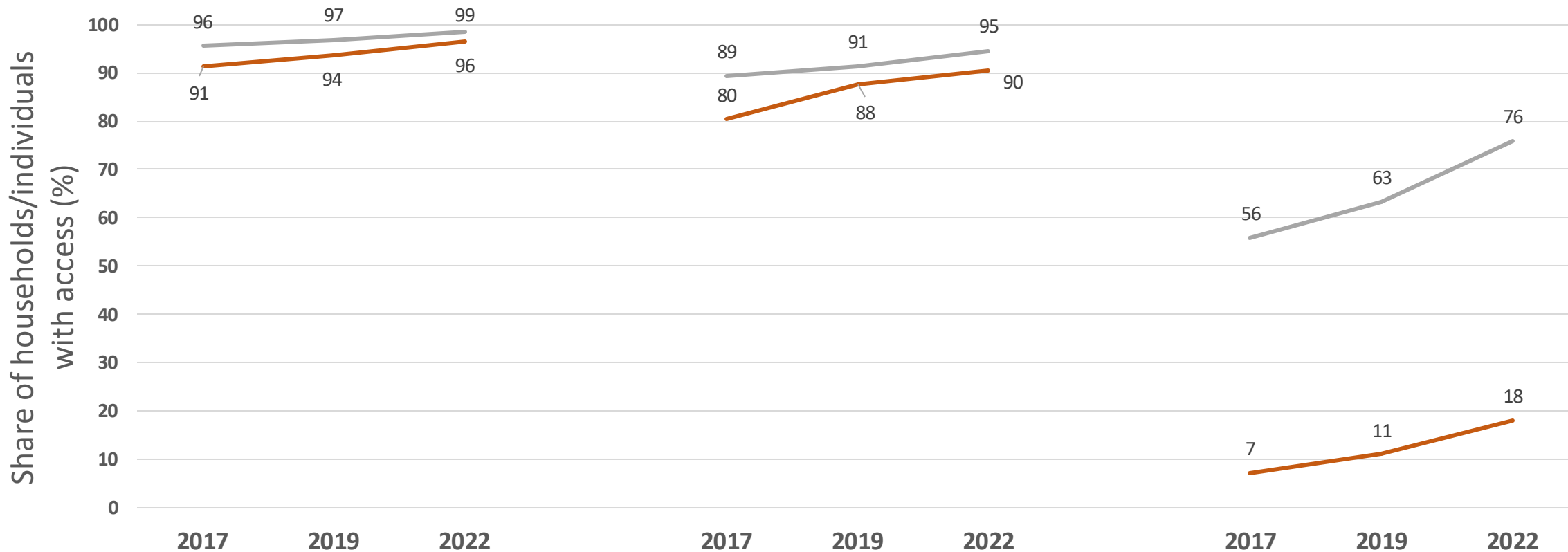
Mobile Phone Ownership (household) — SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- Average rate: 96 (2017), 97 (2019), 99 (2022)
- Furthest behind: 91 (2017), 94 (2019), 96 (2022)

Clean Fuel — SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- Average rate: 89 (2017), 91 (2019), 95 (2022)
- Furthest behind: 80 (2017), 88 (2019), 90 (2022)

Internet Usage — SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
- Average rate: 56 (2017), 63 (2019), 76 (2022)
- Furthest behind: 7 (2017), 11 (2019), 18 (2022)

Legend: Average rate — Furthest behind

Zooming into SDG 1.3: Social Protection

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SPOT Platform

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 Armenia

1 UNIVERSAL CHILD, DISABILITY AND OLD AGE BENEFITS IN ARMENIA...
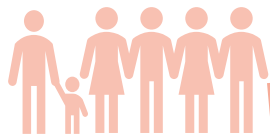
2 WOULD LIFT **44%** OF THE POOR OUT OF POVERTY
at the national poverty line

3 WHILE REDUCING INCOME INEQUALITY BY **4%**

4 AS WELL AS BOOSTING HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION BY **24%**
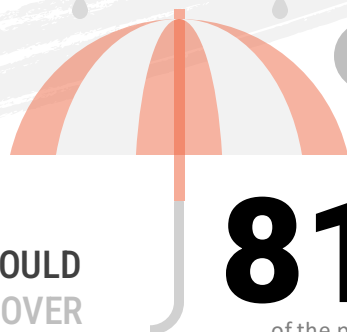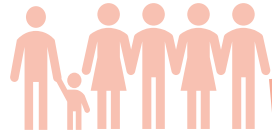among the poorest decile
measured by Palma ratio

5 AND WOULD COVER **81%**
of the population

6 ALL AT THE COST OF **3.9%**
of GDP

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Social Protection and SDGs in Georgia

1

UNIVERSAL CHILD, DISABILITY AND OLD AGE BENEFITS IN GEORGIA...

2

WOULD LIFT **43%** OF THE POOR OUT OF POVERTY
at the national poverty line

3

WHILE REDUCING INCOME INEQUALITY BY **18%**

4

AS WELL AS BOOSTING HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION BY **53%**
among the poorest decile
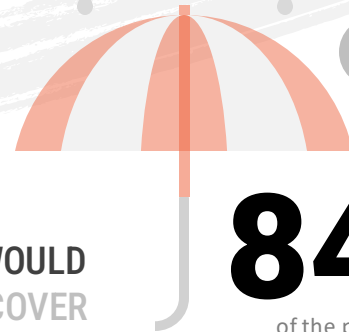measured by Palma ratio
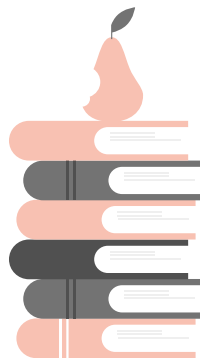
5

AND WOULD COVER **84%**
of the population

6

ALL AT THE COST OF **3.9%**
of GDP

Mainstreaming Evidence in Practice

Follow-up support upon request

Introductory and Technical training at national and subregional levels

ESCAP Technical R Training for the LNOB Analysis in India

Read more

An Introduction to the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis: A Hybrid Training for India

Read more

ESCAP Technical R Training for LNOB Analysis in the Turkmenistan

Read more

ESCAP Technical R Training for the LNOB Analysis in Tonga

Read more

An Introduction to the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis: A Hybrid Training for Fiji

Read more

ESCAP Technical R Training for the LNOB Analysis in the Pacific

Read more

ESCAP Technical R Training for LNOB Analysis in the Philippines

Read more

Expert Group Meeting on Strengthening national capacity for identifying the furthest behind in Fiji

Read more

Technical Research for LNOB

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Inequality of Opportunity in Asia and the Pacific
The case of birth registration in Fiji

Selahattin Selsah Pasali and Weixun Hu

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JUNE 2023

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