Mainstreaming LNOB evidence to VNRs

8 November 2023
Bangkok, Thailand
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/](https://lnob.unescap.org/)
## Current Data Sources

DHS and MICS Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources used</th>
<th>What they are</th>
<th>Why were they selected</th>
<th>Availability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Comparability across countries</td>
<td>30 Asian and Pacific Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MICS)</td>
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<td>Accessibility of the data</td>
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| Demographic and Health Survey         |                                                                              | The rich set of questions on health, demographic and basic socioeconomic data that refer both to the household and to individuals |                    | (DHS)
## 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)**

### 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)**

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

### 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
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.
The exemplary case of Lao PDR
LNOB Tree for SDG 17.8.1

Lao PDR (MICS 2011-2012)

Internet usage 7%

Urban residence 22%

Rural residence 2%

Top 60 (wealth) 3%

Bottom 40 (wealth) 0%

Male 4%

Female 3%
Gaps are widening over time in some SDGS

**Lao PDR (MICS 2011-2012 and 2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average rate</th>
<th>Furthest behind</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic drinking water</td>
<td>59 (2011) to 72 (2017)</td>
<td>75 (2023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean fuel</td>
<td>4 (2011) to 7 (2017)</td>
<td>76 (2023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0 (2011) to 0 (2023)</td>
<td>94 (2017)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average rate and furthest behind for households with access to opportunities.
Zooming into SDG 1.3: Social Protection
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 Lao PDR

1. Universal Child, Disability and Old Age benefits in Lao PDR...

2. Would lift 40% of the poor out of poverty at the national poverty line.

3. While reducing income inequality by 6%.

4. As well as boosting household consumption by 24% among the poorest decile measured by Palma ratio.

5. And would cover 90% of the population.

6. All at the cost of 2.4% of GDP.

Mainstreaming Evidence in Practice
Follow-up support upon request

Introductory and Technical training at national and subregional levels

ESCO Technical R Training for the LNOB Analysis in India
An Introduction to the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis: A Hybrid Training for India
ESCO Technical R Training for LNOB Analysis in the Turkmenistan
ESCO Technical R Training for the LNOB Analysis in Tonga

Technical Research for LNOB

Inequality of Opportunity in Asia and the Pacific
The case of birth registration in Fiji
Selahattin Sel¸sah Pasali and Weixun Hu
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